The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

FOURTH

Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 CASH GIFTS.

$1,500,000.

Chances One in Five.

The Trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, under authority of a special act of the Legislature, which became a law March 16, 1871, undertook to establish a great free library in Louisville, Ky., by means of five Gift Concerts: and as an inducement to the extensive sale of tickets, they were empowered by the same act to distribute cash gifts by lot at these concerts to such persons as should buy the tickets. Three of these concerts have already been given; the first December 16, 1871, when $192,500, divided into 721 gifts, were distributed; the second December 7, 1872, at which 1,000 cash gifts, amounting to $275,000, were distributed; and the third July 8, 1873, when the sum of $500,000 in cash was divided into 10,000 cash gifts, and distributed among the ticket-holders.

The Capital Gift of $100,000 was drawn by Mr. L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., who purchased 11 tickets March 11, 1873, for which he paid $100. His order for the tickets was a letter from him direct to the main office at Louisville inclosing the $100. Among the tickets sent to him by registered letter was No. 20,328, which drew the $100,000, and also numbers 20,326 and 20,469, which drew $10 each. On the 21st of July, 1873, Mr. Keith made his appearance in Louisville, and was introduced by Mr. C. F. Harvey, of the firm of Harvey & Keith, a well-known citizen of Louisville, when he was paid his $100,000.

The second gift of $50,000 was drawn by Mr. Willis Worley, of Giles County, Tenn. On the 12th of March, Mr. Worley wrote a letter from the House of Representatives, at Nashville, Tenn., to the main office at Louisville, Ky., inclosing $10 for a ticket. The ticket sent him was No. 4,490, which drew the $50,000. On the 19th of July, 1873, Mr. Worley sent on his ticket through the National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., and was paid his $50,000.

The third gift of $25,000 was drawn by Mr. O. A. Knapp, of the firm of James A. Clark & Co., Liquor Merchants, in this city. On the 7th of July Mr. Knapp purchased 11 tickets, for which he paid $100. One of these tickets was No. 84,170, which drew the $25,000; another, No. 63,085, which drew $100, and Mr. Knapp also held the fourth of ticket No. 21,347, which drew $2.50.

The fourth gift of $20,000 was sold by Henry Wilken, Cashier of the National Bank of Lebanon, Ky., to a party of gentlemen in and about that city. Mr. Wilken ordered a number of tickets for citizens there, and among them got No. 31,764, which drew the $20,000.

The other gifts were drawn by persons scattered all over the world.

All these gifts were promptly paid, without any discount, on presentation of the tickets entitled to them, and the balance of the gross proceeds from the sales of tickets, less expenses, was appropriated to the use of the Library.

To the end that the Library, Museum, and sub-departments under them may be enlarged to their full capacity of usefulness, and placed upon such a footing that they may forever be on the increase,

A Fourth Grand Gift Concert

For the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY is now announced to come off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

At this Concert the best music that can be afforded by a grand Orchestral Band will entertain the audience, and the unprecedented sum of

ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In currency, divided into 12,000 cash gifts, ranging from $250,000, the highest, down to $50, the lowest, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

The entire number of tickets issued is only 60,000. Each ticket consists of ten fractional parts, or coupons, into which it may be divided by cutting through the horizontal division lines left for that purpose. The holder of a whole ticket is entitled to admission to the Concert, and to the whole of any gift it may draw. The holder of each fractional part, or coupon, is entitled to admission to the Concert and to one-tenth of the gift the whole ticket may draw.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00.

In a cause of such philanthropy as the establishing and endowing of a great Library and Museum, with kindred departments, to be forever free to everybody, and when the chances of those who buy the tickets are so great to make money, while they take so little risk, it is believed that every ticket will be sold before the day fixed for the Concert and Distribution; but whether all are sold or not the drawing will nevertheless take place. Should any tickets remain unsold on the day of the drawing they will be destroyed, and all the offered gifts, 12,000 in number, will be drawn, but diminished in value in proportion to the amount of unsold tickets. For example, if only half of the tickets are sold, the other half will be destroyed and the gifts reduced, not in number, but in value one-half. The capital gift in that event would be $125,000, instead of $250,000, and all the other gifts in the same proportion. All will see that this would be perfectly fair, because the chances of drawing gifts would be increased in favor of the ticket-holders, just in proportion to the reduction in their value. If all the tickets are sold the chances for the gifts are as 1 to 5, but if only half are sold, and the other half destroyed, the chances to the ticket-holders become as 1 to 2½ only.

Safe Keeping of the Money.

The FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF LOUISVILLE IS TREASURER, and all moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be placed there to remain as a special deposit until the Concert is over and all the gifts fully provided for, and then subject only to the joint check of the Agent and Business Manager of the Concert, and the President and Treasurer of the Public Library. The management is not dependent upon the sale of tickets for the means of paying expenses, but is amply provided with funds now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank for that purpose. The entire proceeds of the sale of tickets will stand untouched in Bank as a guarantee for the payment of all the offered gifts.

PAYMENT OF GIFTS.

The paying of gifts will begin the 3d day after the drawing, and continue six months thereafter and no longer. Tickets entitled to gifts must be presented or sent to Room No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., where they will be taken up and paid by Cash Checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at current rates of exchange, at the option of the holder. No gift will be paid without delivery of the ticket entitled to it, and all gifts not called for within six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library Fund.

The Trustees have secured the services of Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to act as their Agent in the financial affairs of this Grand Gift Concert. Gov. Bramlette is known to almost every one in Kentucky, and to very many of the citizens of other States in the Union, and he is authorized to see that the money arising from the sale of tickets is deposited in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to remain for the payment of the offered gifts, and also to see that the drawing is fairly conducted and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will be published in Louisville and New York papers, and official copies, printed in circular form, will be sent by mail to those out of the city who have ordered tickets by letter, and to every ticket-holder whose Post Office is known. All communications connected with the Concert, and orders for tickets, and applications of Agents to sell tickets, should be addressed to

Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

OR

WATTS & CO.,
Room 47 Metropolitan Block,
Corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Take elevator for third floor.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

GOLD! SILVER! DIAMONDS!

We have now in stock the largest and best assortment of Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, and Precious Stones ever exhibited in the West, and will open to-morrow (Monday) several cases of Artistic Bronzes, French Clocks, Russia Leather Goods, and Fancy Articles, all made to our order, which we offer at very LOW PRICES.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
FIFTH-AV.

We offer to parties desirous of making investments

UNITED STATES BONDS,
ILLINOIS STATE BONDS,
COOK COUNTY BONDS,
CHICAGO MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Also 10 PER CENT BEARING MORTGAGES on improved city real estate.
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the State of Illinois.
Exclusively a Savings Bank.
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.
Pass Books furnished without charge.
Children started with ONE DIME as usual.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE—Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.

GERMAN
Savings Bank
OF CHICAGO.

Receive Deposits from $1 to $5,000, paying 6 per cent Interest, subject to the Rules of the Bank, and solicit the patronage of the public.
HENRY GREENEBAUM, President.
A. WISE, Cashier.

E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
6 WALL-ST., New York.

Are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—to carry Stocks on Margin—and give the usual facilities to operators who desire to take advantage of the present prices of Stocks.

We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which offers perfect security and quick profits to small dealers. Circulars, giving full particulars of this new mode of speculating in Stocks, will be sent on application by mail.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Desirable Stores under the Clifton House, Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. I desire to have these Stores occupied, and will make terms Satisfactory.
IRA HOLMES,
Manufacturers' National Bank.

BURLINGTON HALL
To Rent

For BALLS, FAIRS, CONCERTS, Etc., at B. BAUM'S Jewelry Store, 429 State-st.

FOR RENT.

One-half of Store and Basement, Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st. Best location in the city for any first-class retail business.
J. M. W. JONES.

WANTED.

To Lumbermen.

A man thoroughly acquainted with the trade in the West and South wants a situation with good firm in the city. Will travel part of the time. Refs. A 1. Address E 85, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Buy For Cash,

A HOUSE on the North Side, east of Clark. Must be brick or stone, with all modern improvements. A bargain wanted. J. L. McKEEVER, 145 Monroe-st.

KNITTING.

KNITTING.

All kinds of Machine and Hand Knitting in Plain and Fancy Goods. Also Stamping, Pinking, and Embroidery done to order by
MRS. H. C. BOHNE.

AVILUDE.

THE BEST INCENTIVE

To the systematic study of Natural History possible, and the most entertaining game ever offered to the public, AVILUDE, OR THE GAME OF BIRDS. Price 75 cts. For sale by all booksellers, stationers, and toy dealers. Sample games sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price. The trade supplied by
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

WEATHER STRIPS.

METAL DOUBLE RUBBER
WEATHER STRIPS!

Are the only effective Strip for the centre of double-doors swinging both ways, and for the centres of French windows. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 132 South Clark-st., corner Madison. Agents wanted.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing under the firm name of Branigan & Kelly has expired and has been dissolved by mutual agreement, F. Kelly paying and collecting all debts of the firm. H. Branigan carries on the merchant tailoring business at the old stand the same as before, 244 East Madison-st. F. KELLY, 149 East Adams-st.

FURS.

FURS.
FURS.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of
LADIES' FURS
To be found in the city, at
MACKENZIE'S,
103 East Madison-st.

$30,000

Worth of Furs will be sold
CHEAPER

Than at any other House in the Northwest. Parties desiring to purchase Furs should not fail to examine our stock.

FURS!

We are selling our stock of Furs of all kinds at the lowest prices. Give us a call.
I. HERZOG, 256 State-st.

THE ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.

THE SPECIAL HOLIDAY NUMBER
OF THE
Illustrated Journal
Will be Issued Dec. 1, 1873,

And will be the most brilliant and attractive publication ever issued. It will be embellished with beautiful Engravings, and elegantly printed on fine tinted paper.

The best literary talent has been engaged to contribute to its pages. Among the Illustrations we may mention magnificent views of

SALT LAKE CITY, THE GREAT MORMON TEMPLE,

And finely executed Engravings of paintings by the Great Masters.

Having purchased the CHICAGO GRAPHIC, the Illustrated Journal will be supplied to all its subscribers for the ensuing year.

From 10,000 to 20,000 copies will be issued and circulated. Parties wishing to reach the public in the most acceptable form will find the Holiday Number of the Illustrated Journal just the medium they need.

From the many flattering notices of the Chicago press we clip the following:

"THE CHICAGO ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL is the handsomest magazine, typographically considered, that is published in this country."—Chicago Times.

"The reading matter is no less notable. It has variety, and every subject is interesting."—Chicago Evening Journal.

"The engravings are capitally executed."—Evening Post.

"It is an excellent illustration of the progress which Chicago is making in every department, literary and artistic effort."—The Advance.

The Illustrated Journal is published monthly at $2.50 per year, by the American Publishing Company, Room 27 Tribune Building, Chicago.
THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Manager.

ATTRITION FLOUR, &c.

Attrition Flour.
Attrition Cerealine.
Attrition Pearled Wheat
At 300 & 302 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW LARGE SIZE
"ORIENTAL"
BASE-BURNING STOVES, less than first cost.
JOHN D. MACLEAN & CO.,
335 STATE-ST.

VALUABLE BUSINESS INVESTMENT.

An approved man of means can secure an unusually desirable manufacturing interest (either with or without his time) requiring moderate outlay. Reference regarding subscriber permitted to C. E. Culver, President of Board of Trade (of Culver & Co.) Address J R, Tribune office.

SLABS for SALE

At Sawmill, east end of Illinois-st., North Side, $5 per cord in yard, $6 per cord delivered.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

We will sell our large stock of Parlor Brackets, Wall Pockets, Book and Hat Racks at Retail at our Wholesale Prices, for the next thirty days.
REYNOLDS TOY FURNITURE COMPANY,
28 and 30 West Washington-st., near Canal.

SKATES

Neatly ground and repaired.
J. F. WOLLENSAK,
223 LaSalle-st.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Notary Seals, Presses & Blanks,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 165 Clark-st.

HOTEL.

THE
Commercial Hotel,
Corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.,
HAS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR MORE
BOARDERS
AT VERY LOW RATES.
PULLING & INGRAHAM, Prop'rs.

CHROMOS, &c.

CHROMOS,
ENGRAVINGS, BIBLES, ETC.,
At Your Own Price for the Next 30 Days.
KELLY & HOWISON,
123 South Clark-st., near Van Buren.
Largest assortment in the market.

COAL.

COAL REDUCED.

Miner T. Ames & Co.

We have REDUCED Soft Coal, as follows:

	PER TON.
Wilmington, from	$6.00 to $5.00
Minonk	8.00 to 6.00
Indiana Block	8.00 to 6.50
Hocking Valley	9.00 to 7.00
Walnut Hill	9.50 to 8.50
Walnut Hill, Nut	8.00 to 7.00
Erie and Briar Hill	9.50 to 8.50
Lackawanna	10.00

No charge for delivery. (No reduction in price unless money accompanies the order.) Liberal reduction made to Coal Dealers and Manufacturers, and by car-load to the country. All our Coal is supplied from our own Mines in our own Cars, enabling us to sell cheaper than any other Shipper or Dealer.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
MAIN OFFICE,
Northwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.
YARDS—No. 1 West Randolph-st.
Corner Kinzie and Green-sts.
Foot of Carpenter-st.
Illinois Central Depot, foot of South Water-st.

COAL!

We are still offering special inducements to consumers to lay in their

WINTER'S FUEL,
AND QUOTE:

Wilmington Coal	$5.00 per ton.
Indiana Giant Coal	5.50 per ton.
White Ash Block Coal	7.00 per ton.
Pittsburgh Coal	7.50 per ton.
Hocking Valley Coal	8.00 per ton.
Erie Coal	8.50 per ton.
Cannell Coal	9.50 per ton.
Lackawanna Coal	10.00 per ton.

Connellsville and Pittsburgh Coke always on hand.

To large consumers for manufacturing purposes, and the Trade, we allow liberal discounts.

A. C. BRACKEBUSH & CO.,
Southwest Cor. Carroll & Morgan-sts.
Branch Office, 11 West Randolph-st.

COAL.

All kinds of Coal at the lowest prices. 100 tons Screenings at $2 per ton delivered. From 241 Twenty-second-st., or Erie-st. Bridge. B. EVANS.

PIANOS.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.
A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.
WHOLESALE 117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL 68 State-st.

CURTAINS, &c.

At Cost!

I offer my entire stock of SWISS and NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, SHADES, and all kinds of CURTAIN MATERIALS at cost. The finest assortment in the city.

SPENCER H. PECK,
195 & 197 Wabash-av.,
CORNER ADAMS-ST.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Nov. 24, at 7:30 o'clock, for drill. A full attendance is requested. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Special meeting Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, on LaSalle-st. Work on E. A. Degree. Members will attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of W. M.
SAM SEELEMAN, Sec.

Masonic.

La Fayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M. Hall No. 122 La Salle-st. Regular convocation this Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock for business and work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Monday evening, Nov. 24. Work on the R. A. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

Chicago Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., will hold a Rebecca Degree meeting and a Sociable in the Lodge Room, corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., Monday evening, 24th inst. Brothers of the Order and their wives are respectfully invited.
CHAS. E. BOWER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

The members of Silver Link Lodge, No. 321, are requested to be present at their regular meeting, as there is important business before the lodge.
DANIEL ABERLE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

BROTHERS: The Odd Fellows Benevolent Society, Office 113 East Randolph-st., is now represented in 25 States.
S. L. HURST, Sec.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

C. E. ROLLO'S
Insurance Agency,
Removed to Nixon's Building,
171 LA SALLE-ST.

REPRESENTING THE
St. Paul F. & M. Ins. Co.
ASSETS, $700,000.

Equitable Fire Ins. Co.
NASHVILLE.
ASSETS, $1,044,000.

OFFER UNDOUBTED INDEMNITY TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.

Removal.

The Office of the
LYCOMING
AND
PENN
Fire Insurance Companies,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Has removed to
No. 114 LaSALLE-ST.,
In Basement of Mercantile Building.
GEO. P. TREADWAY & CO.,
AGENTS.

REMOVAL.

J. M. ADSIT,
BANKER,
Has Removed to 38 Clark-st.,
OGDEN'S BUILDING.

BATHS.

ELECTRIC, TURKISH,
AND
VAPOR BATHS,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, the finest in the country. Grand Pacific Hotel. Private entrance on Jackson-st. The Rooms are well ventilated, and Patients will receive the form of treatment their individual case may require. All the Departments are complete, and are furnished with experienced assistants.
DR. G. C. SOMERS,
Proprietor.

MILLINERY.

Millinery!

MRS. WM. DEVOY,
188 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Between Monroe and Adams-sts.,

Is now offering a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Millinery Goods and Ladies' Dress Caps at prices to suit the times. Ladies wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

Also, Agent for Mme. Demorest's Patterns and Publications. Write or call for Catalogue.

We are now offering elegant Dress Hats (in our own and imported designs), FRENCH FELTS, AMERICAN FELTS, BOYS' and MISSES' HATS at great reductions from former prices.
D. WEBSTER & CO.,
270 and 272 Wabash-av.

North Side Millinery.

Elegant Styles, Fine Work, and the Richest Stock in town.
MRS. WILD,
198 North Clark-st.

CLOTHING.

GRAND CENTRAL
CLOTHING HOUSE!
142 & 144 State-st.

We offer our stock of Clothing at prices that will guarantee its entire sale in SIXTY DAYS.
B. G. HOPKINS & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DENTAL NOTICE.

C. W. Dryer, Dentist,

Has taken rooms at 176 Clark-st., corner Monroe, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons.

We propose to give first-class work at moderate prices these panic times. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of pure Nitrous Oxide Gas.

WATCH REPAIRING.

E. R. P. SHURLY, editor Watchmaker's Magazine, has charge of the Watch Repairing and Manufacturing Department, at SHURLY & CO.'S,
No. 55 South Clark-st., opposite the Sherman House.

NOT SO WARLIKE.

Secretary Fish Reports a Better Feeling in Madrid.

Sixteen British Subjects Among the Santiago Victims.

Request of the British Commodore for Delay Ignored by Gov. Burriel.

Our Coast Harbors Being Placed in a Perfect State of Defense.

Torpedo Apparatus to Be Distributed at Exposed Points.

Continued Activity at All the Navy-Yards.

Indignation Meetings Held in Various Parts of the Country.

IN MADRID.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE SPANISH MINISTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dispatches from Madrid agree in representing that the late interviews between Minister Sickles and the Spanish authorities were of a stormy character. Mr. Sickles barely escaped mobbing by the crowd which congregated in front of his residence. In consequence of these demonstrations, he determined to leave Madrid, but the Government having dispersed the mob, and having since maintained peace, he is resolved to remain in the city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Washington special says: "An official dispatch to Secretary Fish, received at 12 o'clock last night, says that a second attempt was made to assassinate Minister Sickles, and that 1,000 troops now guard the American Legation at Madrid."

CUBAN NEWS.

SIXTEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS SHOT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—*El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in this city, contains a variety of fresh correspondence from Cuba. From this it appears that sixteen men captured on the Virginius who claimed to be British subjects, and who sought the protection of the British Vice Consul, which Burriel refused to acknowledge, were not neglected by the British authorities at Kingston, Jamaica. After the British Consul found his efforts in vain, the British Commodore at Jamaica took the matter in hand and telegraphed to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, in the following words:

"In the interests of the friendly relations existing between our respective governments, I beg you to delay the execution of the alleged English subjects captured on the Virginius, until the Captain of the British frigate Niobe can communicate with you. The Niobe leaves to-day for Santiago."

To this request Burriel replied by telegraph, "I do not possess the authority to accede to the petition you send me. The law must be fulfilled."

The men who claimed to be British subjects were executed without allowing any time for investigation as to the truth or falsity of their claims.

THE CUBAN PRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A telegram from Havana, on the 21st, gives the following from the *Diario*: "We do not consider it within the bounds of justice or reason that war should result from the capture of the Virginius and its legal consequence; but if a conflict comes, let us emulate the example of Carthage, Numancia, and Saguntum, and make the Spanish race in Cuba the administration of the American Hemisphere." The *Voce de Cuba* believes that the question will be settled by diplomacy; nevertheless, it praises the activity of the artillery and engineer corps in repairing the fortifications, which will in a short time be in perfect condition.

IN WASHINGTON.

NO ADVICES FROM MADRID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Nothing new in the Virginius case has developed to-day, save that a dispatch from London appears in the afternoon paper confirming, in some particulars, the *Herald's* Madrid dispatch of a few days since, which was so generally discredited. This, however, has added but little to the fast-waning excitement on the question. Various rumors are afloat having reference chiefly to the treatment received by Gen. Sickles, to dangers that threaten him and the combinations that are formed against him, but all these are bandied lightly about as not worthy of credence.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE GROWS MORE RETICENT DAILY

his only organ being the *National Republican*, which closely reflects the Administration views every morning, and which receives all the information that the Secretary deems it wise to give out. He has announced to-day that he has received advices going to show

A BETTER STATE OF FEELING

among the mass of the people in Spain, and that beyond this he has nothing new on the subject. There is no reason to believe that anything new will be developed until the time asked by the Spanish Government in which to make their reply has expired, and it seems to be agreed on all hands that it is best to

WAIT FOR SOMETHING DECISIVE

without further complicating matters by acting upon imperfect information. The President and Secretaries Robeson and Belknap seem to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of the army and navy, and are confident that our coast defenses will be found sufficient in any emergency. The Secretary of War has been making preparations in a quiet but energetic way, getting the arsenals in shape for active service and

COMPLETELY ARMING OUR FORTIFICATIONS

for coast defenses. It is announced that the Ordnance Department is prepared on very short notice to fully equip any army that a war with Spain might make necessary with breech-loaders, artillery of all sorts, and ammunition in abundance.

PARTY FEELING.

As nearly as party lines can be defined on the question, it would appear that the Democrats are, as a party, for war, while the majority of the Republicans are more conservative. There is no division among the Southern Democrats as to the propriety of going to war forthwith. They declare that the South alone will furnish all the soldiers necessary to overthrow the Spanish armies at the first call from the President, adding that 25,000 Americans can easily whip the 54,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba.

Secretaries Belknap and Robeson are still in receipt of letters from distinguished soldiers and sailors of the late war offering their services in the event of a war.

It is definitely ascertained that

RYAN HAD MADE A CONTRACT

with the Cuban insurgents by the terms of which he was to receive $20,000 in gold if he succeeded in landing his men and arms on Cuban shores.

Secretary Richardson has taken occasion again to-day to assure the country that the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND READY

when called upon to furnish money to carry on a war. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had an interview with the Secretary to-day, in which they discussed the financial situation with special reference to the Spanish difficulty.

[To the Associated Press.]

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Chief of the Engineer Corps has ordered the officers in charge of the coast harbors to put them in proper defense, and torpedoes, with necessary electrical cable instruments, tackle, etc., to be planted along the coast.

SPIES.

The Navy Department has been informed by the Commandant of the New London Station that on the night of the 20th two men, representing themselves to be naval engineers, tried to force their way on board the Dictator, and when resisted by the watchman fired at him. They then made their escape.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Preparations have been quietly going on, under the direction of the Secretary of War, placing our arsenals in a condition to supply the wants of an army in the field, in case of war, and looking to the condition of the armament of our fortifications for the successful defense of our harbors against hostile attacks by ironclads. The Ordnance Department of the army is at this moment in most active preparation for a state of war, and is ready to supply an army with an entire equipment of war material, including the most approved breech-loading arms and field and siege batteries of artillery, with every kind of ammunition. The telegraph has been vigorously urging forward every preparation. The ordnance officers are fully alive to the gravity of the occasion, and to the necessity for ample preparation to meet all demands, should war result from our present complications. While, from the nature of the case, the navy had to take an active initiative, the War Department is fully alive to the crisis and in quiet preparation for the future.

THE NAVY YARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—Considerable activity is observable in every department of the navy yard. The monitor Manhattan was unable to start last night, as the necessity of repairs of some of her machinery was found at the last moment. She sails to-night for Key West. The new steam yacht America has been purchased in New York by the Navy Department, and will be here to-morrow to receive guns and ammunition. She will be used as a dispatch boat, as she is one of the fleetest vessels in the world. All hands will work to-morrow, the same as last Sunday.

AT THE WASHINGTON YARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The steam-tug Rescue left Washington to-day at noon, with 150 barrels of powder. The steamer Fortune has had her torpedo spar taken out, and will be launched on Monday. An extra force is engaged, and extra time made on the Shawmut. The work of recruiting is rather slow, but it is probable all the men needed will be speedily obtained.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, founder of monitor-flotilla in the late rebellion, is lying very ill at his residence.

A number of officers were to-day assigned to the vessels which are now fitting out for sea.

THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Strangers visiting the Navy-Yard are not allowed on board the Spanish ship Arapides. Nearly 3,000 men are working in the yard, and the number is being increased daily.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Work in the Charlestown Navy-Yard is going on briskly, and all the men whom it is possible to utilize are employed. The Franklin will be ready for sea in two weeks, and the Brooklyn is rapidly being put in order. Visitors are excluded from the yards so that the workmen may not be interfered with.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 22.—The United States steamer Mayflower is ordered to Norfolk.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE VETERANS ON HAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—The officers of the First Regiment Wisconsin militia met last night and telegraphed to Gov. Washburn to-day, tendering their services, offering to put 1,000 men in the field in six days' notice.

THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The following preamble and resolution was passed unanimously by the Board of Trade to-day:

WHEREAS, The barbarous treatment of persons lately captured off the coast of Cuba by the Spaniards having caused a wide spread feeling of indignation throughout the United States, calling for some action on the part of the Government, and hoping that the principle of arbitration under which our nation settled all difficulties with England may be safely invoked; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the national authorities to rely upon peaceable arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties, and that, while we denounce the atrocities of the local authorities of Cuba, we sympathise with those who are struggling to establish a Republican form of government in Spain.

AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 22.—But one sentiment prevails regarding the Virginius atrocity—ample reparation or war. A meeting last night concluded with a resolution that when the Administration finds it necessary to declare war to vindicate the honor of the nation the people of Utah, without distinction of party, will rally to the support of the Government. Public feeling was high to-day to avenge the insult to the flag and free Cuba.

AT DUVALL'S BLUFF.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22.—The citizens of Duvall's Bluff held a meeting on Wednesday, and adopted resolutions tendering a regiment of 1,000 men, armed, and equipped for service in behalf of the Republic of Cuba. The citizens of Little Rock have a meeting on Tuesday night, to express their indignation at the Cuban butchery.

AT COLUMBUS, GA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 22.—A large public meeting was held here to-night to express indignation at the conduct of the Spanish authorities. There was an intense enthusiasm, and bitter resolutions were adopted.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—The Cuban Patriotic Association met to-night, and protested against the enlistment of men for Cuban expeditions, or any other act likely to violate the laws of the United States, and appointed a committee to make such disposition of a large lot of land given the Association as would enure to its best advantage.

A SPANISH SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

SCENE OF THE EXECUTIONS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA—CLUMSY WORK ENJOYED BY A BRUTAL AUDIENCE.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 21.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday whose long residence on the Island of Cuba has made him very familiar with its topographical aspect, as well as with the manners and customs of its inhabitants. For many months he has resided at Santiago de Cuba, and on more than one occasion he has witnessed the vengeance of the Spaniards at that place. His information concerning the manner in which the executions are conducted is of peculiar interest at the present time. The City of Santiago is on the southern side of a gently sloping hill. A narrow harbor is strongly guarded at its entrance, and after a zig-zag course opens into a commodious basin, where the vessels may lie at anchor. On the shore the city is situated. From the harbor the calle del Theatro leads into the centre of the city. At a distance of several hundred yards from the harbor is the prison where the captives are confined. It is a low, gloomy-looking structure, only two stories in height, and is built of stone or granite. From this place the prisoner often goes forth to execution. These executions always take place in the slaughter-house, about three-fourths of a mile distant. It was there that the Virginius' victims ended their lives. From the prison near the centre of the city the calle de Theatro makes a somewhat sudden curve. On the morning of an execution, the battalion of volunteers are summoned at an early hour from the barracks and proceed to the prison. The prisoners are led forth, bound, and the solemn procession then takes up its death march. In the van are the musicians, whose only instruments are the drums, which are beat with a low, ominous sound, and measured regularity. The street leads out of the city toward the west, past the Hotel Theatro, the office of the United States Consul, and, further on, the office of the British Consul. Out into the suburbs runs the broad, unshaded street, and, on an eminence, which may be seen from every portion of the city, stands the building where the victims die. It is a low, whitewashed structure of forbidding aspect—an adobe house with a steep roof, which projects far beyond its walls on either side. Around this building is a trench, into which the waters from the roof fall. It is about two feet deep. On the upper side of this building the procession halts and forms a hollow square, with the prisoners in the centre. The side next the slaughter-house is opened, and the victims are led to the border of the trench. Here they are bound hand and foot, though their eyes are left uncovered. They are then required to kneel along the trench with faces turned toward the wall. In the midst of the hollow square stand the Colonel and the priests. The duties of the spiritual advisers being at length performed, they retire with the Colonel, and at a signal from the latter the company fires. The unfortunate victims fall forward into the trench, some dead, some dying, others only slightly wounded. The artillery force, who have been stationed in the background, now advance and drive their clumsy carriages over the victims. Several times is this part of the ceremony repeated, and it is by that time supposed that all are dead. The dead wagons are then heaped with corpses, among which is sometimes seen a still quivering body. A half mile away they are buried, and the soldiery disperse to their barracks.

The slaughter-house is scarred and battered with bullets on its northern side. Here are inhumanly slaughtered persons of all ages and sexes. The Spaniards show no mercy to gray-haired patriarchs, to women, or children. Three years ago a little girl 4 years of age was led forth to her death. The offense was a refusal to make known her father's hiding-place. The days of execution are gala days in the city. Hundreds of men, women, and children pour forth from its streets, and press forward in the throng. As the victims fall dying in the trenches these crowds push madly forward to view the bleeding bodies, the military give way for a moment, and not until that moment arrives are the appetites of the bloodthirsty spectators sated.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence southward to Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas, falling barometer, northeasterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, rain, and snow. For the Gulf States, southeasterly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and rain. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, winds veering to northeasterly, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness. For New England, winds veering to northeasterly, and partly cloudy weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,
CHICAGO, Nov. 23—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.37	19	Calm	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.11	44	S. E., fresh	.17	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.22	38	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.30	31	S. E., gentle	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.28	44	E., gentle	.01	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.05	25	N. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Denver	30.14	22	N., light	..	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.34	21	N. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.33	32	S. W., light	..	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.22	7	Calm	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.99	23	E., brisk	.30	Light rain.
Leavenw'th	29.88	30	E., fresh	.06	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.34	26	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.30	23	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.01	26	N. E., fresh	.15	Light rain.
Pembina	30.32	19	Calm	..	Clearing.
St. Paul	30.29	23	N. E., gentle	..	Fair.
Toledo	30.31	36	S. E., gentle	..	Clearing.
Yankton	30.28	22	N. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.

REAL ESTATE.

The Effects on First-Class Residences of the Diminished Cost of Building.

Recent Sales of Residences and Lots on the Avenues.

Reduction in Prices of Cheap Lots and Suburban Lands.

Sales of Lots and Acres in Various Quarters This Week.

There is an impression in some quarters that an important decline in the prices and values of first and medium-class residence property has been experienced as a result of the financial panic. A decline has undoubtedly taken place, but not to the extent believed by many, and not directly the result of any general decline in the value of real estate. The principal cause is the reduction in the cost of building materials and in the cost of skilled labor. Good brick can now be had for $7 per thousand, against $10 and $12 last spring, and contracts can now be made for brick laid in walls at $11 or even $10 per thousand for the entire cost of materials and labor. The reduction in the cost of materials and labor on other parts of buildings than the walls has not been so great, but, on the whole, the cost of building may safely be assumed at 25 per cent less than it was last spring. Here is reason for a large reduction in the prices of dwellings as compared to last spring, independent of any reduction in prices of ground. In some instances of recent sales of residences the reduction in prices has undoubtedly been greater than the reduction in the cost of building, but in every such case it will be found that there has been a necessity on the part of the seller to have *cash*, and that all sales made at any great reduction of prices have been for all cash instead of the usual terms. In times of panic and pressure, such as have been experienced during the last two months, a demand for all cash, in the sale of any property, which is usually sold on time, of course, demands an unusual reduction in price to make it an inducement to the buyer.

Ten days or so ago, two marble-front residences on Wabash avenue, north of Twenty-third street (Nos. 1018 and 1020), were sold at public auction by the assignee of a bankrupt, at what was considered the greatest reduction on former prices that has been experienced in any instance this fall. The houses are stone fronts, three stories, 10 or 12 rooms, and stand on lots 21 feet by 112 feet each. Real estate dealers think that from $12,500 to $13,000 each would have been fair prices for the houses before the panic, but when sold at auction for all cash they only brought about $9,000 each, a reduction of 30 per cent on the value of both buildings and ground. An important circumstance, however, in this connection is that the purchasers get no warranty of title. The sale was made by an order of Court in a summary proceeding, the assignee being directed to sell the property as *free and clear of all incumbrance*, though there is yet some doubt as to the power of the Court to order a sale which would cut off liens, without any previous proceeding at law to determine the rights of parties. There were judgments against the bankrupt that were liens on the property, and the judgment-creditors were not even served with notice. Moreover, the title to part of the property is in the bankrupt's daughter, and it is thought by some lawyers that proceedings at law should have preceded the sale, to determine the daughter's interest.

We mention the particulars of the above sale because many parties, having no knowledge of the fact that the sale conveyed no warranty title, have cited this sale as indicating a decline of somewhere near 30 per cent on the prices of all central, first-class residence property.

But while it is well understood that there are sales of this, as well as other classes of property from time to time, in which the necessities of the owners for cash oblige them to make great reductions in prices, these instances are not the rule, and do not establish the fact of any general reduction in prices. Real estate is not a kind of property that can be put on the market and sold at any time, like wheat, or corn, or iron, or dry goods, or any article that is consumed. The holder of real estate who expects to get its value, in any kind of times, must wait for his customer. When the customer who *wants* it comes, he generally pays the full price.

A couple of weeks ago, a handsome two-story and basement brick house, on the west side of Wabash avenue, south of Thirty-first street, with lot 25 by 175 feet, was sold for $10,500, this being just the price that was asked for it last summer.

One of the middle houses in the block of four, which stands on the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fifth street, a three-story and basement stone front, with lot 20 by 112 feet, was recently sold for $18,000, this being all the house was supposed to be worth last summer.

During the height of the recent financial panic, a lot 40x175, on the west side of Michigan avenue, being 97 feet north of Thirtieth street and next north of and adjoining the splendid new residence of E. H. Hadduck, was sold for $300 per foot, all cash. Six years ago, property in all that vicinity on Michigan avenue sold for about $100 to $125 per foot, and a year ago for an average of $200 to $250 per foot. This does not look much like a decline of prices. The extension of the first-class residence quarter of the city southward on Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, and South Park avenues is, however, so rapid that if there had been no financial disturbance the price of ground on any of those avenues, and particularly on Michigan and Wabash, anywhere between Twenty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, would have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent this fall over the prices of last midsummer. The property in that quarter is, however, nearly all owned by capitalists, who are not only able to hold it, but many of whom will take advantage of the present low cost of materials and labor to build on it, and during the next year the improvements in that direction will not only be greater than in any other quarter of the city, but much greater than in any previous year in the same direction.

THE OUTLOOK.

Real-estate brokers seem not unwilling to acknowledge that there has been a pretty general reduction in the prices at which all cheap lots and suburban lands are held now, as compared to six months ago. They regard the reduction of prices as favorable to a larger business, two or three months hence, at the usual season of greatest activity in real estate. During the year, up to the middle of last summer, prices had been advanced so rapidly, that it scared all but speculators out of the market, and created the impression that a reaction must come. The panic came, and, though it resulted in a diminished volume of business, and some decline in prices, the decline has not been, and is not likely to be, anything near as much as was apprehended by many old fogies and croakers. Experience is showing that the trade of Chicago has a recuperative character not possessed by that of any other city. The fact that the banks and business men of Chicago passed through the panic better than those of any other city in the United States is bringing us a large increase of business, of which an instance may be seen in the fact that the hog and pork-packing trade of this city is now nearly double what it was at this time last year. The panic has developed the real strength of Chicago, and given this city so great a start of all others in the West that they are not competitors to the same extent that they were a year ago. This fact will become more and more apparent as confidence revives and trade is re-organized. We think therefore that the expectation of an active business next February and March when money becomes abundant, as it undoubtedly will, is well founded.

ACRE SALES.

Gustin & Wallace sold 40 acres, being the S. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 35, 41, 12, in Park Ridge; consideration, $18,000.

Larkin & Jenks sold 2½ acres, being part of Block 122 in Blue Island; consideration, $3,200.

SALE OF LOTS.

Larkin and Jenks sold 8 lots on Kimball avenue, near Fullerton avenue, with improvements; consideration, $5,000.

T. S. Fitch & Co. sold Lots 6 and 20, in Block 3, in Hyde Park, located one minute's walk from Kenwood depot; consideration, $60 per foot, one-half cash down.

Spofford & Byrne sold 50 feet on Sixty-third street, near Wallace street; consideration, $40 per foot, cash.

Mr. Tibbetts sold one lot on Wentworth avenue, near Sixty-second street, in Englewood; consideration, $120 per foot.

B. F. Jacobs sold 100 feet on Drexel Boulevard, near Forty-ninth street; consideration, $125 per foot.

J. E. Burchell & Co. sold 150x200 feet in Ravinia, on the Milwaukee Railroad; consideration, $1,200.

B. F. Head sold 5 lots, each 25x125, in C. H. Harrison's Addition, 200 feet west of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. on Flournoy street; consideration, $4,200, which is $840 per lot.

Eldred & Simpson sold 100 feet, north front, on Barry avenue, near the Lake Shore Drive; consideration, $12,500.

Warren, Keeney & Co. sold Lots 23 and 24, each 50x160 feet, in Block 4, in Keeney & Rinn's addition to Evanston; consideration, $4,000—which is $40 per foot.

Also Lots 9 and 10 in Block 1, in Keeney's addition to Ravenswood; consideration, $2,500.

Henry Brooks sold 2 lots on Union street in South Englewood for $600.

Also 2 lots west of the railroad track in the same place; consideration, $350.

IMPROVEMENTS.

At South Evanston the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have just completed a side-track 1,600 feet in length. The citizens there are erecting a depot 22x50 feet, two stories high, the second story to be used as a public hall.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

Warren, Keeney & Co. have recently sold 3 two-story and brick cellar dwellings in Evanston, each containing 8 rooms, and being about 25x45 feet. The price paid for house and lot averaged $5,500. This is no reduction of prices whatever from the figures asked last spring, but on the contrary is an advance of $5 per front foot on the lots since last May. These sales were made within the last two weeks. The aggregate of their sales since the panic (in South Evanston) have exceeded $100,000, which may be considered a very good showing.

THE CHICAGO & INDIANA RAILROAD,

from Park Side Station on the Illinois Central, to South Chicago is completely graded from Park Side Station to within a mile-and-a-half of South Chicago. About 4,000 ties, enough to lay one-half of the whole distance, are on the ground; also the stringers to lay the same distance, and the first consignment of iron from Pittsburgh, sufficient to lay about one mile, and spikes and plates for the same. The recent cold weather and freeze-up may delay the putting down of the track this season, in which case the contractor and parties interested will be in readiness to put it down at the earliest moment in the spring. An elegant depot at the corner of Seventy-first street and Railroad avenue is now being erected, and will be completed by the first of February next. Thus it will be seen that this railroad is a fixed fact.

Meantime, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have again appeared upon the field, and have definitely selected this route from South Chicago into the city. The officers of that road are of the opinion that they will continue active operations during the winter, and will be in the city with their road early in the spring.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Nov. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 59 Union Park place, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $15,000.

West Twenty-sixth st, n e cor of Kedzie av, 34 acres, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $85,000. John Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., to Cook County Land Company.

Augusta st, 215 ft n of West Twelfth st, w f, 48x132½ ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,100.

Dania-av, 225 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $450.

Elston road, 54 6-10 ft s of Blanche st, e f, 27½x100 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $1,200.

Larrabee st, 148 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x123 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $1,800.

Orchard st, 222 ft n of Centre st, e f, 75½x124 ft, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $4,130.

West Madison st, 90 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 30x124 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 2, Spear's Addition, dated July 10; consideration, $600.

Gurley st, bet Blue Island av and Silver st, n f, Lot 108, with building, dated July 19; consideration, $2,600.

Lots 23 and 24, Block 10, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in Kesler's Lots 27 to 33, in sub-Block 2 of Block 33, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $750.

Twenty-three lots and und ½ of Block 8 of Goodspeed's part n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 1 in Block 1, same subdivision, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $700.

Lot 3 in Block 2, same, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $500.

Lot 15 in Block 1, same, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 20, in Tillotson's part w of railroad, of Lot 11, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 11, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $10,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 22: City property—Number of sales, 108; consideration, $425,927. North of city limits—Number of sales, 12; consideration, $54,850. South of city limits—Number of sales, 27; consideration, $93,557. West of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $1,500. Total sales, 149; total consideration, $576,834.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

Copy of the Petition Requesting the President to Appoint Judge Drummond Chief-Justice of the United States.

About ten days or two weeks ago, a petition was very privately and quietly circulated here among a few of the lawyers and prominent citizens, with a view of recommending Judge Drummond to the vacant seat of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The following is a copy:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, business men of Chicago and members of the Chicago Bar, respectfully recommend the Hon. Thomas Drummond for the position of Chief-Justice of the United States.

Judge Drummond, as United States District and Circuit Judge, has devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the Bench since 1849, and, in our opinion, his long experience, sound judgment, eminent learning, and acknowledged purity of character render him especially fitted for this position.

Oct. 13, 1873.

The petition was signed by many prominent citizens, such as Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., W. F. Coolbaugh, and others, besides many of the prominent members of the Bar. To see it was to wish to sign it, and, since its dispatch for Washington, several learning of the existence of such a petition, have expressed their regret at not having an opportunity of signing their names. The well-known modesty and retiring character of Judge Drummond rendered it necessary that he should not know that such a movement was on foot, while his high reputation as a jurist, inherent qualifications as a Judge, and spotless character as a man, rendered any encomium or urging superogatory, and recommendation almost unnecessary. Similar petitions were circulated in the Southern District of this State and in Indiana, and have been willingly signed. In Indiana, the signatures of the Governor, ex-Governor, and of Federal and State officers were also gladly given.

THE SOCIETY BALL.

The grand ball at Kingsbury Music Hall tomorrow evening promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs since the fire, not excepting the military ball of last winter. The sale of tickets has been unexpectedly large, and it is almost impossible to find any one "in society" who is not going. The preparations are about completed, and, undoubtedly, the only persons disappointed after the ball will be those who did not attend. The special train on the Illinois Central Railroad will leave Hyde Park about 8 o'clock, and will return about 2 o'clock. The exact time of leaving the stations will be given to-morrow morning. The following will be the programme:

1. Promenade....Offenbach
2. Waltz—Stories from the Vienna Forest....Strauss
3. Lanciers....Fourteenth Weingarten
4. New Life....
5. Quadrille—Chansons a la Coeur....Strauss
6. {a. Polka Redowa—Mila / b. Waltz—Mein Lebenslauf}....Strauss
7. Quadrille—Prairie Queen....Original
8. Galop—Equestrian....Conradi
9. Quadrille—Season....Strauss
10. Waltz—Autograph....Strauss
11. Lanciers—Liederkranz....Weingarten
12. Galop—Merry Circle....Strauss
13. Quadrille—Prairie Queen....Original
14. {a. Waltz—Vienna Bon Bons....Strauss / b. Galop—Schnfrei....Weingarten}
15. Quadrille—Louisen....Strauss
16. Waltz—Hofballtanze....Strauss
17. Lanciers....Eighteenth Weingarten
18. {a. Waltz—Wedding Melodies / b. Galop—Auf Reisen}....Strauss

The overture will be played at 9 o'clock precisely, and the dancing commence immediately thereafter. Supper will be set for from 400 to 600 persons. The cards of admission can be procured from any of the ladies and gentlemen in the list above.

MONEY AND POLITICS.

Col. York's Ideas on "Wealth as a Political Power."

An Interesting Lecture by the "Kansas Reformer."

A System that Threatens to Overthrow the Liberties of the Nation.

Its Cause and Cure.

Last evening Music Hall was comfortably filled with one of the Star audiences, assembled to hear State Senator York, of Kansas, whose name has been made the watchword in that State for a reform movement. Mr. York is a typical Western man in appearance, being rather tall, spare in figure, of nervous temperament, with a bronzed face that shows an iron will, and a spirit of indomitable perseverance. He is of that kind of man who may be defeated but not conquered—he will always return to the fray until victory is won. This characteristic is shown in his great fight with the Pomeroy corruptionists; and after hearing the man speak the reason of their defeat is apparent—for while Col. York is not an orator, he is a fascinating speaker. His lecture last night was delivered in a clear, forcible manner, without any attempt at oratorical display, but in such an impressive style as to leave a deep and lasting impression on those who heard it.

Having presumed that he had selected a subject that was repugnant to the American mind, for the reason that the American people delight in their sovereignty, and are not willing to allow that power and dominion have any other basis in this country than in "We the people," he said that the recent events in our legislative history had disturbed this serene self-complacency, and had led the people to ask the question if there was not something wrong somewhere. In reply, various causes are assigned, numberless panaceas are offered, until the public mind finally concludes that it is all traceable to the corruption of public men. Then "Down with corruption!" is the cry. "Turn out these betrayers of the people, and put in honest men right from the ranks of the people." "Amen!" says everybody. It is done, and public serenity is restored, when suddenly the country is again thrown into convulsion by the most audacious and astounding corruption upon the part of these "honest fellows." This is repeated so often that it becomes the common fact of political life, and has raised the question, "Is there not a producing cause for this disturbance? If men are corrupted, is there not something which corrupts them?" It is manifest that some force exists that interferes with the claimed sovereignty of the people, defeating their objects, thwarting their will and wishes, and upon investigation it always is discovered that this force, if traced to its source through its effects, is found to be "organized wealth." The speaker, therefore, concluded that wealth, even in this country, is vested with political power.

The lecturer then proceeded to discuss the relation of wealth to our Government, availing himself of many historical precedents. Accepting the maxim of political economy, that the accumulation of wealth was the first great step in social improvement, because without it there would be neither taste nor leisure for the acquisition of knowledge, upon which the progress of civilization depended, he proceeded to show that next in importance to the accumulation of wealth was its distribution among the several members of society. Wealth is created by labor, and labor is only productive according to its skill. Its accumulation was the result of saving, and its distribution, when left free to follow natural laws, was according to the skill and economy of those who labored. As the first result of this saving, follows the saving class called capitalists. Then, by perfectly natural processes, the people become divided into classes—laborers and capitalists. In time, labor becomes, to a greater or less extent, dependent on capital, because wealth is accumulated first by the more self-denying, and the habits of thought thus engendered fit them to seize opportunities that would be lost to those less disciplined. As one of the most important functions of government is to protect those who possess property, this class soon take a more active interest in directing the actions of the government, and this gradually gives them the governing power, and by easy transitions the government falls into the hands of the wealthy. After discussing these general proportions at considerable length, the speaker traced out in the political history of Europe the three great systems that have governed that continent since the middle ages.

The first was the Ecclesiasticism under which the authority was vested, directly or indirectly, in a spiritual hierarchy. The governing class amassed great wealth, and drew princely revenues from the people. The individual was nothing; the system everything. The second was the Feudal system, that substituted the authority of a landed aristocracy for that of the hierarchy, and, like the former, the governing class represented the wealth of Europe, with a like result in the effect on the people.

The third was the Commercial system; that took its rise in the seventeenth century, and in turn superseded Feudalism in the supremacy of Europe. This position he strengthened by quotations from the various historians, illustrating the effect of each system, and proceeded to show that the mania which prevailed during the eighteenth century to acquire vast colonial possessions was the result of this last system. Bancroft was quoted to prove that the demands of this commercial interest, and its overshadowing power in English politics, was what had precipitated the revolt of the English Colonies, and the consequent freedom of the American States from English rule. It was this same system which was remotely the cause of our late civil war, entailing, as it did, slavery upon the colonies.

He then proceeded to show how rapid was the development of this system, attaining a power already unknown to Ecclesiasticism or Feudalism. The system that is getting within its grasp all the nations of the world, like both those that preceded it, invests itself with special privileges and immunities, and absorbs the earnings of the people. "It cares nothing for the welfare of the man," said the speaker, "only so far as he contributes to its own interest. It has no sympathy with the wants and sufferings of humanity. The only value it places on man is measured by his ability to labor. It professes no great moral principle. It aims to accomplish magical good in the world. Wealth, and wealth only, is its object."

All this, the lecturer agreed, was contrary to the basic idea of our Government, in which originally all class-distinctions were ignored. All political power was based on man's sovereignty. The accidents of birth, wealth, and rank were to be set aside. Man and man only was taken as the source of all dominion. So firmly were these principles of democracy implanted in the national heart, that, until the civil war came, the simplicity of manner and frugality of the founders of the Republic were so far preserved as to resist successfully all the tendencies of wealth to centralization. In the exigencies of civil war, wealth assumed an importance that had never before been attached to it in the history of the country. The sinews of war must now be supplied, and the capital of the country alone could do it. From that date may be traced the rise of the moneyed power in the United States. Under its leadership the centralizing tendency has made rapid progress, until it has become so powerful as to seriously threaten the subversion of our democratic polity.

From these discussions of the general principles of the subject, the lecturer turned to apply his arguments specifically, and proceeded to show that the present political power exerted by wealth was rendered possible by its accumulation in the hands of a few men:

First, through the railroads controlling the transportation of the country. Second, the banks, controlling the currency of the country. Third, the manufacturers, supplying the necessary articles of consumption. Fourth, the public creditors. From the best data I have been able to obtain, the total number of these four classes does not represent more than one-thirtieth of the population, and they control more than one-half of the wealth of the country. The total *gross* productions of the country, from all sources, may be approximately estimated at from eight to ten billions of dollars annually. Of this aggregate, the four classes named receive at least two-thirds. The total *net* productions is much more difficult to determine, but from the best information at my command, I think it may be approximately estimated at from one and one-half, to one and three-fourths billions of dollars annually; of which these four classes receive not less than nine-tenths. The net earnings of manufactories in 1870 was $968,000,000 as shown by the census. The net earnings of the railroads in 1872, as shown by Mr. Poor's Manual for 1873, was $165,000,000. These amounts, increased by the interest on the national and municipal indebtedness of the country, and the earnings of the banks, would swell the total to very nearly, or quite, one and one-half billions of dollars. The surplus earning is annually added to the principal and in time becomes productive, thereby continually augmenting the income of its possessors. This surplus in seeking investment, is placed where the demand is greatest and the returns most certain. Next to the increase of transportation and manufacturing facilities, it seeks the highly remunerative investment in mortgages upon real estate. So popular and general has this mode of investment become, that I think it may be safely stated, that in many of the Western States there is not an organized county, where values are sufficiently established to constitute a safe basis for loans, in which agents of Eastern capitalists are not engaged in loaning money to the farmers. The result is that the agricultural districts are heavily mortgaged, and there is a continuous and rapidly increasing flow of money from the West to the East in payment of the interest.

Another popular mode of investment is in the municipal indebtedness of the country. The amount of this class and of State indebtedness in 1870, as shown by the census, was $868,000,000, equal to one-third of the National debt. These, it will be observed, are sources of income derived from the employment of capital other than in the usual course of business, and the earnings received therefrom are to be added to the net earnings of the railroads, manufactories, banks, and interest upon the National debt. It is necessary to take in account, in this computation, our foreign indebtedness. A considerable amount of our National and municipal bonds are held in Europe, upon which the interest is sent abroad. But making the most liberal allowance therefor, and also for such as may be held by our people, other than the four classes named, it still leaves immense returns to American capitalists, in which the people have no participation. In the foregoing estimates I have confined myself to official or well authenticated private statistical reports; and, in every instance, I have kept within, rather than exceeded, what the facts would justify. The next question that naturally presents itself in this inquiry is, "Who pays the immense revenues received by those capitalists?" and I would answer, mainly, three classes; agriculturalists, employes in manufactories, and those engaged in professional and personal pursuits. These three classes represent five-sixths of the entire population of the country.

In the light of the ninth census it ceases to be an occasion for surprise that, while wealth has been amassed by the railroads, banks, and manufacturers, agriculture, during the past twelve years, has been almost at a standstill, its increase being a trifle more than the increase in population during the same period. When an investment of over $11,000,000, and the labor of 6,000,000 of persons return the gross product of only $2,500,000,000, upon which nearly one-half of the entire population of the United States have to subsist, besides paying the heavy exaction that was laid upon them by the monopolies, it is no longer a matter of astonishment that the average farmer is compelled to increase the incumbrance upon his farm from year to year. If the present state of agriculture continues for another decade, it is problematical which will be in the worst condition, the European tenant, or the American farmer. The second class, the employes in manufactories, represent about one-sixth of the entire population. The average wages received is $377, which gives $125 for each person represented. This is the return for labor only, without the use of any capital, and is not subject to the expense incurred by the farmer; and yet, is nearly equal to the average *gross* productions of the latter. As consumers, they contribute to the income of the railroads and manufactories.

The third class in this connection, those engaged in professional and personal pursuits, represent more than one-fifth of the population. This class includes the regular professions, artists, authors, domestic servants, day-laborers, hotel-keepers, soldiers, sailors, Government officials, teachers, &c. While occasionally one of this class succeeds in acquiring wealth, the vast majority procure a most precarious maintenance. Yet the earnings of this class, like those of the farmers and employes, go to swell the accumulations of the capitalists in much the same manner as, and in proportion with, the others. If my statements thus far are correct, we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that the great mass of the American people are receiving a bare maintenance in return for their labor and investments, and a few individuals are absorbing the great bulk of the net earnings of the country.

Upon no system of logic can this alarming disproportion in the accumulation of wealth be attributed to the necessary laws of business. Reference to the history of other nations fails to afford a single instance of the accumulation of so great wealth in the hands of so few individuals as that furnished by the history of the United States during the past few years. The establishment of a predominantly wealthy class is ordinarily a slow process, extending through many generations, and often centuries, of national growth. But here, within a single decade, we see the earnings of a great nation flowing into the coffers of a class of capitalists that rival the titled nobility of Europe in the extent of their revenues. Extraordinary causes must exist to produce such abnormal results. They are found in the laws of the country and the policy of the Government, extending aid and protection to capital.

Proceeding with his argument the lecturer showed how, first, wealth sought to, and to a certain extent did, control the action of political parties through their organizations; second, how it sought to shape public opinion through its influence upon the public press; third, how it secured incalculable political power by securing the appointment of its agents to Federal positions and the chairmanships of certain Congressional Committees; fourth, how it attempted to control elections at the polls; and, finally, how it was used to corrupt the representatives of the people. Under the last point the lecturer said:

The history of legislation during the past few years is a sufficient demonstration of this proposition. To descend to details would be to repeat what the public are already familiar with, and to review the most disgusting and humiliating feature of our history. Practices that came under my own personal observation at the Capital of my State last winter led me to investigate the nature and extent of the money-power in the politics of the country. As already indicated, it is not my purpose to attempt a detailed statement of those practices. I would only say that in that contest the people were opposed by all the railroads in the State excepting one; by nearly all the National Banks, and all the Federal officials, with a few noble exceptions. The various interests opposing the people probably represented nine-tenths of the wealth of Kansas aside from the investment in agriculture. The amount of money expended to defeat the will of the people from the opening of the fall campaign to the finale at Washington City was immense. I think we fail entirely to comprehend the real nature of that contest, when we suppose it was in the interest of one man and his personal friends that this outlay was made. It was important to certain political and financial interests that Mr. Pomeroy should be returned to the Senate. He was a representative man of the politico-moneyed power. He was familiar with the past history of this power, and its plans for the future. This knowledge made him a dangerous man to lose and a valuable man to retain.

He also cited the language of Jones, the Senator from Nevada, who said that "Custom has sanctioned the use of money, and both parties resorted to its use; those who inveigh against me are equally open to the same charge. Such simply decry the inevitable."

The lecturer continued at some length discussing this part of the subject, and finally said that the question would be asked him, "Where is the remedy?" On this point he said:

In my own opinion there are two things that need to be done, and done quickly. The first, is for the Government to undo its mischievous legislation, aiding and protecting capital, and leave the distribution of wealth to follow natural laws, free from Governmental interference. The American people do not require the protection of the Government in any of their industrial interests. Protection disturbs trade, establishes monopolies, and interferes with the ordinary laws that govern the production and distribution of wealth. It diminishes the product of labor and directs capital into channels, into which, if left free, it would not go. It forces manufactories that would not otherwise exist, and that the normal condition of the country would not justify. It tends to build up a privileged class, and in any country it means centralization. In the second place, I believe that the doctrine of "vested rights," as it has been interpreted in this country in its application to the great corportions, is utterly at variance with the true spirit of our civil polity; that under the shelter of this doctrine the wealthy and powerful chartered corporations have legally usurped the people's rights and passed beyond their control by recognized legal measures. I do not care to attempt a discussion of this doctrine in its legal aspects, whether the interpretation that has obtained in most of our American courts be technically a correct construction of the provision of the Constitution of the United States concerning the inviolability of contracts; or whether the charter of a railroad by a State Legislature is in the nature of a contract; whether railroads are public or private corporations, and to what extent they are subject to legislative control. Neither shall I attempt the discussion of the question whether the matter of transportation is in the nature of a governmental function, and to be regulated in a manner similar to the postal system; or whether the Government should attempt the control of all the roads by owning and managing a part. All these questions are being examined and discussed by the ablest jurists and journalists in the country. Regardless of what may be the correct conclusion upon any of these or kindred questions, underlying all, is the foundation principle that there can be no such thing as individual or corporate rights, privileges, or immunities, whether under the color of law or otherwise, that tend to the abridgment of the political rights of the people, or that are oppressive to the general industrial interests of the country. Aggressions upon the rights of any people are nearly always made under the color of law, and there is no tyranny more despotic than that secured by unjust and oppressive legislation. The encroachment of the money-power has been made by the aid of law. Slavery attempted to protect itself under the same shield, and it was only by virtue of what we call the "war power of the constitution" that we were enabled to break through the defenses it had set up. If this power exist, why must it remain latent until the cruel exigency of war calls it forth? Why not exercise it to preserve the liberties of the people as well before as after the armies are in motion? Apply this power to the railroads, or any great and powerful corporation, combination, class, or system that has passed beyond control by legal measures and that threaten the public safety by abridging the political interests of the people, by oppressing the industrial rights of the country or by any other means, and they become the humble, faithful servants, instead as now, the masters of the people. Instead of being the exercise of an arbitrary power to deprive a corporation of its franchises under such circumstances, I hold it to be an inherent right, that no act, even of the people themselves, can take away. I also hold that this power resides in the State Legislature that originally created the corporation. Not only this, but under the "power of eminent domain" inherent in all Governments, if the general industrial interests demand it, not only deprive them of their franchises, but take the control and management of their property and pay a reasonable compensation therefor. Let these become recognized principles and corporations will not forget from whom they derive their privileges, and will be as careful to subserve the general interest, as they are now regardless of the rights of the people. This brings me back to the grand doctrine that man is the sole repository of political power. That no class, system, policy, government, or even law, can take man's place in authority without becoming man's oppressor.

He concluded by showing the results of the system if continued in the country, and summed up his conviction that in the present agitation of the question was to be found the best promise for the future of the country. By it we may know that the people are yet vigilant to guard their rights, and redress their wrongs. With public opinion thus sensitive we need fear no evil, or recede before the advance of any power.

The speaker was loudly applauded by the audience he had held closely throughout his whole lecture.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Reports of the City Gas Inspector.

Mr. Colbert's Tables for Time of Lighting and Extinguishing Street-Lamps.

In reply to questions propounded by a TRIBUNE reporter, Mr. Brown, Gas-Inspector, says that he makes a quarterly report to the Common Council on the first Monday of May, August, November, and February. He takes photometrical observations twice a week. The contract between the city and the Gas Company expires in 1879. In it there is no stipulation as to either the pressure or quality of the gas. In cities where stipulation as to quality is part of contract the illuminating power is fixed at from twelve to twenty candle-power. The illuminating power of Chicago gas is a mean between these figures. Mr. Brown is not responsible for the quality of the gas. He only makes suggestions. His last report was received by the Common Council, but was not printed in the official report of the Common Council proceedings. It is as follows:

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

In compliance with Section 14 of the Gas ordinance, passed May 27, 1872, I now report that the gauge meters and burners on the city test lamps have been carefully tested during the quarter year ending the 10th day of November, 1873, and proved correct; the burners consuming five cubic feet of gas each per hour, under a pressure of two inches, as required per contract with the gas companies. The public lamps are in general good condition, though some in the South and West Divisions of the city, from age and long use require continuous repairs, and are then hardly able to contend against a moderate breeze from the lake or prairie. I am informed that there is no provision made for replacing such lamps, and they are therefore patched up from week to week, so long as a piece will hold on. The street lamp burners are renewed whenever found defective. The total number of street and bridge lamps in the city on Nov. 1, 1873, was 7,344, distributed as follows:

In North Division....1,633
In South Division....2,248
In West Division....3,463

In some populous portions of the city where light is called for and needed, and it seems impracticable to supply gas-light at present, a partial remedy might be found in the erection of lamp-posts fitted with oil-lamps, in anticipation of the extension of gas-mains, as is done in most of the Eastern cities. Photometrical observations have been made by me from time to time as required by the ordinance, showing the illuminating quality of the gas at the City Hall to have been 16 to 17 candle-power: The private meters tested by me since my last report are as follows, viz.: Oct. 13, 1873, for Mr. Pringle, No. 471 Clark street; Oct. 29, for H. E. Pickett, No. 796 Michigan avenue; Nov. 5, for John Gow, No. 306 Indiana street,—in each of which a fee of $1 was received from the applicant and paid to the City Comptroller. The expense of removal and resetting ($1.50 in each meter) was also paid by the applicants. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD BROWN,
Acting Gas Inspector.
CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1873.

GAS-LIGHT, TWILIGHT, AND MOONLIGHT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was asked, in December last, by the city authorities, to prepare a table of times for lighting and extinguishing the street lamps in Chicago. As the official publication, made some months ago, was a table which I had not intended to be printed, but simply handed in as a memorandum of information on the subject, and as there seems to be no disposition to consider the really short and economical tables which I *did* intend to be published, and handed in for that purpose, I hereby submit them to THE TRIBUNE, with a few explantory notes, for the information of the public, who have to pay the gas bills.

PUBLIC LAMPS.

Time-table for commencing to light and extinguish, in the City of Chicago, in any year:

RULE—Take the date in this table that is nearest to the Thursday of each week, and commence to light and extinguish on each day of that week at the times given as opposite the date, except the days near the full moon:

Date.	Light.	Extinguish.	Date.	Light.	Extinguish.
Jan. 1	4.45	6.00	July 14	8.00	2.45
Jan. 13	5.00	6.00	Aug. 4	7.45	3.00
Jan. 25	5.15	5.45	Aug. 14	7.30	3.15
Feb. 8	5.30	5.30	Aug. 23	7.15	3.30
Feb. 20	5.45	5.15	Sept. 1	7.00	3.45
Feb. 28	6.00	5.00	Sept. 9	6.45	3.45
Mar. 8	6.15	4.45	Sept. 16	6.30	4.00
Mar. 18	6.30	4.30	Sept. 24	6.15	4.15
Mar. 24	6.30	4.15	Oct. 1	6.00	4.15
Apr. 1	6.45	4.00	Oct. 9	5.45	4.30
Apr. 9	7.00	3.45	Oct. 18	5.30	4.45
Apr. 17	7.15	3.30	Oct. 27	5.15	5.00
Apr. 26	7.30	3.15	Nov. 7	5.00	5.15
May 8	7.30	3.00	Nov. 19	4.45	5.30
May 17	7.45	2.45	Dec. 4	4.30	5.45
June 1	8.00	2.30	Dec. 21	4.30	6.00
June 21	8.15	2.30	Jan. 1	4.45	6.00

The above table, constructed only with reference to the sun, is calculated on the supposition that each best occupies one hour. It gives the following:

Date.	First lamp.	Average lamp.	Last lamp.
Midwinter—Lighted after sunset	6m	36m	1h 6m
Equinoxes, do	21m	51m	1h 21m
Midsummer, do	36m	1h 6m	1h 36m
Midwinter—Extinguish'd before sunrise	1h 26m	56m	26m
Equinoxes, do	1h 40m	1h 10m	40m
Midsummer, do	1h 51m	1h 21m	51m

Thus making allowance for difference in length of twilight, as well as length of day. The times between these epochs are properly graduated. The use of the above table would effect a saving of nearly or quite $35,000 per year, out of the cost of gaslighting by the table used for fourteen years past. Is this the reason why certain Aldermen think "It is not worth while to make any change?" The above table is constructed only with reference to the times of sunrise and sunset. For the moon, I furnished the following exceptions as a

TABLE

of nights near the full moon; on which the public lamps of the City of Chicago need not be lighted from April, 1873, to April, 1874:

Date.	Full moon.	No lighting.
April 12	4:00 p. m.	April 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
May 12	5:30 a. m.	May 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
June 10	4:00 p. m.	June 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
July 10	6:30 a. m.	July 8, 9, 10, 11.
Aug. 8	8:00 a. m.	Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10.
Sept. 6	3:30 p. m.	Sept. 6, 7, 8.
Oct. 5	11:30 p. m.	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Nov. 4	10:00 a. m.	Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Dec. 3	10:30 p. m.	Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Jan. 2	1:30 p. m.	Dec. 30, 31; Jan. 1, 2, 3.
Feb. 1	5:30 a. m.	Jan. 29, 30, 31; Feb. 1, 2.
March 2	11:30 p. m.	Feb. 25, 27, 28; Mar. 1, 2, 3.
April 1	5:30 p. m.	Mar. 28, 29, 30, 31; Apr. 1, 2.
May 1	10:30 a. m.	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30; May 1, 2.

Opinions vary as to the value of moon-light in a city. My own opinion is that in the business portions, where the buildings are high, the moonlight is of so little account that it ought to be disregarded. But in the much larger area outside that business portion, gas could be very well dispensed with on moonlit nights; which would be a still further saving to the tax-payers.

E. COLBERT.

OPENING STREETS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed in to-day's TRIBUNE an article on "The New Streets in Boston," showing what has been done since the great fire there in the way of opening and extending streets. Great credit is due to the enterprise of the Bostonians in this matter. Our great fire occurred thirteen months earlier than the Boston fire; but, unfortunately, at that time, in consequence of the adoption of the new State Constitution, we had no laws whereby we could open streets. The new laws which were necessary came into force on the 1st day of July, 1872, some four months before the Boston fire. Notwithstanding this, what have we done in the way of opening or extending streets? Simply nothing. Property-owners on Third and Fourth avenues have been delayed in improving their property in consequence of the delay in extending Dearborn street. The widening of State street is equally slow. Why is this thus? It is certainly not for want of enterprise on the part of our citizens. I can only attribute it to the fact that Boston must have a better system for opening streets. If so, we ought to inquire into the matter, and, if the Bostonian system is better than ours, why not adopt it? We can't afford to be beat by Boston.

OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1873.

GALLAGHER AND SLAYTON.

Continuation of Their Trial Before the Board of Police.

What the Accused Had to Say for Themselves.

An Array of Witnesses Impeaching the Character of the Prosecutor.

The Board of Police resumed the hearing of testimony regarding the charges of corruption against Detectives Gallagher and Slayton yesterday morning. The room was half-full of spectators and witnesses. The case of the prosecution having been closed on Friday afternoon, the defense opened and called Reuben Slayton.

He testified substantially as follows: I heard that Felsenthal had sold some railroad brasses to Mr. McClellan, and he to Mr. McAndrews, and he to Crane Bros. Went to the latter's foundry and picked out 650 pounds. I notified the Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Fort Wayne Railway Companies, and they sent men with me to identify the stuff. Besides what we picked out, there was 1,500 pounds that was not identified—not marked; but I took it and receipted for it. I took it to the First Precinct Station, and went to Felsenthals', and asked one of them if they had been dealing in such goods. He said they had not had any of it. I then got a warrant and arrested them, and they were taken before Justic Daggett, who discharged them. Gromm was a witness in the case. The Railroad Companies desired them to be brought before the Grand Jury, and they were, and the Grand Jury indicted them. I was not subpœnaed in the case, but was there when it was called for trial. McClellan bought the brasses from the Felsenthals, and had the bills. I heard he was in Omaha, and told Mr. Reed so, and he entered a nolle prosequi. Gromm was not present either. Gromm told him McClellan was in Denver. The case was continued once, on account of McClellan being up to Lake Superior. After the Felsenthals were discharged the Railroad Companies wanted them arrested again. Mr. Stackpole, the prosecuting lawyer, gave me the subpœnas, and after the Felsenthals had been arrested by the Companies I had all the witnesses brought before Justice Scully. I told Mr. Willard I would do everything I could to prosecute them. One of the witnesses was a juror in the Criminal Court, but I notified him to attend. The case was continued at the request of Mr. Willard, who could not attend. On the day fixed for the hearing I had three cases in the Criminal Court, and told Scully I would be back as soon as I could. When I reached his office the case had been postponed again. I was next commanded to appear before the Grand Jury and testified there, and a bill was found against the Felsenthals. I told Mr. Reed the truth. I had no opportunity to hunt up McClellan and Gromm. The bailiffs serve the subpœnas for the Criminal Court. I never refused to obey any summons or request of the officers of the Railroad Companies. I received $25 from the Northwestern Company. I told Mr. Willard that the Felsenthals wanted to get Gromm out of the way, and that if we could get that on them, it would tend to show their guilt. He gave me money, and Gromm got a ticket to go away, and I had him put under $300 bail to secure his appearance at the trial. Some of the money was spent on Gromm and some on McAndrews. Adams came to me and said I had $300 or $400 to prosecute these men, and intimated that I had used it. He said Willard told him to come to me, but Willard said he had not. I did not interfere with the prosecution of the case. I had the Felsenthals fined $25 after this for dealing without a license. On the 13th inst., one of Wertheimer's men came to the station, and wanted a man. Gallagher and I were about going out, and we went over with him. When going into the store one of Bull's men stopped me, and Bull said, "He is all right." Bull came up to Wertheimer, took him by the collar, and said: "I am an officer, and arrest you." I asked him if he was an officer, and he said, "Yes, I have a warrant from Banyon." I told Wertheimer to go with him. At the station I asked Bull to show me his authority, but he refused. He showed the warrant to the station-keeper, but he didn't want to book him. I told the station-keeper to put Wertheimer's name on a slip. Bull said he expected when he came there that he would have to fight, but he didn't want to fight the whole station. I told Bull to wait until the Captain came. He would not, and I told him he would have to. Have seen Bull in Capt. Turtle's office, and talked to him. I think he must have known I was an officer. Wertheimer was put under bail, and remains so. I am prosecuting him. I booked Bull for representing himself as an officer, and he was held to answer at the Criminal Court. Have told Wertheimer not to move stuff in his place until I found it was all right. He had held goods for a week; but I had not a description of it, and couldn't take it. Have never received money or any valuable thing from Felsenthal or Wertheimer, or done anything to interfere with their prosecution.

Cross-examined—Have not returned the $25 to the Railroad Company; received it to spend as I thought fit for their benefit. There was not an express agreement that it was to be used to buy a ticket.

At 12 o'clock the Board adjourned until 2 p. m., Slayton and Gallagher being wanted in the Criminal Court to testify in the Rogers *habeas corpus* case.

When the Board assembled the cross-examination of Slayton was continued, but nothing material was developed.

The counsel then indulged in some irrelevant talk about whether the property was really stolen or not, and when they were about exhausted Detective Gallagher was called. He knew very little about the case, but the little he said corroborated Slayton's statements.

Mr. Sanger, one of Wertheimer's employes, testified that he saw Slayton at the store, and that he (Sanger) purchased some brasses of a man named Johnson.

Mr. Adams was recalled, and said he could not say from his own knowledge whether any of the property had been stolen. He was an adjuster of claims for damages for the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad.

By Mr. Trude—Have you ever been arrested for forgery? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been arrested for complicity with thieves? A.—No.

Mr. Shrieve objected. The defense were impeaching their own witness.

Mr. Trude stated that he proposed to show that Adams was prompted to conspire against the detectives by motives of malice—that he (Adams) was corrupt, and unworthy of credit or a position of trust.

Mike McDonald was called to prove this.

Mr. Shrieve again urged his objection.

Commissioner Wright said he was obliged to leave the city at 5 o'clock, and he left the room, after counsel had agreed to go on with the two other Commissioners.

Mr. Trude desired to ask only a few questions to establish his position.

Mr. Shrieve spoke about the illegality of such a proceeding, and read from a legal text-book in support of his views.

"Mike" McDonald was then sworn, and said he had known Adams for eight or nine years. His character was bad among gamblers. He (Adams) was at one time a case-keeper in the gambling-house No. 88 Lake street. This was before the fire.

Objection was made to the testimony, and Trude and Shrieve both indulged in an argument to maintain their positions.

The President said anything with regard to Adams' general reputation and veracity could be brought out.

McDonald continued. He (Adams) had the reputation of laying down "crooked paper," and was in jail in Rochester for it.

Mr. Adams said he was mistaken for somebody else. He was not the man referred to. He desired to bring witnesses to prove his character, and the President said he would be allowed the privilege.

McDonald did not know anything about Adams' reputation during the last two or three years. He had not associated with him, but had seen him once in a while.

William Pinkerton was then sworn. Know Mr. Adams; have seen him with thieves, drinking and going to their houses; know he tried to get off some railroad thieves; he told me he was one of the best brace-dealers in the country.

Daniel Webster, the negro ball-goer, testified that he had known Adams for four years. He (Webster) had been in the Penitentiary, but had been pardoned. Adams' reputation was very bad; had seen him with railroad thieves during the last two years; was told by the President of the Rock Island Railroad to watch Adams and the railroad thieves. He knew him to be as bad as a thief, and wouldn't like to believe him under oath. Adams procured bail for some railroad thieves, and got money on two watches, which had been stolen, at a pawn-office. He (Webster) was indicted with the railroad thieves, but was never tried for the offense charged against him.

Mr. Adams examined by Mr. Trude: Did not borrow money from Mr. Anson Truesdale on two watches. He had borrowed money from him, but the security given was household furniture. Did not have two watches in 1869 which he pawned. He did recover two watches from two thieves, named Arthur Webster and Mathew Sheerer, for the Railroad Company, and surrendered them to the Company in twenty-four hours after he had received them. He did endeavor to procure bail for these thieves because he thought they could and would aid him in procuring other property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shreve: He had at all times been faithful to the Railroad Company, and had used every effort in his power to apprehend criminals and recover property.

Adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

STREET-RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

The long-hoped for connection between the North and South Side Railways, which has hitherto been prevented by the injunction obtained by the Sherman House trustees, is quite likely to be made after all, the objectors to the laying of the track on Clark, between South Water and Randolph streets, having signified a willingness to withdraw their objections, on certain conditions. The portion of the track required to make the connection is included in the charter of the South Side Company, but the right of laying tracks and running cars thereon has been leased to the North Side Company for a term of twenty-four years, and the work, if done, will be performed by them.

It seems that all the objectors were consulted recently as to their present feelings upon the subject of a double track on that part of Clark street, and the negotiations with the North Side Company were completed in an entirely satisfactory manner, but on consulting the officials of the South Side Company, it was found that they were not willing to acquiesce in some of the arrangements. Mr. J. L. Marsh, Trustee of the Sherman estate, was desirous that, as a return for the withdrawal of the objections and the consequent dissolution of the injunction, the Railway Company should agree to lay only a double track without turn-tables, switches, or side tracks between Randolph street and the river. This condition was readily accepted by the North Side Company, but as their lease will expire within twenty years, it is necessary to obtain the agreement of the South Side Company. It was commonly reported that the North Side Company intended commencing laying the track early this morning and finishing it to-day. The object was not so much to avoid interruption by the minions of the law, as it was to prevent interference with street travel as much as possible.

Winter Dry Goods.

Messrs. C. W. & E. Pardridge will open, in the next few days, one thousand rolls of carpeting at from 40 to 75 cents per yard; good English Brussels at $1. They have also reduced their prices for all kinds of bedding, hair, husk, and sea-grass mattresses, blankets and comforters. They have also, in the retail dry goods department, 1,000 pieces of rich dress goods at from 20 to 75 cents per yard, which is little above half their price. They will open, within the next few days, over 1,200 cases of assorted winter dry goods. Buyers will save at least one-third of their money.

Sale of Ladies' Furs.

Since the leading fur manufacturers, Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, corner State and Monroe streets, reduced their prices to suit the times, their store has been thronged, and their sales have exceeded those ever reached by any house in the fur trade west of New York. Those wanting anything in the fur line should give them a call, as they manufacture nothing but first-class goods, and make low prices.

Young Men, Improve Your Time.

It is not often that you have the opportunity to learn business for better preparation for future work. Now many of you have the opportunity, and you should see that you use it properly. Go to the Bryant & Stratton Business College for a time. It will be the best thing for you in the end. The institution is at the southeast corner of State and Washington streets.

Anatomical Museum.

All visitors of Dr. Kahn's Anatomical Museum, No. 148 Clark street, are full of praise, it being entertaining and instructive at the same time. The museum contains some of the best artificial and mechanical wonders ever displayed or imported into America. The museum will leave the city in a short time, and it is advisable to visit the place at once.

8,000 Charm Bells Free.

Having purchased the remaining entire stock of the celebrated Court-House charm-bells from Mr. Everhart, Mr. Gunther will put one free in every box of candy sold by him from this day until all are disposed of. As they are unquestionably genuine, and sell from 25 cents upward, this is a sweet opportunity for all to have one of those pretty souvenirs of the Great Fire, which time will make valuable.

To House Furnishers.

It pays to look before buying furniture. Since the panic, manufacturers are, some of them, retailing at even less than wholesale figures. C. C. Holton & Co., Nos. 269 and 271 State street, continue to sell those best tick, full 40 lbs weight, hair mattresses at $14; parlor suits, in rep or hair cloth, complete, $35; and like prices right through.

Hatters and Furriers.

Messrs. Cooper & Hennegen, No. 123 Clark street, have one of the largest, most complete, and elegant stocks in the city of ladies' and misses' furs and gentlemen's seal caps, gloves, and mufflers. They make a specialty of cleaning, repairing, and altering over furs. Low rent enables them to outstrip competition in prices.

How to Sleep Warm

and preserve your health in cold weather, use the Empire Parlor Bedstead, an elegant piece of furniture, in seven styles; by means of which your well-warmed parlor may be instantly transferred into a luxurious sleeping apartment. Sold on installments, if desired. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, No. 333 West Madison street.

Talk About Reductions.

If you have not bought your clothing yet, don't do so until you have called on D. J. Lines, clothier, No. 129 Clark street, and if you don't buy the same quality of clothing 10 per cent lower than at any other clothing house in Chicago, take them for nothing. He means just what he says!

Money is Scarce,

McElwain, at his jewelry store, corner of State and Randolph, is equal to the occasion. To meet the times, prices are marked down. No finer or more genuine stock of diamonds, gold and silver watches, jewelry, and plated goods is offered in the West than may be found at the above address.

The Reason He is Busy.

The inducement of $15 to $20 on all suits and overcoats made by that popular importing tailor, W. L. Barnum, No. 154 Dearborn street, is even too much for men to withstand these hard times, and one of the largest and finest stocks of imported cloths in the city is growing most beautifully less daily.

Your Furs.

Don't buy until you have seen my stock and prices, says Brewster, Furrier, corner of Clark and Madison streets. Brewster's stock is large and fine, and contains everything that is desirable both for ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

Chicago Musical College.

No. 493 Wabash avenue. The next term will commence Monday, Nov. 24. Pupils can be received and registered from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. F. Ziegfeld, Director.

—A novel defense was introduced in the case of a Boston street-walker, to the effect that the law for the arrest of street-walking is unconstitutional, being directed against a sex. The point was overruled, but the case is to be carried before the Supreme Court.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD—BUSIness and medical mediums. 165 West Madison-st.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GIFTY; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sunday excepted. Ladies only. Fee 50 cents. 213 West Madison-st. Room 41, upper floor.

MADAM WILSON—NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT. 176 West Madison-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MISS SHOLLENBIRGER—PHYSICIAN, TEST, and business developing medium. 145 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT—NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium. Fee, $1.00. Circles will be held every Tuesday and Friday evening at 225 West Randolph-st. Admittance, 50 cents.

MRS. THOMAS—LADIES' PHYSICIAN. 508 SOUTH Halsted-st.

MRS. BELINI, 103 WEST MADISON-ST., CLAIRvoyant, tells by water and cards.

MRS. AILEY WILL TELL THE PAST, PRESENT, and future, at 615 West Lake-st.; hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m.

MADAME MICHELLE, CLAIRVOYANT, 28 WEST Randolph-st., private entrance, English and French spoken.

MADAME DEMOTT, THE GIFTED FORTUNE-teller, 455 Wabash-av. Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, $1.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL CLAIRvoyant and business medium. 59 West Madison-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK IN A STORE, who can loan his employer $1,000 on good real estate security. Address F 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH SALESMAN (MUST BE a trimmer) at S. Klein's dry goods store, 464 Centre-av. Applicants must call this morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS EN-try clerk. Apply Monday morning at 104 Michigan-av. MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper. Address, in own hand-write, with reference and desired salary, U 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale house. Address with reference, A 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AS CLERK IN REAL ESTATE office, who can loan his employer $400 on A No. 1 security. Address U 27, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—MEN TO DO CARPENTER, MASON, and paint work on houses, and take house and lot, or lot in payment; also man to do 330 yards plastering, two-coat work, for $35 cash, 17 miles from city. Call at Room 17, 99 East Madison-st., not before 10 a. m.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER, ONE THAT CAN make mattresses and work on parlor sets; wages, $4 gold per day and board. Call on, or address E. C. CHAPLIN, butcher, South Evanston.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS TURN-ing and scroll-sawing; permanent employment to the right man. Apply 121 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CABINET-makers. Office 25 South Union-st. J. A. WAIT & CO.

WANTED—AT 344 WEST LAKE-ST., A GOOD shoemaker.

WANTED—2 GOOD COATMAKERS; TERMS LIB-eral to steady men. Apply immediately at 688 Archer-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT book-binder, to take charge of a bindery. Apply at once to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD PRINTER WHO CAN LOAN his employer $300 for one year on first-class security; steady situation. Address E 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD-CARVER, AT 337 West Randolph-st. F. BRICKENBERG.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN PHOTO-graph gallery; must have some experience in printing. A. WALL, 217 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN OR PARTNER IN A furniture manufactory who has some trade established or specialty to manufacture. Address with full particulars, E 65, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; WAGES, $15 PER month, with board. Apply at 96 Dearborn-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, Monday.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS CITY-EDITOR of a daily newspaper. One having a practical knowledge of phonography preferred. Good salary will be paid. For particulars apply to G. B. KANE & CO., 121 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS THAT ARE TRAVELING can take small sample-case and make handsome commissions. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK IN KING'S COAL mines at Braidwood, Ill. Good miners can make from $4 to $6 per day. Green hands make $2.50 to $4 per day. Inquire at 448 South Canal-st., or go direct to the mines. No union men need apply. SETH TURNER, Superintendent. J. Q. H. KING, Proprietor.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF RESPONSIBILITY to establish agencies in cities and towns for a new and attractive magazine; also canvassers for Chicago and suburbs. Call or address Room 69, Republic Life Insurance Building.

WANTED—A BOY THAT CAN PLAY THE SNARE drum; must be a good drummer. Apply to-day, from 9 till 3 p. m., or Monday, at Room 17, S. W. corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN AND LA-dies in a light and profitable employment. LINCOLN & FRASER, 73 South Halsted-st., down-stairs.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS traveling in the West to take fire department supplies (hose, etc.) to sell on commission. Call Monday at 24 and 26 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF PROPER-ty; must deposit $25 security. Apply at 179 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO ATTEND A LAUN-dry office; must come recommended. Inquire at 166 East Madison-st., in basement.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTRY canvassers; also 2 German or Dutch; permanent employment to the right men; those having mechanical knowledge preferred. Apply after 6 p. m., at Room 57, 125 and 127 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND FIRES MORNINGS and evenings; must live near. Call between 6 and 9 p. m., basement, 603 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment; no capital, but references required. KELLY & HOWISON, 235 South Clark-st.

WANTED—3 WIDE-AWAKE MEN TO SOLICIT orders for the best selling articles out. Call on Monday at store 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES THAT sell fast, and pay large profits. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A LIVELY, ENERGETIC YOUNG man to travel during the winter with the advertiser in a pleasant and very profitable business. $50 required as security. Call at 375 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs, from 10 to 2, Monday.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 LIVE MEN TO work Life Insurance in this city for the Protection Life Insurance Company. Call on me at 109 Madison-st., during office hours, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel during the evenings. B. NOWELL, Agent for Chicago City.

WANTED—1 OR 2 EXPERIENCED SALESMEN and canvassers to sell the finest work ever issued; exclusive territories. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL the celebrated Chang Chang. One man sold 70 in one day; another man, who never had sold goods before, cleared $42 last week. If you are out of employment, don't fail to take an Agency that will pay any person who is willing to work from $20 to $50 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY; business light; pays $5 per day; no capital required until the business is proved to be so. Call and see at 18 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN TO CANVASS IN COUNTRY towns, to come and investigate an article every housekeeper must necessarily have; you can sell it these times if people will buy anything; it's no trinket. Call at 375 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell non-explosive for kerosene oil. Men with $2 to $10 can make $6 a day. Costs 8 and 15 cents, sells for 25 and 50 cents. A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, who knows how to take care of horses and deliver goods. Well recommended. 271 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 79 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHIL-dren and do plain sewing. Apply Monday at 480 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH, OR NORWE-gian to do general housework. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook, and second girl. Apply 658 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 311 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL FOR dining-room.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework in a small family. Apply immediately at 261 Warren-av.; no Irish wanted.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and assist at housework; German or Scandinavian preferred. 245 Tyler-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 52 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., TWO good girls; one for second work and sewing, the other must be a good cook.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING and general housework in a private family of two persons. 186 West Tylor-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO ASSIST IN GEN-eral housework in private boarding-house No. 14 Bishop-court.

WANTED—AT 290 ASHLAND-AV., A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer. Must bring reference.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK, OR cook and second girl. To an experienced girl, a steady place and good wages. Small family. Apply to-day and Monday. 79 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a private family at northwest corner of Erie and State-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 384 SOUTH Park-av. Call for one week.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO IRISH. 409 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED FEMALE COOK for restaurant. Call at 532 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, to-day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. Good references required.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; reference required. 384 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—1 DINING-ROOM GIRL, 1 KITCHEN girl, 1 washwoman, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good cook. 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer at 642 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do housework. 818 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL AT 846 Michigan-av., for general housework.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 14 TO 17 YEARS old, to help do housework and take care of baby. Inquire at 647 Carroll-av., Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and do general housework for a family of four grown persons; North Side; no Irish. Call at Room 4, 132 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; good wages to a good girl. 941 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at 613 State-st.; German preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Apply to 15 Groveland-court, off from Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do housework of small family. Apply Monday afternoon at 645 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general work in a small private family. Apply today, from 3 to 5 p. m., at 13 South May-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND-GIRL. CALL Monday at 889 Indiana-av., in basement.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL COMPETENT to cook, wash, and iron in private family. References required. Scotch or German preferred. Apply, after Sunday, at 909 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER for Hyde Park; references. 446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE FOR GENERAL housework; good cook, washer, and ironer, at 448 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT 105 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., A dining-room, laundress, and a girl to do general housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 397 [illegible]

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD GIRL TO DO [illegible]

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics--Continued.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a small private family. Inquire at 971 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook. Apply in basement 233 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, either German or Scandinavian, at 496 Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family, at 1446 Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a family of three. Call to-day at 69 Waiting-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Inquire at 720 Michigan-av., on Monday.

WANTED—AT 323 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A dining-room girl, one who understands the business and can bring good recommendations.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING GIRL; ALSO A good girl to take care of children, at 205 East Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND SEAM-stress at 130 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS AT 461 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS AT S. M. SCHERMERHORN'S, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHING employment of any description, please call and register your names on A. STONE & CO.'S books, 278 and 280 West Madison-st., Rooms 2 and 3. No charges. Gentlemen, call from 9 to 12; ladies, from 1 to 5.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN fancy dry goods. H. C. COLE & CO., 137 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST IN LIGHT work in restaurant. Inquire in restaurant, basement 174 Clark-st., from 1 to 10.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMAN CANVASS-ers; those having a knowledge of pictures preferred; inducements liberal. ARMSTRONG & ALEXANDER, Rooms 20 and 21 Irving House, 148 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell my rubber goods for ladies and children. Very liberal inducements offered smart women. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PREPOSSESSING YOUNG LADY TO attend a cigar-stand. To the right party a good home and fair wages will be given. Address U 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES FOR THE BALLET DURING the engagement of the Lydia Thompson Troupe. Call at Academy at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AM A good bookkeeper and cashier, and will accept any position and small pay. Address S 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS collector, and to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given, and moderate salary only expected. Please address A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has an extended business experience; is a good correspondent, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade; views moderate; references if desired, unexceptional. S 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING SALES-man who has a good trade established in Northern Iowa and Minnesota; prefers a full line of groceries. Can give good city references. Address B, 95 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN dry goods store; several years' experience; good references; salary very low. Address, for 3 days, S 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED drug-clerk, who has passed the highest graduation in Europe, and speaks English and Scandinavian. Address U 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD and rapid penman, quick and intelligent, wishes a situation in an office; salary no object. Address Q 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR RE-tail grocery house, as salesman, bill or shipping clerk, by a young man of six years' experience in this city; will furnish you the best reference. Address N 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF 13 years' experience; moderate salary expected; can refer to last employer. Address Y 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM A BOOKKEEPER, but will work at anything honorable, and for nothing, rather than remain idle. Good references given by late employers. Address S 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST FOR AFTER-noons or evenings. Address O 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR OFFICE, by a young man speaking English and German, and well posted in the city. Best of references given. Address A 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED No. 1 entry clerk; first-class references can be given. Address L 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHO WANTS A COL-lector? Age 24. H 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE BOOK-keeper, as such, or in any capacity that is respectable; 21 years of age; married; no vices; references first-class. Address O 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FORM-erly teacher, as assistant book-keeper, clerk, or copyist; has the very best recommendations. Address 187 West Lake-st., grocery.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, IN A GRO-cery store; best of city references. Address AUGUST OHLSON, 146 North Green-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER would be glad of steady work in a shop at $8 per week. Address S 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a thorough practical painter, calciminer, and grainer. Any gentleman wanting his houses done in the above may address W. H., 609 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 TINNER either on general jobbing or assortment work; steady, sober man; references exchanged. Address N 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A HOTEL OR boarding-house by a first-class male cook. Address J, 95 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A carpenter, to work three hours a day, or would be willing to make himself useful at anything round an office; his object is to attend the business college; good references given. S 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGI-neer of 12 years' experience, desires a position in the city to take charge of elevator and heaters; A 1 references. Address X 88, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH MAN IN A private family to take care of horses; he understands his business, and is not afraid to work; the best of city references. Address E 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as carriage driver, by one who understands horses, and can give good references. Call at 309 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as coachman; thoroughly experienced; can clip and singe. Good references. Address G 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as a first-class coachman. Has had several years experience; of sober and steady habits. Is not afraid to work. Best of city references. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman, by a young man of 10 years' experience, is a good driver, willing to make himself useful; can furnish best of city reference. Apply at COLLIN'S harness shop, 188 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDER-stands the care of horses, and is willing to work and make himself useful around a house or stable. Can be seen at 123 Huron-st., North Side.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER. GOOD EX-perience. Apply by letter or person to G., 569 West Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK IN PRIVATE family; take care of horses and carriages, milk cows, or deliver goods; am well acquainted in this city; good references. Address or call on J A, 101 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INDUS-trious man of steady habits, to take care of horses and do chores around the house. Address N 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED man who is a stranger in this city, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. For information apply at 601 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, in a grocery or general commission business; can loan employer $50 or $75. Reference given. Address O 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a store, or any other employment; understands German, and is willing to make himself useful; would board in the house. N 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RE-ENGAGEMENT BY A young man well posted in hosiery, notions, and dry goods; window trimming a specialty; city reference; no objection to country. Glover, 275 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN (Swede) as a porter or watchman in a store, will be willing to work for small wages during the winter; references and security given if required. Please call or address SWAN PETERSON, 42 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A PARTY HAVING A GEN-eral office experience and an extensive railroad acquaintance desires a position as general manager for some first-class manufacturing establishment. First-class references. Address E 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN any capacity for the winter, either in city or country; is used to figuring, writing, and the care of horses. U 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES WISHING CAN-vassers in city or country, for any salable article, patents, &c., please send your address, circulars, &c., to A. STONE & CO., 150 State-st., or call at Rooms 2 and 3, 278 and 280 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORT-HAND CORRE-spondent. Address C P, Room 26 Nevada Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH woman to do up-stairs work and sewing, and is willing to take care of children. 127 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Address 384 North Market-st. Mrs. A. PETERSON.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small private family by a competent girl. Can speak French, German, and English. Apply at 171 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work or take care of children. Please call at 380 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a girl who is well experienced to do general housework or second work; can give good reference. Address No. 5 Dormon-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, smart German woman, in an American family. Inquire or direct to RUDOLPH SANDERS, 179 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or general work in a small family; can be well recommended. Please apply at 350 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL IN A dining-room, or general housework in a small family. Call at 169 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO laundry-work or kitchen-work; good references can be given, if required. Please call for two days, at 100 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AS SEC-ond girl or general housework, south of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Please call at 929 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a nice family. Address 149 West May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework or second work, washing excepted. Call or address 427 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART SCOTCH girl in a nice family. Would take charge of children and do sewing. Address F 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work by a respectable girl. Please call at No. 4 Ashley-st., corner of Wood, north side street.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS NOR-wegian kitchen girl, in private family. Call Monday and Tuesday, 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework, in a private family. Best of city references. Call Monday, at 260 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook or laundress, in a private family. Address or call, 387 South May-st., near Taylor, Monday. References if required.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER AS COOK OR second work. Reference given if required. 168 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK; small private family preferred. Address 91 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A NO. 1 DINING-room girl and a cook, boarding-house or private family; good references. 386 Wabash-av. Call Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do general housework, the other as first-class cook. Call Monday, at 49 West Adams-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a private family. Best of references. Call at 196 Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GIRLS. CALL at 50 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call at 1185 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a respectable family, or general housework in a small family. References given if required. Please call at 271 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as pastry cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; reference given if required. Call at 13 Gold-st., up-stairs, at the back.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family; references first-class. Apply at 73 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 111 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, or to do general housework. Call at 256 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one as dining-room girl or chamber girl, the other as second girl, in a private family. Apply at 105 North Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do light housework; wages no object. Call or address C O 453 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young English girl, as housemaid or waitress in a private family; highest references given. Address U 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSE-work and plain sewing; no objection to taking charge of children; should prefer going a short distance into the country. Good references given. Address E 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 170 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a private boarding-house; can give first-class reference. Call at 756 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light second-work and sew or take care of children. Pleasant home more an object than wages. Call or address 345 Catherine-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second or kitchen work; will make herself generally useful. Call at 143 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl in a private family, to do general housework. Apply Monday, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at 123 East Kinzie-st., Room 20.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL just arrived here, to do general housework. Apply at Hotel Denmark, 9 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR CHAMBER-maid in private house. Apply at 167 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COM-petent girl to do housework. Address ELLA, 1446 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, TO DO laundry work or housework; has a child 4 years old. Call at 263 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, to do general housework; no objections to country. Apply at 512 North Reuben-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, competent to do dining-room work. Please call, for 2 days, at 465½ Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE SWEDE girl, as second girl, in an American family. Address REV. E. CARLSON, 181 Lincoln-av., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY second girl, in a private family, or as chamber-maid in a respectable boarding-house; reference, if required. Call at 146 Brown-st., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS, ONE for kitchen and one for second-work. Please call for 3 days, 153 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE COOK (German); understands getting up dinners for parties; good references. Apply at 10 Peck court, on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady who is willing to make herself useful in assisting in housework and sewing; wages small; object more for a home. Address N 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do general housework (or second) in a private family. Apply at 109 North Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a small family, or general housework. Please call at 331 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a hotel or restaurant, and an assistant. 206 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, to do second work or take care of children in a private family. Apply at 675 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS cook, in private house or first-class boarding-house; reference given if required. Apply at 183 Dekoven-st. Call Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work in a private family or boarding-house. Apply, for two days, at 305 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; best city reference given. Apply at 305 West Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do chamberwork or to assist in housework in a family where her husband can obtain board. Address U 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family; can give best of references. Apply at 288 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID IN A hotel or boarding-house. Call at 187 Burnside-st., off Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a German girl of the better class, to sew and take care of children. Call at or address 504 South Union-st., corner Mitchell.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FAMILIES BY AN EX-perienced dressmaker. Home from 7 to 9 p. m. Address Miss S. LAFFERTY, 50 East Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to sew in a private family, or do light second work; or would take care of a baby; has good reference. Call at 166 South Lincoln-st., near Van Buren.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESS AND CLOAK-maker, to go out by the day or week. Address M A, 610 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker; work by the day, or will take work in the house. Call or address 728 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, where she can give partial services for board. Address L 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY THAT CAN do all kinds of sewing, and furnish a sewing-machine; price reasonable to suit the times; best of references if required. Apply, by letter or personally, to J. HALE, 142 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, a few more families, to go out by the day, or work at her own home. Would be glad to see any of her old customers at 685 West Lake-st. Miss CATANACH.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DE-signer, fitter, and trimmer, a few more families, by the day or week. Call or address 399 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; work by the day or week. Apply at or address 1076 Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady, either at sewing or to take care of children; parties boarding or traveling would be preferred. Please call or address, Monday or Tuesday, 350 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to learn the dressmaking; is a good plain sewer, and can run the Singer machine. Apply all day Monday at 68 Meridian-st., corner Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress or nurse girl in a family; is capable of taking charge of an infant; best of references given. Please call or address 297 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking; will work cheap. Can furnish machine. Address U 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OPERATOR IN FAMI-lies; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.25 per day. Address U 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING TO DO AT HOME. Dressmaking, boys' clothing, or plain sewing. 67 Butterfield-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF first-class help can be promptly supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S new office, 297 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR THE BEST GIRLS TO cook, wash, and keep your homes clean and in order. Call on MRS. BALKAM, 288 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY PERSONS WANT-ing help of all nationalities can be supplied immediately by calling at the new intelligence office at the old stand, No. 1030 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRLS of all nationalities; girls furnished at short notice at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 45 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE WORKING GIRLS' Home, 227 West Randolph-st., is the best place in the city to obtain reliable female help. Board for girls.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to wash and iron in a private family by the day, or take it home to do, or in a laundry. Good references. Address E 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced girl as laundress or chambermaid. Please address Q 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nursery governess and to take care of children; good references. Apply at 149 West Washington-st., from 1 o'clock to-day until 12 Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED wet nurse. No objection to taking child to home. 162 South Desplaines-st. MRS. K. C. WALTHER.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A good family where she will have the care of one or two children and can assist in sewing; good reference, if required. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE. APPLY to Dr. Wm. J. MAYNARD, 438 West Van Buren-st.; office hours, 8 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 2 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE (HAVE lost my baby) or would attend a lady in sickness. Apply at 1023 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady who is competent to take entire charge of a house, and sew. No objection where there are children. The best reference given and required. Address E 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady from the East, as housekeeper for a widower with small family. Address for two days A 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; would not object to going out of the city. Address F 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR widower or bachelor, or hotel; best of references. Address VIENNA, Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN family as housekeeper; widower's preferred; no objection to work. Apply at 24 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper for a widower or bachelor. Address O 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW, with boy 4 years old, as housekeeper, seamstress, and make herself useful; has good reference. Address E 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY as housekeeper or companion to a lady. Address, stating terms, R 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, to sew in families by the day or week; would sew for $1 a day at present; can furnish reference as to ability. Address U 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAM-stress; no objection to light second work. Address A. LONG, 13 Vedder-st., North Side.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A position as cashier or bookkeeper, or assistant bookkeeper; books kept by double-entry, if desired. Address S 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST BY A lady fully competent; writes a plain and rapid hand; best of references given and required; work to take home preferred. Address, this week, N 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR day-work; washing or cleaning; first-class references. Inquire at 46 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser, employment by the week, will visit residences daily; prices low; satisfaction warranted; 10 years' experience. Address MISS L B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEDIUM. APPLY at 145 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THOR-oughly conversant with fancy or dry goods trade is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleslady; best city reference. Address U 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO can give references, would like copying to do at home. Address F 30, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BLACKSMITH-SHOP FOR SALE. FIVE years' lease. Apply corner State and Forty-ninth-sts.

A BOARDING-HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE, DOING a good business; will accommodate 25 boarders; furniture for sale very cheap. Address G 73, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN CARRIAGE business. Shops situated on a great thoroughfare, and now doing a thriving business, for sale. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 371 Archer-av.

A LARGE RESTAURANT TO RENT FURNISHED complete, with bar attached, to a responsible person. Address U 17, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS CASH GROCERY, HALSTED-ST.; superior stock, fixtures, horses, wagons, &c.; invoice cost $2,000. To good man, easy terms, but big reduction for cash. N. MARTIN, Tea Merchant, 687 State-st., corner Fourteenth.

A GOOD-PAYING SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP; must be sold immediately, owner going to leave town. Apply at 229 West Madison-st., basement.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY, BUT ONLY FOR 48 hours, to buy or rent a cigar stand in one of the most frequented restaurants. It takes $1,000 to buy the whole stock, but will be sold also in part. Address the German-American Advertising Agency, 155 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

A SMALL STOCK OF HARDWARE, WITH STORE fixtures, for sale, or will exchange for real estate. Address X 23, Tribune office.

A GOOD VARIETY OF DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE and business chances, at from $250 to $25,000, for sale and exchange. P. SABADY, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

AN A 1 OPPORTUNITY IS PRESENTED TO A live business man to step into a well established commission business on South Water-st. $3,000 to $5,000 in cash needed. Address U 21, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale (no patent right); small capital required, profits lucrative; reason for selling, party going East. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

A GOOD STOCK OF DRUGS WANTED FOR A fine residence in Evanston. W. A. A. PERKINS, 167 East Madison-st., Room 1.

A MANUFACTORY OF PERFUMERY, EX-tracts, essences, etc., for sale. Stock new and in good order. Will invoice from $3,500 to $4,000. Address O 68, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR SALE, on one of the best corners in the city, with large prescription business. The reason for selling will be satisfactory to purchaser. No correspondence with agents. Address, for three days, B 32, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN central location. Address, for three days, G 82, Tribune office.

AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED AND MOST favorably located family grocery and flour and feed store, for sale; good stock, fixtures, &c.; would sell half or whole. Apply to SIDNEY W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH from $1,500 to $2,000 to step into a good manufacturing business (articles staple); large city trade established, all C. O. D.; profits over 100 per cent. All I need is a good man and a little money. Best of references. Call at No. 7 South Jefferson-st. Machinery all in first-class running order.

A BOARDING-HOUSE AT WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago & Northwestern Railway, for sale at a sacrifice; room enough for a restaurant and bar-room; 4½ years' lease. Apply 98 East Kinzie-st., in billiard room.

BEST PAYING RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO, LO-cated on Dearborn-st., between Madison and Randolph-sts.; very practically furnished and arranged; large custom and is doing excellent business, for sale at a very reasonable price. For full particulars, call at 89 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE; IN GOOD LOCA-tion; established trade. Will take some real estate. MONTGOMERY & CO., McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Room 1.

DRUG STORE—I WANT TO SELL MY DRUG store, corner Hoyne and Van Buren-sts. A good chance for any one wanting to go into the business. Stock and fixtures all new. For particulars see WM. L. HARCOURT, 144 North Morgan-st.

DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP. A bargain. H. M. GOOD, Aledo, Mercer County, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN A TOWN OF 10,000 inhabitants, within 100 miles of Chicago; stock, $5,000, and could be reduced to $4,000, to suit purchaser. Address S 17, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCE—AN INTEREST in a safe, profitable business, exclusive control for entire United States. A competent business man with $5,000 to $10,000 can have permanent and eligible position, and realize 100 per cent on investment. Address, with real name, E 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF a first-class saloon, corner Sixteenth and State-st.

HORTON'S OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS FOR sale, 76 West Randolph-st., doing a splendid business.

HALF-INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business for sale. Address F 71, Tribune office.

JEWELRY STORE IN A THRIVING TOWN OF 3,500 inhabitants on I. C. & L. B. M. R. Rs. doing fine cash business, for sale for $1,000. Apply to MONTGOMERY & CO., McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Room 1.

NEWS DEPOT, BOOK, AND VARIETY STORE, doing a good business, for sale; rent only $10 per month. Apply at 127 South Canal-st.

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, marble floor, finely-frescoed, centrally-located oyster-houses in the United States for sale, with thirty finely-furnished rooms attached. This house is, without doubt, the finest one of its kind, and will be sold at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to A. H. MILLS, Room 14, corner of Clark and Washington-st., Reaper Block.

ONLY $1,500 CASH REQUIRED. A BREWERY in good condition, and 4½ acres, in a thriving village in Illinois, for sale. Excellent chance for a practical man. Price $4,500. B. J. NOCKIN, 139 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

ONE-HALF INTEREST OR THE WHOLE OF A first-class meat market for sale, situated on the corner of Lincoln and Indiana-sts., and doing a good business. Inquire at 78 North Wood-st., or on the premises.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, THE MOST SUCCESS-ful one in the city, for sale. Call on or address CHAS. W. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A VERY desirable millinery, dressmaking, and notion store for sale; the location very good; cost $1,000, will sell for $600; the owner wishes to leave the city. Address G 27, Tribune office.

STOCK, CONSISTING OF GROCERIES AND liquors, for sale cheap for cash, and store for rent. 313 Polk-st., corner Morgan.

STOCK OF GROCERIES ($5,000 WORTH) FOR sale. Inquire at 127 West Lake-st.

TOBACCO, STATIONERY, TOYS, &C., FOR SALE. Business well established. Very handsome fixtures. Good stand. Apply at 301 Blue Island-av.

THE CARBONATED ARTIFICIAL STONE Company's Works, buildings, patterns, tools, teams, rights, &c., for sale. Fully established, and abundant success assured. Apply to S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, A NICE FITTED UP saloon, with license and three living rooms, for sale. Rent $35 per month. Lease to 1st of May, 1874. Apply at 32 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,000 AND good credit to take an active part in a light and profitable business. LARKIN & JENKS, 147 LaSalle-st.

WE ARE OFFERING TO PARTIES WANTING TO engage in business in the city some splendid bargains in restaurants, billiard halls, etc. We call the especial attention of parties wishing to start a boarding-house, as we have a great bargain to offer on Wabash-av. requiring small capital. Don't fail to call at our office before you make your selection, as we have an endless variety of chances. Remember, no fees of any kind unless a trade is concluded. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$100—COAL-OFFICE ON WEST SIDE—I WILL sell or trade it; business well established. Room 14, No. 183 South Clark-st.

$2,500 WILL BUY ONE OF THE FINEST SAM-ple rooms and cigar-stands in this or any other city; location central [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$160 WILL PURCHASE GOOD SALOON AND license; must be sold. Apply at 75 Blue Island-av.

$200 TO $300 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN a manufacturing business that will pay from $300 to $500 per month. Business will increase all the time. Address or call at Room 12, 143 South Clark-st.

$500 WILL BUY A GOOD-PAYING RESTAU-rant which will bear inspection; heated by steam; everything complete if purchased by Wednesday next. Has steady boarders. Address N 27, Tribune office.

$750 WILL BUY A RESTAURANT AND COF-fee-house, and 12 furnished rooms, doing a good paying business; rent nominal; easy terms. The cheapest thing in the city. R, 355 State-st.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF-INTEREST in a hotel just opening, guaranteed to pay $18,000 per annum. Address A 80, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ACCOMMODATIONS THAT CANNOT BE EX-celled for a few boarders at the newly-furnished livery-stable No. 161 Twenty-third-st. Best of care and feed only $4.50 per week. First-class turnouts always on hand, or furnished on short notice. WARD & LARGE.

A PAIR OF SOUND YOUNG DARK BAY MARES will be sold, for cash, by a gentleman going abroad, at 174 South Clark-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 24th inst., for half their real value, with light top buggy, single or together.

ANY ONE WANTING A GOOD PLACE TO SEND their horses for the winter at $6 per month call on O. G. BRYANT, 126 South Clark-st.

BOARDING HORSES WANTED—I WILL TAKE horses at my elegant new barn, 165 and 166 Michigan-av., at $20 per month; and also at my barn and yards at Thirty-second-st., for horses to run out, cheap. B. RANSOM, 165 Michigan-av.

BOARDERS—WE CAN ACCOMMODATE TWENTY more horses with first-class board and care, the cheapest and best place on the West Side. Horses bought and sold on commission. First-class livery at all hours. 281 and 283 West Madison-st. RANEY & SON.

CALL AT 192 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. FOR THREE days if you wish to exchange a good horse for Portland cutter, butchers' cart, or five new harnesses, custom made; also first-class landeau and team, cheap. J. D. SKINNER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 6 YEAR OLD BRIGHT bay horse, weight 1,040, good disposition, not afraid of cars. Will sell cheap, as I got him low for temporary use. 930 Wabash-av., or 30 West Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—1 LIGHT SORREL MARE, FAST traveler, and sound; also, an elegant large bay carriage mare, of good pedigree. Inquire at Slade's Carriage Repository, 317 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE, FINE FAMILY OR coupe horse, or will exchange for brick or carpenter work. Address C 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, kind, gentle, and sound; a stylish driver; works single or double. Cheap for cash. 286 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD, WELL matched span of carriage horses, or will sell them separate. Inquire of D. W. PAGE, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME DARK BROWN SADDLE and buggy horse; is well broke to city. Also family rockaway, almost new. Apply to 344 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON (COVERED), AND harness; horse young and sound; buggy about a year old, and harness new. 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN MARE, 5 years old, 15 hands, dark bay, sound and kind, and can show wonderful speed for a horse that has never been trained; will be sold for half her value, or trade for cheaper horse. Call at stable 147 South Sangamon-st. Sunday after 10 o'clock, or Monday 46 West Adams-st. JAMES WILDEY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CASH OR TIME—TEAM, wagon, and harness, carriage and peddling-wagon; either or all. 145 South Clark-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—AS FINE A BUGGY HORSE AS A man would wish to drive; young and sound. Apply at 697 South Halsted-st., up-stairs. No sharpers need call.

FOR SALE—ONE SOUND HORSE AND A THREE-spring, patent-wheel, covered wagon, at 64 Pierce-st.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE MARE, GENTLE, sound, and stylish; will make a nice cross-match; low price; will exchange. Address F 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE PAIR BAY mares, good drivers. Splendid young horse for a lady. Small pair mules, young and gentle. Ten horses, workers and drivers. Also, one two-horse truck and heavy double harness, and new buggy harness. Will exchange for coal, groceries, carpenter work, or anything we can use. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, 2 HORSES, 2 TOP AND 2 open buggies. 130 pound, road wagon, 3 set single harness. R. C. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD DRAFT HORSE, weighs 1,300, or will trade for a lighter horse. Apply at 702 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGONS. ALSO ONE second-hand delivery wagon and two-seated buggy, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A MATCHED SPAN OF 6-YEAR OLD bay horses at half cost for cash. SIMMONS & CARTER, 287 South Clark-st.

HORSES WINTERED—AT DOWNER'S GROVE; tame hay, grain, and good stables nights. A run of 400 acres in Downer's Grove; terms, $2.25 per week. Apply to FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Dupage County, Ill. Refer to H. G. Powers, northwest corner of Market and Madison-sts.; C. H. Morse, 111 and 113 Lake-st.; Arthur C. Ducat, 155 LaSalle-st.

HORSES WANTED—I WILL TAKE A FEW horses to board for the winter at my farm, west of Riverside. Will give them all the care required, timothy, hay, and grain, for $2 per week. Address JAMES D. BECKETT, 341 West Washington-st.

H. HAMAGE & CO., HORSES CLIPPED AND singed at M. KELLY'S commission stables, 261 and 263 State-st. Orders by post promptly attended to.

I WOULD LIKE TO KEEP A GOOD HORSE FOR the winter for his use; I want a good one; will give good care and little use. Address L. B. SHEPHERD, 223 Lake-st.

I WILL TAKE CARE OF HORSES FOR PERSONS not wishing to use them during the winter at reduced rates. I have the very best storage room for buggies and carriages. The horses given the necessary exercise. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

LIGHT SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS FOR SALE for $12. Heavy wagon for sale or trade for light express wagon. CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st.

MUST BE SOLD—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLE-man about leaving the city, one sorrel team (one has trotted in 2:36 the other in 2:40), one brown mare, can pace in 2:30; one pony grey mare, handsome and gentle, a perfect ladies' animal. All the above are reliable business horses as well as superior roadsters. Also one top phaeton, one California road buggy, one side spring business buggy, two sets single harness, robes, blankets, etc. Inquire of J. M. HATCH, at Central Park Stables, 699 and 701 West Lake-st.

SIX HORSES, SUITABLE FOR BUGGY OR EX-press, for sale, cheap, at 128 Michigan-av.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF double and single Portlands at low figures, also a few second-hand top buggies, 3 new express wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 660 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO HORSES AND cash for top-buggy. Powell House, corner Milwaukee and Western-avs.

TO EXCHANGE—DOUBLE EXPRESS WAGON, horses and harness, good rig, for spring dray, horse and harness, or the wagon for dray. Address or call 355 River-st.

WANTED—TEN HORSES TO BOARD FOR THE winter; superior accommodations at reasonable rates. Apply to J. B. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER AT $7.50 PER month; single stalls; warm stables, and good care. No charge for taking out or returning. Apply to GEO. G. MERRICK or D. HORTON, Room 6, No. 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COUPE FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES; either new or second-hand. Address E 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH A STYLISH BA-rouche light enough for one horse. Must be of standard make, nearly new, in good order, and cheap. Apply at 59 West Lake-st., first floor.

WANTED—TO BUY A LARGE, STYLISH CAR-riage horse. Must be safe, sound, dark color, good action, and cheap for cash. Apply at 59 West Lake-st., first floor.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD DURING THE winter, twenty miles from Chicago, half mile from depot. Will keep them in warm box stalls, feed grain twice a day, the best of care. Horses returned in good condition or no charge. Terms, $3 a week. References, Gustin & Wallace, Room 3, Tribune Building; J. B. Sullivan & Bro., 266 North Clark-st.; Short & Brayton, 181 East Madison-st.; Dixon & Hamilton, 122 LaSalle-st.; Frost & McLennan, Room 29, Morrison Block; G. La Berge, 126 West Madison-st. No charge for taking out and returning horses. Address, ED. C. HAMILTON, Deerfield, Ill.

WANTED—CUTTER AND TOP-BUGGY, FOR CASH or real estate securities. S. MATHISON & CO., 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD HORSE FOR LIGHT buggy and harness. Apply to J. S. COOPER & CO., rear of 427 Wabash-av., or address T 43, Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TOP-BUGGY, CHEAP FOR cash. Apply Monday, between 10 and 12, to SAMUEL PIKE, 29 and 31 Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD EXPRESS RIG IN EXCHANGE for nice suburban lot. 75 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A 2-HORSE CARRIAGE FOR CASH. Address A. LAWRENCE, P. O. Box 116, city.

WANTED—A NEARLY NEW SQUARE BOX TOP buggy, at panic price. Address H F O, 151 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—THE USE OF A HORSE AND BUGGY this winter for his keep, or will trade good suburban real estate. E. F. CHRISTIAN, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR A SECOND hand open express wagon. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SPRING DRAY. Address or call 35 River-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ROAD WAGON, OR LIGHT top buggy in exchange for board. Call or address Eldredge House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—BUSINESS HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, together or separate. Address, with description, price, and where to be seen, S 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 SINGLE ONE HORSE TRUCK, new, or if second-hand must be no shabby affair. Address 300 Clark-st.

WANTED—WE CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW more boarding horses. Terms reasonable. Northwestern Stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st.

WANTED—USE OF PAIR OF HORSES AND LIGHT carriage for keeping. Best of care, and return in good order in spring. Report at 171 Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW DOORS, SASH, blinds, moldings, lumber, etc., very cheap for cash. No. 75 Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—250 M BRICK, AT A SACRIFICE, IF taken at once, or will exchange for part cash and other property. HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—50,000 BRICK AND 1,000 CORDS OF rubble-stone; also, 150,000 feet of building-lumber. Address McDONALD & CO., McCormick's Block, Room 12.

MEDICAL.

THE THOUSANDS WHO HAD THEIR HEADACHE and neuralgia pain cured at the Exposition can find Dr. GRAM'S Celebrated Fluid Lightning at 623 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM scrofula or [illegible] at 171 Randolph-st. [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE STONE AND MAR-ble works, established two years, at Denver, Col., a city of 25,000 inhabitants, rapidly growing; above 100 buildings erected the past season, mostly of brick and stone. More orders than can be filled with the capital on hand; over $30,000 work done this year; for $10,000 still on hand; one of the most profitable enterprises; assets, $16,000. An active partner with not less than $5,000, required; only thirty days' time given. For further particulars apply to C. E. SCHOELLKOPF, Esq., Briggs House, Chicago, or CRONE & HAHN, Denver, Col.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,-000, in a wholesale and retail hat and cap house, to take an active or silent interest; object, to increase business, which is well established and paying good profits; good references. Address Post-office Drawer 13, La Crosse, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, HAV-ing a knowledge of stock-raising, is desirous of meeting with a party who will put money into a sheep-raising enterprise in the West. Advertiser will devote his time and some money. Can furnish unexceptionable reference and security. For interview address F L S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL—WITH $50,000, BY a large and well known manufacturing city house, established over 20 years ago; the profits are large and well assured; capital wanted to increase the business. Address G 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $15,-000, in a wholesale and retail hat and cap house, to take an active or silent interest. Object to increase the business, which is well established and paying good profits. Good references. Address, in confidence P. O. Drawer 13, La Crosse, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, IN A LEGITI-mate business; security against loss by mortgage on improved real estate. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH A little capital in a real estate office. Address Q 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $800 in a legitimate and profitable business; will pay $3,000 between now and May. No sharpers need apply. Call at residence, R. W., 315 West Fulton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-aged gentleman with small capital, who possesses energy and some experience, to join the advertiser in the real estate business, already established. Address A 22, Tribune office, with references.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A WELL established cash business that will pay enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address L 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS partner with from $2,000 to $3,000 in a well established tea, coffee, and spice house. Address L 75, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—TWO OR THREE MEN with capital of $100 each to engage in a money-making business. No humbug or agency nuisance. Address O 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH from $5,000 to $10,000, to take half interest in an established wholesale business; profits last year, $12,000. Address, giving full name, C 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO ENGAGE in the grain business in Milwaukee, by a party who controls $5,000 commissions per annum. Address O 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, to take half interest in a good paying meat-market; good chance for a man with small capital to make money. Address, for three days, E 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GOLD AND SIL-ver-plating business. Inquire at 177 East Madison-st., Room 23.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSINESS man with a capital of $2,000 or $3,000 can obtain a half interest in a manufactory of perfumery, flavoring extracts, etc. One capable of taking full charge of the business preferred. Address O 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH business qualifications, some money, and a good acquaintance in the city can hear of an opportunity to purchase an interest in an established job printing establishment by addressing NONPAREIL, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WISHES TO TAKE an interest in a well-established retail or wholesale business, or light manufacturing; will invest from $2,000 to $5,000. Address, with particulars, U 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000, IN A well-established business; a good chance for a business man; sales cash only, and full security given for money invested. Address W 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEW FEED-MILL. 39 North Union-st., near Lake. SIMPSON.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, TO take a managing interest in a cash manufacturing business, that will bear investigation, and offers large returns for investment. Address L 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST with me to start a first-class comedy company, traveling. Address by letter, J. C. PADGET, late Associate Manager Hooley's Theatre, care George Thurber, 119 Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2400 FOR AN OLD established manufacturing business; a good chance for a man not afraid of work. Those not meaning business need not answer. Call Monday and Tuesday, at 37 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED business on South Water-st. To a live, careful business man this is a good opportunity. $4,000 needed and good references. Address B 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE, PLEASANT, and legitimate business, paying handsome profits; only a few hundred dollars cash required. Address L 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FANCY NOTION AND millinery store, where there is a large regular trade. Please address G 29, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of the following property: A chestnut horse, medium height, with a few white saddle-marks; buggy, high top, running gear red, patent hubs some bruised, body rounded behind, leather top lined with blue cloth, sides movable; buggy harness, black mounted, robe, plush, black and red, with figure of lion. DR. T. C. DUNCAN, 287 West Randolph-st.

ESTRAYED—ON THE 11TH, A SPOTTED HEIFER-calf, 8 months old; any person giving tidings will be well paid by owner, JAMES MURPHY, 171 Barber-st.

FOUND—ON THE 21ST, A POINTER DOG, ON THE corner of Western-av. and Fulton-st. Owner can have it by proving property and paying charges, at No. 67 Grand Haven-st.

FOUND—SMALL BAY HORSE, BLIND WITH both eyes. Owner can have it by paying charges to SMITH & KOEHLER, 439 Archer-av.

LOST—CAUTION—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED warehouse receipts: Air-Line Elevator, No. 4,207, dated Nov. 21, 1873, payable to order of C. M. Gilbert & Co., for 991.40 bushels No. 2 wheat; No. 4,224, dated Nov. 21, 1873, same elevator and same order, 261.40 bushels No. 2 wheat. Negotiation of same is stopped. A suitable reward for their recovery will be paid by C. M. GILBERT & CO., 14 Nevada Block.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of black-and-tan slut Bessie, to Mrs. BARSTOW, 97 South Clinton-st.

LOST—ABSTRACT OF WESTON'S SUBDIVISION of lots 8 and 9 of Forrestville; parties will be rewarded that will give information of its whereabouts. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A MINK FUR cape, between Charles and corner of Clark and Harrison-sts. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to 20 Charles-place.

LOST—ON SOUTH HALSTED-ST., ABOUT 6 o'clock on Friday evening, a light bay mare, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, and a square box buggy nearly new, narrow body, single leaf spring. Any information will be rewarded. H. D. PARMENTER, 1538 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A RED POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to J. A. STODDARD, 248 Fulton-st.

LOST—A GOLD EAR-RING WITH THE NAME SIT-tig engraved on the inside. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Tribune office.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Fifth-av. and Clark-st., on Washington-st., a gold watch, silver works. Finder please return to C. C. SPERRY, Palmer House, and be rewarded.

LEFT HIS HOME ON THE 17TH INST., ELMER Palmer, a boy 12 years old; had on dark brown or black suit, and grayish cap; right arm paralyzed; right leg shorter than left; is not of sound mind. Any person confining him and informing his father, O. PALMER, of Kemper, Jersey County, Ill., of his whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. Any information thankfully received.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT SATURDAY, THE 15TH inst., in the South Division, a ladies' fur muff, with brown silk lining. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 910 Michigan-av.

STOLEN—A LARGE RUSSIAN-TERRIER DOG, been sheared this season; gray; name Jack. Liberal reward given at 789 State-st.

STOLEN—FROM THE PASTURE OF A. F. SNELL, in Jefferson, Ill., a light bay horse, white feet, and stripe on face; nose white, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 pounds; is a little sway-backed, and carries his head high; is in good flesh. A liberal reward will be paid for his returned to ELMER WASHBURN, Chief of Police, Chicago.

TAKEN UP—MONDAY, NOV. 17, A SORREL horse, about 10 years old, with harness and top buggy. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, at 12 North Clinton-st., in the livery stable.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A ROAN-color colt and a bay mare; they were seen driven by a man on horse-back on the 18th; to be returned to 300 McCormick's Village, near the Bridewell.

MUSICAL.

AN ORDER ON THE ORGAN-FACTORY, FOR the purchase of a new organ, for sale at a discount. D. W. MITCHELL, Real Estate Broker, Room 15, Ashland Block, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—1,000 COMMUTATION TICKETS AT following rates: $5.50 for $4.50; $2.15 for $1.90; everything first-class. SCHWEIZER'S RESTAURANT, 145 Clark-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO PIANOS, THREE DIAMOND rings, one stud, watch and chain, at half price. O. G. BRYANT, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PI-ano; very cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see at 69 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE COMMUTATION TICK-ets, for the best meals in the city; $5.50 for $4.50; $2.15 for $1.90. SCHWEIZER'S RESTAURANT, 145 Clark-st., near Madison.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, AT A great reduction from the usual rates. One upright piano for rent for $5 per month; one Estey organ, double reed, for $3. 221 Park-av.

PIANOS FOR RENT—$5 AND UPWARDS PER month; also pianos for sale at panic prices. N. GOULD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—THE BEST in market. Repairing and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory. One full grand at a sacrifice at 250 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE AT PANIC PRICES—A magnificent 7⅓ octave square grand rosewood piano-forte, brilliant tone, agraffe attachments, and with all improvements. For sale at 177 East Madison-st., Room 6.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price, $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND OR-gans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BASE-BURNER parlor stove, large size, in good order, and not much used. Parties having such for sale cheap may find a purchaser by sending description and price to S 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL BUY SECOND-HAND STEIN-way piano. Must be in good order. State length of time in use, and price. Address U 24, Tribune office.

$160 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, overstrung bass, four round corners, &c., cheap at double the money. Residence, 648 Michigan-av.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. REED & CAMP, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT 155 SOUTH CLARK-ST., ROOM 1, up-stairs:
- 246 sets river mink furs, $3.50 to $5.00.
- 180 sets childrens' furs, $1.50 to $2.50.
- 11 sets genuine Russian ermine, $20.00 to $25.00.
- 15 sets Alaska sable at $15.00.
- 26 sets mink at $10.00.
- 22 sets mink full prime, $25.00.
- 10 childrens' Coney sacques, $7.50.
- 4 sets seal, $13.00.
- 1 set seal, $30.00.
- 1 seal sacque, $75.00.
- 2 Russian white fox robes, $[illegible]
- 9 sets black Astrachan, $5.00.
- 2 black Astrachan sacques, $25.00, and a variety of other styles of ladies' and childrens' fine furs at correspondingly low prices. These goods must be sold this week for cash, and the prices are just manufacturers cost.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILCH COW, YOUNG AND gentle; very low. Apply at 1287 Wabash-av., early in the morning. J. H. DIX.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO NEW YORK—TWO LA-dies, or lady and little girl can obtain reduced fare by addressing S 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, FOR CASH, FUR-niture and lease of a double real estate office; central location. Desk room now rented pays $70 monthly above lease, with room for more. Must be sold at once. Address S 44 Tribune office, Monday a. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO BILLIARD tables, and a good furnace. Must be sold. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ICE-BOX, CHAIRS, COUNTERS, AND stools, suitable for saloon or dining-room. At 43 and 45 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CASE OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, nearly new, for $30; also a brass E-flat tuba, three rotary valves. Call or address W. GOSS, 281½ Park-av.

FOR SALE—STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES, consisting of safe, desks, tables, stoves, shelving, etc., suitable for wholesale and retail purposes; very reasonable. Apply at premises, 31 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CYLINDER DESK, TWO STAND-ing desks, with cupboards under each end, and railing with glass on top; one table and 14 feet of railing. The above goods are first-class and but little used, and will be sold at a bargain. E. D. MILLER, corner Lake and Jefferson-sts., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, $9 each; one to Kansas City, $15; one second-class to New York, $14. Railroad tickets bought and sold to all points. Inquire at 145 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PAINTERS' STAGING COM-plete. Apply at 635 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM Wick, Scotland, pure Scotch whisky. I will sell at $6 per gallon, or $1.50 per bottle. E 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RANGE, BROILER, 6 GALLON COF-fee urn, silver sugars and creamers, table linen. Apply or address 503 Madison-st., in cottage.

FOR SALE—LAMB KNITTING-MACHINE; LAT-est, new, class one, much below price. Will take half the price in knit work. Address C 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S GENUINE SEAL-skin coat at half cost for cash. Address N 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SET OF FIFTEEN-BALL POOL, for $15. Apply at 68 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW CAR-SPRING STEEL, suitable for toe-corks; also a lot of round and square iron for new horseshoes. Apply at 68 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CABIN TICKET PER steamship to Liverpool, at discount. FRANK S. BALCH, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF BAR FIX-tures, cheap. 280 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHRISTMAS PRESENT—A PAIR OF nicely-matched goats, 3 years old, carefully trained to harness; a child can drive them; price $50. F. PAYNE, 130 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, loan broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE—An order on one of our first-class dentists. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ART INSTRUCTION—A LIMITED NUMBER OF pupils, ladies and gentlemen, can avail themselves of an excellent opportunity to learn elementary drawing, portrait and landscape painting. Reference given. For terms, &c., call early at 243 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, or at residence, 168 South Sangamon-st. L. V. H. CROSBY, Artist.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN BELONGING TO A learned profession, who speaks both German and English, wishes to start an evening-class in French, for young ladies and gentlemen acquainted, as far as possible, with the rudiments of that language. Address S 15, Tribune office.

A FEW MORE PUPILS WANTED FOR DANCING-school by an accomplished lady teacher. Address L 71, Tribune office.

ACADEMIE FAVARGER—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies—Branch of Academie Favarger of Paris. Private instruction in French, German, Latin, and Greek by professors of the institution. 286 Michigan-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH MUSICAL ATTAIN-ments, lately from the East, desirous of forming a small class, would like three or four piano-forte pupils; terms will be found reasonable. Call or address 253 West Carroll-st.

CHARLES HARRIS, TEACHER OF THE GUITAR and banjo, 145 Clark-st., southeast corner of Madison, Room 45. Terms moderate.

DRAWING AND LANDSCAPE PAINTING, 19 Kendall Building, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts. H. A. ELKINS.

EVENING CLASSES IN GERMAN AND FRENCH for young ladies and gentlemen are now organized by an experienced teacher; a few more pupils wanted. Terms moderate. Apply at 607 West Madison-st.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FROM 7 TO 9 IN THE school of civil engineering, Room 59 Reaper Block, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Terms $5 for ten lessons, in advance. Also evening course of engineering.

FINE ART INSTITUTE ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN to receive pupils in all branches of drawing and painting, under the instruction of J. Roy Robertson and Enoch Root. Apply to ENOCH ROOT, Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

INSTRUCTION—J. W. DODGE, ARTIST, WILL take a limited number of pupils,—especially in painting photographs in the style of his finished miniatures on ivory. For terms, etc., call immediately at studio, just removed to Major Block, southeast corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts., Room 76.

PROF. DELOULME, 419 WEST MADISON-ST., piano, singing, French, Latin, by the month, or single lessons; corrects bad execution and fingering.

SOUTH SIDE MUSIC SCHOOL—VERY BEST piano and vocal culture at $7 a term, each; class lessons, $4. Address Music School, Tribune office.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE IN AC-cording to MR. FRITZ LOSE the praise herein expressed as a very competent teacher of the piano. His numerous pupils are progressing with remarkable rapidity. The terms are very reasonable, and any one with the least talent for music can become a pianist in a short time. We recommend Mr. Lose to the public, and also add his address where his talents are required. He can be found at No. 216 Fulton-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. Louis Lindheimer, 223 West Taylor-st.; F. Weiss, 164 Fourth-av.; Louis Goodmann, 183 West Indiana-st.; Hesekiel Smith, 237 Twenty-first-st.; H. O. Frank, of Frank Brothers, Fifth-av. and Monroe-st.; Moses Goodmann, 345 West Madison-st.; M. M. Nuray, 14 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, THOROUGH-ly competent to teach all the English branches; best references required. Call at St. Caroline's-court, West Side, between the hours of 10 and 1.

W. R. J. POWELL, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-forte, has time for a few more pupils; would give lessons at their or his residence. Address 27 Silver-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LIVING NEAR Union Park, private evening lessons in Pitman's system of short-hand, both corresponding and reporting styles. Address, with terms, C 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A VIOLINIST WHO CAN CALL; teacher might secure dancing-class. Address U. B. MATTESON, Desplaines, Ill., or inquire 133 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT A FEARFUL SACRIFICE—ELEGANT QUAL-ity silver-plated coffee-urn; water sets of 4 pieces, pickle-castor, rich cut bottles; splendid genuine nickle silver waiter, all of the latest patterns; must be sold. Residence 943 Michigan-av.

BARGAINS IN GOOD FURNITURE—A $125 PAR-lor suite as good as new for $60; a sofa for $18; easy chair $10; French-plate mirror for $35; 2 brocatelle lambrequins $12 each; a $70 sewing machine for $35, at private residence, 642 Michigan-av.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, GO FOR BARGAINS TO the marble-front auction-rooms for stoves, carpets, and household goods of every description. HODGES & CO., 638 West Lake-st.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS—WE HAVE just received a large consignment of carpets and oil-cloths to be sold cheaper than the cheapest, at HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 638 West Lake-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; prices reduced to suit the times; chamber sets, parlor suits, wardrobes, bedding etc; it is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 368 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EV-ery description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY PLATED SIX-BOTTLE castor; price, $10. Can be seen at 213½ West Kinzie-st., or address E 63 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF AN elegant house on Wabash-av.; make a splendid boarding-house. Address G 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A NEW handsome black walnut chamber set, with marble-top centre-table; also office furniture, 1 black walnut double writing desk, 2 arm-chairs, 2 black walnut chairs, maps, &c. Room 4, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF 5 ROOMS, bedding, furniture, stoves, etc., cheap for cash. Call to-day or Monday afternoon at 149 Mitchell, near Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—CHEAP—GOOD FURNI-ture, carpets, etc. Room 13, northwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PARTY LEAVING CITY—A BARGAIN for a young couple; the whole or part of furniture of 3 rooms, wood and coal for winter. Apply up-stairs at 16 Shurtleff-av., to-day or to-morrow.

FOR SALE—ALL THE FURNITURE, CARPETS, beds and bedding in house No. 73 Twenty-fifth-st., now full of first-class boarders, with or without lease. Cash can buy a great bargain if called for soon. Good reasons for selling.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED FOR CASH. Furniture, etc.; will buy household goods and furniture of cottage and take lease. Address L 65, Tribune office.

I WILL GIVE FULL CASH VALUE FOR FURNI-ture and carpets to any amount; entire household stocks wanted. Address I J, 30 and 32 West Washington.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, NEW OR SECOND-hand—cooking or heating-stoves, pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of goods or merchandise to dispose of we will buy the same at high, or make liberal advances. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 69 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 45 SOUTH Canal-st., pay the highest price for furniture and household goods.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH AND Spanish by a young lady who speaks both languages with a pure accent. [illegible] Address T M C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BED-LOUNGE FOR CASH. Address LOFTUS, at boarding-saloon, 129 South Clark-st., basement.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. [illegible]

EXIT TWEED.

The Champion Robber Meets His Deserts at the Hands of Justice.

Twelve Years on Blackwell's Island and a Fine of $12,750.

The Once Triumphant Bully Breaks Down from Despair.

And Cowers and Whines Like a Whipped Schoolboy.

A Civil Suit Likely to Be Instituted by the City.

Tweed's Counsel in a Fair Way to Keep Company with their Client.

They Are Cited to Answer a Charge of Contempt of Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Tweed was the weakest criminal who ever stood at the Bar, and Davis the most inexorable Judge who ever sat on the Bench. As the latter delivered his long address, which would have been only a stump speech had it not had a sting in it in the shape of a sentence, and the final sentence was foreshadowed in various forms.

TWEED BENT HIS HEAD,

overwhelmed with mortification, and in the deepest dread of what was to follow. He was surrounded by friends who appeared really humiliated by his display of weakness. He has a most violent temper, and his outbursts of rage in the time when he was powerful would awe his most intimate confidants. To-day those whom he has threatened would have laughed at his weakness if they had not felt that his conviction and sentence let down flood-gates, and that they might be the next to be overwhelmed and condemned. Tweed was surrounded by his friends, among whom were two ladies whom I did not know, and whom I had not the heart to ask after. But the story filled the court that they were

HIS DAUGHTERS,

the only women of all he has enriched—for Tweed was a generous thief, and shared with the natural consorts of thieves the profits of the wholesale pickpocket—to attend him in his hour of supremest peril. Behind him, prominent by his peculiar appearance as by his political standing, was Thomas Ledwith, who, two years ago, ran against Judge Davis for the seat at present occupied by the latter, and who, if Tweed's designs had succeeded, might have been trying and sentencing him, instead of encouraging and sympathizing with him.

IN THE JURY BOX

and behind it, and on the seats reserved for spectators were about an equal number of prominent reformers and of friends of Tweed, who were disposed to be quiet. No demonstration in his favor was made at any time, but after the conclusion of the prosecution slight applause, interrupted by the Judge, was heard once.

DURING THE JUDGE'S CHARGE,

when the *Times* was mentioned, a ruffian near me hissed audibly, but a very old and decrepid man in the gallery took him by the arm and put him out, and the ruffian instantly subsided. When Judge Davis directed the Clerk, Sparks, to call the prisoner to stand up,

THE WHOLE AUDIENCE INVOLUNTARILY ROSE

except those in the immediate vicinity to Tweed. His portly form thus stood out the prominent centre of the whole amphitheatre of forms, eager to hear what the judgment of the law was to be. The voice of the Clerk was clear and loud as he asked why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced. Weaker by contrast, weaker by nervousness, but weaker still by the awful fear which had settled down on him as upon every criminals, in the face of a dreadful conviction, Tweed answered in the low, piping voice of a weak woman, "Nothing." His tones naturally are stentorian. His answer was in those tremulous tones which only natural defects or unnatural fears inflict. He stood firm enough, though, before. Even during the Judge's speech he had bowed his head in pain or despair several times, but, finally, when the score or more of sentences had been pronounced, condemning him to

TWELVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $12,750, he slunk away in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Judson Jarvis, and sought the secrecy of a private room of the Supreme Court, where no Judge was then sitting.

ON HIS REMOVAL FROM THE COURT

Tweed was taken to the Supreme Court Chamber and later to Sheriff Brennan's private room to await the making out of his commitment papers, which, in view of the number of sentences, were very voluminous, and the Clerk was engaged very nearly till midnight making them out. Brennan himself had gone home. A personal friend of Tweed in former years, he left to a deputy, who is the son-in-law of Brennan, in charge of the prisoner and the dispensation of the civilities of the office. Meantime Tweed's counsel ran away to Brooklyn, and sought Judge Pratt, who is the only stay now, except Ingraham, whose time expires in a month or two, but he refused to grant a stay of proceedings, and the counsel came back much disgusted. They explained to Tweed the failure of the measure, whereat there was much cursing on everybody's part save Tweed's, who

BROKE DOWN AGAIN,

and lapsed into a painful state of depression. He is completely demoralized. The last view of him left the impression of a man broken, not with remorse, but despair. At midnight he will be

LODGED IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The jail is full to-night of reporters and friends waiting for his coming, and eager to offer him an ovation. The law requires that he shall be committed before midnight, and he will be sent on the first commitment if the others are not ready.

HE WILL NOT HAVE ANY HARD LABOR TO PERFORM.

It is the County Jail for confinement only, not punishment at hard labor, and he can buy all the comforts. He is a broken man to-day. His confidence has cost him $250,000.

THE CIVIL SUIT

is a foregone conclusion, now that all the evidence against him has been let in the criminal suit, and the former will be prosecuted vigorously now. He was worth very little till the steal of 1870 was consummated, and this gave him only $1,000,000, which he had to divide liberally with others.

NO NEW TRIAL.

There is not the slightest chance of a new trial, though great efforts will be made to secure a stay from Ingraham. But the General Term, which has to be appealed to, is composed of two good men, and Ingraham will be off the Bench before the next term, so that the chances are hopeless. It will be many years before Tweed is heard of again, except as a prisoner and criminal.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

After Tweed had retired, Judge Davis called his several lawyers to the bar and gave them notice to appear on Monday next and justify their contempt of Court in submitting a protest impugning the motives of the Judge presiding. This was submitted early in the trial, and alleged that Davis was prejudiced against Tweed. This they must justify on Monday or go for thirty days to the same jail with Tweed. Unquestionably they cannot justify, and undoubtedly they will go to jail.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

Several years ago, on the MacFarland trial, John Graham, counsel for Tweed, and at that time for MacFarland, insulted Davis, counsel for the prosecution, in a very gross manner, and Davis is a man who never forgets or forgives.

NO HOPE.

To-night, at 10 o'clock, Fullerton and Graham left Tweed to go to Ingraham's house to ask him for a stay, on grounds which, they say, are sufficient; but you may set it down in black and white and in the largest head-lines that Tweed begins his twelve years to-night. It is a life sentence for him.

TWEED'S PRISON.

Since my last dispatch I learn that the County Jail, in judicial parlance, means the Penitentiary. This is a prison on Blackwell's Island, is a prison for punishment other than confinement. Here Tweed must labor at any task to which he is put, and it is a prison to which the lowest and meanest criminals are sent.

THE COMMITMENTS

were finally embodied in one long commitment, and on this Tweed is now held at the Sheriff's office, where he will remain until word has been heard from Ingraham. The prosecution asked for sentence on fifty-one counts, but the Judge disagreed with them, and decided that four counts made a case; so he divided the fifty-one counts by four, and sentenced him the full penalty—twelve years and $12,750.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely packed this morning, owing to the interest felt in the Tweed case. Counsel for the prosecution and defense were all present. Tweed entered the room, followed by two Deputy-Sheriffs, who have been his custodians since his conviction.

VAIN APPEAL.

John Graham began the argument on a motion in arrest of judgment, holding that the act of the Legislature taking the power of audit from the Board of Supervisors, and creating the Board of Audit, of which Tweed was a member, was unconstitutional, and hence his client was not liable for acts committed under an unconstitutional act. This and all other points raised by Mr. Graham were overruled by the Court. When he concluded his address, which was after recess, Mr. Tremain moved that the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, subject only to such modifications as the Judge, in his clemency, might make. Mr. Graham struggled to avert the penalty asked for, and, failing, gave way to his emotions. Tweed himself seemed much affected.

JUDGE DAVIS' REMARKS.

Counsel having concluded their arguments, Judge Davis said it would be unmanly in him to seek to evade an apparent conflict between the views expressed on the first trial of the prisoner and those now entertained by the Court. He said he entered upon the present trial holding the views entertained at the first trial, that the prisoner could be sentenced, if found guilty, to one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of $250, but had changed these views after considering all accessible authorities on the subject. After stating that, by the verdict of the jury, the [illegible] of conviction were fifty-one, the Judge said: "If any one thinks it is agreeable for me to pass such judgment, he is mistaken, for I would gladly have the acceptance of this position fallen upon other shoulders. I shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness or severity to prevent the performance of my simple duty. Nevertheless I have the power, and, in pronouncing judgment, I shall endeavor to exercise it so as to temper justice in some degree with mercy. It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature has not provided a long sentence and punishment to characterize offenses of this kind in different forms, and fix penalties for each offense where committed in different forms from those which may be imposed by our statutes. Public officers who rob the people by appropriating public moneys, and allow others to do so through their instrumentality or connivance, are, unfortunately, in the state of our law, not to be adjudged felons, or punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, but escape under forms of indictment for misdemeanor, subject for each to pay a penalty of $250, or a single year in the Penitentiary. If this was a general verdict, this would be all that the Court could impose. Notwithstanding that he took for his own use more than $1,000,000 in the manner described, if there was a general verdict rendered the Court could only pass through the farcical performance of rendering a judgment of $250 fine and one year's imprisonment for the audacious robbery of the city and county of more than $1,000,000. Under the verdict, the Court has larger powers, which it will exercise, and, I hope, with prudence and due regard to the interests of the public and example to be made."

THE SENTENCE.

Tweed was then ordered to stand up, which he did slowly, and on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied, almost inaudibly, "Nothing," his counsel adding, "He has spoken through counsel." Judge Davis then resumed: William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdict of a jury of twelve honest men of a large number of crimes charged against you, united in one indictment, and that indictment, in the opinion of the Court, could not have been otherwise without a violation of the oaths the jury had taken, or utter disregard of the obligations under which they rested to speak the truth and the whole truth. With all the opportunity you had—had you faithfully performed your duties to the public—to win the honor and respect of the whole community, you saw fit to pervert the opportunity it possessed and the powers with which you were clothed in manner more wicked, more infamous, and more outrageous than any instance of like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public, you plundered it; instead of standing guard when the law placed you over the Treasury of your county, you threw that Treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the avarice of your associates under circumstances which makes it transparent that you were engaged in a concerted conspiracy to plunder the Treasury of this county, in which you and your associates in crime were principally to benefit. The evidence on this subject can leave no manner of doubt in the minds of any. The commencement of it all was the entering by you on those duties as President of the Board of Audit on the 5th of May. The very next day after that your career of pluder began, and from that day forward, consecutively, till the whole 190 accounts before that Board had been auditied and certified, and the warrants issued and money paid, the evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was instituted to carry out a concerted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you. If there was no other testimony, that in my judgment would be conclusively established by the fact that on each of these several claims, as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at 24 per cent, while the share of your associates has been fixed by somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that the distribution of 190 cases, in which the moneys were received on these warrants, that just 24 per cent of each sum should always be allotted to you, without an understanding in advance, by a concerted arrangement that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys, of which the county should be plundered. It is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction has been the result of any partisan feeling; that this was, after all as one of the jurors summoned on the panel expressed it, a struggle between the "ins and the outs." No; the whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime.

The Judge here, in vindication of the non-partisan nature of the prosecution, alluded to the *Times* in first giving the figures the light, and to the great assistance rendered by Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden in the preparation of legal proceedings, and continued: "It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of evidence so clear and plain that I never have seen a case where evidence was so utterly overwhelming, and where it was so impossible for a jury to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Through the whole of this trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only that audacity, that confidence in the omnipotence of corruption rather than reliance upon your innocence. [The Judge emphasized this sentence by bringing his clenched hand down upon his desk.] The duty of the Court now is to pronounce upon you the sentence—a sentence that may be adequate to your crime.

The several counts on which Tweed was found guilty were grouped and fifty-one distinct sentences imposed making his term twelve years' imprisonment in the county jail, and imposing a fine of $12,750.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Counsel then gave notice they would move for bill of exceptions, and Judge Davis said the session of the court would be prolonged to give counsel time for due preparation. The Judge then ordered such counsel for defense as subscribed to the paper presented to him at the opening of the trial, to be in court on Monday morning next, for the purpose of inquiring into their action.

EXIT TWEED.

Tweed, who received his sentence calmly, was then removed by Sheriff Brennan, attended by a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs.

TWEED'S "SHINGLE."

Tweed is now 56 years of age. Curiously enough, the name of William M. Tweed is already inscribed on a marble slab in the main gateway of the jail, where it was placed years ago when the Board of Supervisors, of which he was then a member, erected the building.

BACK TO THE TOMBS.

When Tweed reached the Sheriff's office he looked terribly crestfallen, and sank down in a chair. Every effort was made throughout the evening and until midnight by his counsel to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without avail. The Sheriff then made arrangements to relieve himself of the responsibility for the safe custody of his prisoner, and at 10 minutes past 1 Sunday morning Tweed was taken to the Tombs, and the gates were closed behind him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict for the Illinois Central Railroad in a Case Growing out of a Corn Contract During the Rebellion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 22.—The case of Cobb, Christy & Co. vs. The Illinois Central Railroad, which for the past two weeks has occupied the time of the Circuit Court, came to a termination last night in a verdict for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. This is one of a series of cases growing out of Government contracts for corn during the war. This case was commenced in the Circuit Court of this county six years ago. The first trial in this Court resulted in a verdict of $60,000 for plaintiffs. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the case was reversed and remanded. This is the first verdict in any of these cases for defendants. They have been litigated in Ohio, Iowa, and this State, and in every instance resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

NAVIGATION.

The Ice-Blockade in the Erie Canal Partially Gives Way and the Canal-Boats Move On—Close of Navigation at the North.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—There are no indications of navigation being resumed in the interior of the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Canal prospects are better this morning.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The ice-breaker has arrived, and boats are moving through two locks west of here. There is a prospect that the boats on this section will get through.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Dispatches from different points on the canal state that the boats are all on the move. West of Schenectady help is called for, and the presence of those interested in boats and property is desired. With help all boats east of Utica can be got to tidewater.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 22.—Several Beauharnois Canal propellers and a large number of barges will winter in the Lachine Canal, and their cargoes will be sent to the city by sleighs.

COLLINGWOOD, Can., Nov. 22.—The steamer Cumberland, the last this season, arrived from Lake Superior, and the City of London, from Chicago, is expected hourly on her last trip.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Last night, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, an extra freight train, from Lexington, ran into the rear of the regular freight train, demolishing the caboose, killing the brakeman, William Cook, and slightly injuring several passengers.

Fatal Tug Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—This forenoon at a quarter to 9, the boiler of the tug F. L. Anthony exploded. The tug was just about towing the schooner Walhalla up stream, when the boiler flew up into the air, tearing away the upper works, and fatally scalding the engineer, P. Snyder. The boiler was inspected two weeks ago, and was pronounced "O. K." The Captain jumped overboard and escaped uninjured.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 22.—Gov. Osborn to-night announced the appointment of Robert Crozier United States Senator, to fill the Caldwell vacancy. Crozier is Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, and was Caldwell's attorney before the Senate Investigating Committee.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Steamships Russia from New York, and Atlas from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Arrived.—City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

PACKING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Ninety-five thousand live hogs were brought to Cincinnati this week.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

First Official Bank Report in New York Since Sept. 20.

Comparative Condition of the Banks Then and Now.

Decrease of $30,000,000 in Deposits, $30,000,000 in Loans, and $3,400,000 in Legal Tenders.

The Texas Construction Company—A Basis of Settlement Proposed.

The Railroads — Manufactures — The Trades.

NEW YORK.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Clearing-House to-day, for the first time since Sept. 20, issued an official bank statement, with the differences from the condition of the banks last week, as follows:

	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.
Loans	$248,723,300	$248,067,300
Specie	16,630,400	17,568,700
Circulation	27,357,700	27,299,800
Deposits	161,844,800	167,967,200
Legal-tenders	26,095,600	30,899,800

According to the above figures the banks are deficient in their reserve $348,250, and if $20,000,000 loan certificates are counted in the liabilities the banks would be deficient $5,000,000 more. According to the weekly statement the banks hold $30,000,000 legal-tenders, and according to the daily statement $33,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week compared with the week ending Sept. 20:

	Sept. 20.	Nov. 22.	Decrease.
Loans	$278,421,700	$248,067,300	$30,354,400
Specie	18,844,600	17,568,700	1,275,900
Circulation	27,414,200	27,299,800	114,400
Deposits	198,040,100	167,967,200	30,072,900
Legal-tenders	34,307,900	30,899,800	3,408,100

MONEY

was active and dearer during the afternoon, with considerable business at 1-32@1-16. At the close loans were made at 5@6.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, closing at 106¾ for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, and 108 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 109¾@110¼, and closed at the latter figure. Rates paid for carrying 3-32, 1-16, 3-64, 7, and 7 per cent gold. Clearances, $69,583,000. The Sub-Treasurer disbursed to-day $530,000. Customs receipts for the week, $1,700,000. Total imports same time, $6,226,000, of which $5,000,000 were general merchandise, and the remainder dry goods. Specie shipments for the week, $530,000, principally silver bars. Produce exports were over $7,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed quiet and firm.

STATE BONDS

quiet at nominal prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation opened firm, but soon weakened, and prices declined ⅛@1¼ per cent. At the first call there was an improved feeling, and a partial recovery ensued, but later the market was lower and irregular. After 1, there was a general advance in prices, ranging from ½ to 2¼ per cent from the lowest point, dealings also increasing. At the final close, there was a slight reaction, but the market closed steady in tone. The leading features were Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Wabash. The sales were 30,000 Western Union, 2,500 Union Pacific, 4,000 Wabash, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 500 Panama, 4,500 Ohio, 11,000 Central, 4,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Lake Shore, 1,000 St. Joseph, 2,500 Northwestern, 1,000 Rock Island.

FRAUDULENT STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

E. H. Beiderman & Co. have instituted legal proceedings against Daniel Drew, Eugene N. Robinson, and S. H. Alden, charging them with fraud and misrepresentation in regard to large transactions in Canton stocks. It is alleged that Robinson was used by Drew to saddle the stock on Beiderman & Co., after Drew had positively agreed not to sell any of his stock, but would buy more. The difference in dispute amounts to $1,000,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The steamships sailing to-day take out $269,000 in silver bars.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—William Torrobe, of Philadelphia, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in this district against Jay Cooke & Co., basing his petition on the non-payment by the Company of a certificate of deposit.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¼	Coupons, '67	114¼
Coupons, '62	108¼	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	109¼	New 5s	108
Coupons, '65	110	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	Currency 6s	109¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	71¼	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	71¼	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	37¼		

STOCKS.

Canton	54	St. Paul pfd	53¼
Western Union	61¼	Wabash	41¼
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	89	Ft. Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	63¼	Terre Haute	8
American Express	57¼	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Ex.	57¼	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	28¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	92
New York Central	88¼	Ohio & Mississippi	24¼
Erie	43	C., C. & C.	66
Erie pfd	66	C., B. & Q.	91
Harlem	111¼	Lake Shore	70¼
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	21¼
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	78	Union Pacific stocks	21¼
Northwestern	43	Union Pacific bonds	77¼
Northwestern pfd	63¼	Central Pacific bonds	91¼
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88	Del., Lack. & West	90¼
N. J. Central	91¼	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	30¼		

THE RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—To-day at noon an adjourned meeting of the dissatisfied stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad was held in the Merchants' Exchange. William M. Flack acted as Chairman pro tem. The report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the alleged grievances by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stated that, in an interview with a sub-committee, Mr. Thompson, President of the Company, stated that the Pennsylvania Company will be willing to give up the lease of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad for an equivalent. A resolution was adopted continuing the Committee with power to act and to make such propositions to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as will best serve the stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Road, and to have full authority to act in the matter, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Col. Thomas Scott, one of the largest indorsers of the Texas & California Railroad Construction Company, proposes settling with holders in payments extending from six to twenty-four months. He speaks for himself, Matthew Baird, and John McManus, his co-indorsers. The *Public Ledger* of to-day has a misleading article in which Mr. Thomson and Mr. Houston are mentioned as co-indorsers and probable losers with Tom Scott. Mayor Bond, of the Construction Company, distinctly states these gentlemen are not connected in any way with this Company. Col. Scott says, if his creditors extend to him the credit he asks, all will get their money. If they decline, and press for immediate payment, they must be satisfied with what they can get. He believes that Congress will extend aid to his enterprise, not by indorsing the Company's bonds, but by lending to the Company Government bonds under such guarantees of payment by the Company as he can show is sufficient.

IOWA.

THE LUMBERING BUSINESS.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 22.—The lumbering season in this city has closed, the last mill ceasing operations to-day. The amount of lumber sawed reaches 80,000,000 feet. Prices for lumber are much higher this year than last, and manufacturers will carry over a heavy amount this winter.

FAILURE.

James M. True, a merchant at Columbus Junction, Iowa, has failed. Liabilities, $10,000. Davenport firms are largely interested.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Jobbing distribution continues fairly satisfactory, but business is quiet with commission houses. The market for cotton goods has been unsettled by the reduction of Lonsdale bleached shirting to 12½c; Hope, 10½c; Blackstone AA, 11½c, and Androscoggin L, 12½c. Other price reductions anticipated. Prints in steady request for standard makes and job lots. Blankets more active and firmer.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The DeSoto Bank announces that it will resume business in full on Monday. It is thought that the First National will do the same.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—The printers' strike continues, and the morning and evening editions of the different journals of this city that were dependent upon Union printers for their composition looked much like maps of the burnt districts of Boston and Chicago, in their variety of types transferred from one office to another. The action of the Typographical Union at this time is looked upon as most arbitrary and unwarranted. The Leader, at Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, concluded to change their men, when, without a moment's warning, every member of the Union threw down his stick and left the office he was working in. The morning papers were left in a dilemma, but the editors, devils, and reporters managed to get out the papers,—not very newsy, but still they answered.

The information made against seventy-five members of the Union last night, it is said, will be prosecuted, as in this State the law in regard to conspiracy is very explicit. The locked-out men look rather blue, as in this strike public opinion is decided against them, and their action of Thursday. Printers are arriving on every train, and it is most probable that on Monday all the offices will have their full quota.

THE COAL-MINERS

have accepted the reduction of 10 per cent graciously.

SUSPENDED WORK.

Bokewell, Pears & Co.'s glass house closed this morning for lack of orders. The prospect for the glass trade is not very encouraging.

THE IRON AND STEEL INTEREST

here is not suffering greatly at present. Western collections are coming in very freely. Orders, though not so large as usual, are coming in, and keeping nearly all the mills busy, without accumulating any extra stock.

THE BANKS.

A number of the banks are again discounting their customers, and altogether, from a general standpoint, the prospect for the future looks more cheering.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—The money market to-day was greatly unsettled, owing to the prospects of a war with Spain. Currency was plentiful, and notes for loans ruled at yesterday's quotations.

WASHINGTON.

Candidates for Minor Offices in the House — Coast Survey — Damages Awarded Against the Pennsylvania Central Road—Picking of Government Locks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—A new candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House turned up to-day in the person of R. A. Green, M. D., of Bowling Green, Ky. The Doctor is a colored brother, and was a delegate from Kentucky to the Philadelphia Convention. He has issued a most formidable circular, setting forth his candidacy, and dwelling with extreme vigor upon the undesirable qualities of the other candidates for the place. There are seventeen gentlemen who are willing to serve their country as Postmaster of the House. Ex-Gov. Sam Bond, and ex-Congressman Pierce, of Mississippi, are probably the most active of the members, with the chances in favor of Private Dalzell.

GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

The United States steam tug Fortune, which is now fitting out at the navy yard here, will be ready for service by the 1st prox, and will sail on or about the 15th of next month to correct the latitude and longitude of ports on the South Coast of Cuba.

In an action for damages by a citizen of this District against the Baltimore & Potomac branch of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Circuit Court has awarded $12,000 to the plaintiff for damages to his property by changing the grade in the street in the the northeastern portion of the city.

LOCK-PICKING INVESTIGATION.

The Government is making an investigation into the recent alleged picking of its locks on an United States bonded car bound from New York for St. Louis, in which case it is asserted that the goods were abstracted from the car by removing the patent seal-lock without breaking the seal.

ROCK ISLAND.

The City Short of Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 22.—No little comment was excited in the city this morning by the discovery that the water supply had ceased, owing to the negligence of the employes of the Water-Works, who had allowed a sand-bar to accumulate over the principal feed-pipe. A false alarm of fire was raised at 3 a. m. The fire-pressure was immediately put on, exhausting the water in the reservoir in a few minutes, and pumping up a quantity of sand from the filter-bed. The fire-engine was immediately placed at work pumping water into the boilers in the engine-room, and a force of men employed to clear the feed-pipe. During the present low stage of water in the river a permanent supply can only be depended on by laying a feed-pipe further out into the stream, and connecting it with the pumps instead of the filter-beds, giving the people unfiltered water.

COMMISSIONER SMITH.

His Conduct While He Was Agent for the Chippewas to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 22.—The editor of the *Dispatch* was notified this afternoon that Secretary Delano has appointed Nelson J. Turner, of Ohio, W. R. Jennings, of Pennsylvania, and James Smith, Jr., of St. Paul, to investigate Commissioner Smith's contract with Wilder, of St. Paul, in selling the Leech Lake pines, and Smith's conduct generally while Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. They meet here on Friday next. The notice is short, but those who have exposed Smith are hopeful that they may secure Congressional investigation which will result in a radical reform of the Indian management in Minnesota. A full and fair investigation is not expected from Delano's commission.

CRIME.

Mysterious Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 22.—The body of P. H. Easart, of the firm of Eatgood & Co., of Lansing, was found in a thicket near Lansing, Ia., on Friday, the head and neck badly mangled. He was highly esteemed by all. No inquest held. No arrests have as yet been made.

Arrest of Prize-Fighters.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Tom Allen, Arthur Chambers, and Tom Kelly, who were arrested last night on a requisition from Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, for participating in the prize-fight between Allen and McCoole, on Illinois soil, last September, were taken to Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill., to-day, by Sheriff Cooper, where it is probable they will be bailed. An effort was made here to procure their release from arrest by habeas corpus, but, while their attorney was preparing the writ, Sheriff Cooper quietly put them in a carriage and took them across the river.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Frank L. Taintor, the alleged defaulting Cashier of the defunct Atlantic Bank, has been remanded for sentence. The motion for a new trial was denied.

Andrew L. Roberts and Robert Gleeson, the alleged bond forgers, have had fifteen additional indictments for forgery found against them.

George Boyce, aged 13, has been arrested on a charge of fatally shooting his uncle, John Hutton. The boy entered his uncle's store, and remarking, apparently in jest, "Now, I'll fix you," drew a revolver and fired.

Smuggling Case.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22.—Prosecutions have been commenced in the United States District Court against Charles A. Boardman, of Calais, on a charge of having smuggled a large quantity of Cape wool into Calais. The wool, it is alleged, was originally imported into Boston, where it was withdrawn from warehouse for exportation to New Brunswick, and thence smuggled into Calais. The amount sued for is said to be $75,000.

Woman Shot by a Wood-Sawyer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A Mrs. Moriarty and a wood-sawyer (colored) quarreled about the payment for sawing some wood, when the sawyer shot her dead. The murderer escaped.

FIRES.

At Peshtigo, Wis.

PESHTIGO, Wis., Nov. 22.—The Peshtigo Company's machine-shop was burned this morning at 6 o'clock. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000, with no insurance.

Prairie Fire in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—A prairie fire in Kansas, last Tuesday, in addition to destroying much farm property in the neighborhood of Osage City, burned the town of Olivet, with the exception of two or three houses. No lives are reported lost.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of a Telegraph Steamer—Two Boats Missing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A telegram from St. Johns, N. F., says: "The telegraph cable steamer, Robert Lowe, was lost near St. Shatts, St. Mary's Bay, on Wednesday morning. The chief officer and two of the steamer's boats' crews were saved. The Captain's and two other boats are missing. The tug-steamer Cabot has been dispatched to assist the missing boats."

PUGILISTIC.

Hogan to Fight Somebody.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—It is stated that Ben Hogan has agreed to fight some one unknown at Sioux City for $2,700.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Nov. 22.—Three white men and three negroes were whipped here to-day. The former received twenty lashes each, and the latter ten each. A seventh man got one hour in the pillory and forty lashes. Blood was drawn from two of the white men.

ON HIS TRAVELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—Naval Chaplain Pomeroy, who figured at South Bend, has appeared here under the names of Hughes and Ives, but was cut short in his imposture by a newspaper exposure. He is now in a country village of Dakota County, lecturing and curing country women.

A VALUABLE MAIL-BAG.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 22.—On Thursday morning, on the prairie in Adair County, was found a mail-sack, probably left by the train-robbers. It contained a bill of exchange, No. 5,777, drawn by Lease & Walker, San Francisco, Cal., in favor of R. H., Rochester, N. Y.; also eighty heavy gold rings. The sack and contents are in the care of the Postmaster at Fontanelle.

FOREIGN.

Members of the French Cabinet Withdraw Their Resignations.

Plot to Surrender Cartagena to the National Forces.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Cabinet will probably be reorganized to-day. It is understood that the Duke de Broglie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pierre Magne, the Minister of Finance; and Desseilligny, the Minister of Public Works, will remain.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Evening.—The members of the Cabinet have withdrawn their resignations tendered on Wednesday night last.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The plot to surrender Cartagena to the national forces was discovered in that city a few days ago, and all the military leaders except Contras were arrested. Contras and Galvez are now the sole rulers.

A terrible cannonade and fusilade were progressing last night, and it was believed that the military had made efforts to liberate their commanders, and were shelled by the forts which are now manned by convicts.

The national forces besieging Cartigena remained passive during the firing.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Count Corti, Italian Minister at Washington, but now here, and umpire in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, has read a congratulatory letter from the British Government.

MORTUARY.

Funeral of the Late John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—The funeral of John P. Hale took place to-day. The stores were closed and bells tolled between 2 and 4 o'clock. At half-past 1 short prayers were held at the late residence of deceased and the remains were then taken to the Unitarian Church. There were twelve pall-bearers, including Gov. Straw, ex-Gov. Harriman, and Judge Chase, with Mr. Hale for years in the United States Senate. The services in the church included an address, after which the remains were taken to Pile Hill Cemetery.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Union Pacific Railroad Business.

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—Passenger earnings of the Union Pacific the past week, $90,000. Fifty cars of tea and silk went East last night.

DECLINES A BANQUET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 22.—William Baxter, of this city, author of the Indiana Temperance bill, protests against a banquet tendered in honor of him, at Lyceum Hall on the evening of Dec. 3, owing to the stringency of the times, and says the wants of the poor demand more judicious expenditures. The Committee of Arrangements conceive that protest is more consistent with his philanthrophy than with their programme, have decided to omit the $300 supper. Nevertheless it will provide a grand Temperance oration.

SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Maj. John C. Fell, an old citizen of St. Louis, and a Union officer during the war, died last night from an overdose of morphine administered by himself. Misfortune is said to be the cause of the act. He has a brother in Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 5d; white, 13s 1d@13s 3d; Club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—2:30 p. m—Unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 22—3 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 6 per cent, or 2 per cent below bank rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000. Consols for money, 92⅞; on account, 93. United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 91⅛. Erie, 36¼. $3,000 bullion shipped from Liverpool to New York to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Rentes, 58f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—Eve.—Cotton a shade firmer; midling upland, 8¾@8⅞d; Orleans, 8⅞d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,500; speculation and export, 2,000; breadstuffs unchanged.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 15⅞c; futures closed quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour opened firm and closed dull; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.00; common to good extra, $6.25@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.10; extra Ohio, $6.35@8.10; St. Louis, $6.50@10.75. Rye flour quiet and firm. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.45@3.75. Wheat, less active and lower; No. 3 spring, 98c; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.43@1.44½; do Milwaukee, $1.46½@1.49; No. 4o, $1.51@1.52; choice white Michigan, $1.80; winter red Western, $1.55; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.45; No. 2 Iowa, $1.43@1.44. Rye quiet. Barley and malt firm. Corn less active and scarcely so firm; receipts, 11,000 bu; prime mixed Western, in store, 69c; do afloat, 68@70c; yellow Western, 71@72c. Oats heavy and a shade easier; receipts, 8,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 50c; white, 55@57c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—In moderate request at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Steady; extra and XX Ohio, 49@51c; medium unwashed, 33½c; extra and superfine pulled, 35@39c; tub washed, 48c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet, but firm. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 4⅞c; refined, 13c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40½@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; new mess, $14.50, spot. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 5½c for December and January; middles firm; sales of long clear, to arrive, 7½c; long and short clear for December and January, 7½c; do for February, 7⅝c. Lard steady; Western steam, 7⅝c, cash; 8¼c for January; 8 5-16@8⅜c for February.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady; Western factory, 23@25c.

CHEESE—Good to prime Western factory, 12¾@13½c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93½@94c.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—PASSED DOWN—Props Canisteo, Sheldon, Dean Richmond, Jarecki and barge; schr Netta Weaver.

PASSED UP—Prop Fountain City.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Props Burlington, Burton, Leland; schrs Charles Crawford, E. C. Roberts.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Southwest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris Fire Department is managed by a New Yorker.

—In December, Brooklyn will have a remarkable wedding. Three brothers will lead to the altar three sisters.

—Wade, the murderer, who was hung in Pennsylvania the other day, left $21,000 secreted where no one can find it.

—The Principal of the boys' high school at San Francisco has been on trial three months for yielding "too much to his natural love for the technical, the abstruse, and the accurate," and the end is not yet.

—A life-insurance man in St. Louis is in the habit of getting himself on to juries in doubtful cases, when business in his line is dull. Then he "hangs" the jury until every man of the eleven is insured in his company.

—The orignal Cardiff Giant, which was once valued as high as $40,000, was sold at auction in New Orleans the other day for $8!

—A Pennsylvania paper has started a story which bids fair to do good service as a quotable paragraph. As it runs, a lady softened the shell of an egg in vinegar, inserted the egg in a five gallon demijohn, placed it in a hatching oven, and lo! she possesses now a half grown chicken in this curious coop. The destination of the present wonder is the zoological garden of Philadelphia, but she promises to raise an American eagle in a similar manner for the Centennial Exposition. We submit, however, that a demijohn is not a fit home for such a bird.

—The whole number of Modocs sent to the island in South Platte River, near Fort McPherson, Nebraska, is 157, the most noticeable of whom is Miss Mary Jack, who is 18 and handsome, and has long, wavy hair, and a pair of black eyes that snap awfully when anything is said about her late father.

—It is held by the editor of *Appletons' Journal* that, after all, Mrs. Grundy serves a good purpose. The annexed extract gives his line of thought: "However extensive and deplorable may be the evils of society now, it is certain they would greatly increase if all restraints were removed; for, with many people, right doing is a result of moral coercion rather than of principle; and hence, with this large class—if all of us, indeed, are not more or less kept in the straight path by outside pressure—a fear of public opinion is a wholesome discipline."

—A Presbyterian minister has been rejected by the parish of Garliach, Scotland, as they find he is "not well calculated to arouse attention," "unedifying," "uninstructive," and "unintelligible."

—The commerce of the United States with Spain is very small. In the fiscal year 1872, we bought merchandise worth $4,426,436 from her, and sold her some valued at $9,445,705. With Cuba and Porto Rico our trade is, however, very great. In 1872 our imports from those islands amounted in round numbers to $67,000,000 and $11,000,000 respectively, while our exports were, to Cuba, $13,000,000, and to Porto Rico, $2,600,000.

—Here's a little bit of monopoly for the Grangers to think over: J. H. Glenn, of Colusa County, California, owns 45,000 acres of land, most of which he cultivates. On this farm he has 200 miles of fencing, and last year he employed, in the plowing season, 600 mules. His ranch fronts on the Sacramento River for 30 miles.

—The Corinth (Miss.) *News* relates that, "The daughter of the Rev. Mr. Richardson, living a few miles from this place, having some misunderstanding, previously, with a gentleman, went to his home, found him at work, spoke and shook hands with him, and then drew from under her shawl a pistol, placed it to his breast, and fired. The man, at last accounts, was living, but in a hopeless condition."

—Among the cases reported from the docket of the Berks County (Pa.) Court of Quarter Sessions, was a very peculiar one. A German Methodist preacher at Fleetwood was indicted for assault and battery on a fellow human. The prosecutor testified that the preacher was shaking hands with a number of people, and offered his hand to him. In return the prosecutor offered a single finger. Flaming up at this slight, the minister forgot his vocation and landed his fist in the prosecutor's face. A verdict of guilty was returned against the clerical gentleman.

—A St. Louis paper says of the late James Lucas, a wealthy real-estate owner of that city, that he was at some periods what is called "land-poor." About twenty years ago, while attending a meeting at the Planters', he told a well-known citizen that he was worth $2,000,000 in real estate, but that he frequently had not money enough to do his marketing.

—Robert Toombs is again roaring in Georgia. A report of one of his recent speeches says: "He thanked God for the mark of His retributive justice in bringing first to the altar of sacrifice and loss many of the financial magnates of the land who sowed the wind for the purpose of 'cornering the interest of others, but were now impaled upon the point of ruin by the pitiless blast of the whirlwind.'"

—Some figures are given by the Boston *Herald* exposing the "first offense" farce in the liquor procedures in that city. Taking the case of one seller who was up for a "first offense," it shows, and refers the incredulous to the court records for verification, that this same man has been prosecuted, in the same court, 21 times for "first offenses" since January, 1870, besides being represented 9 times by his next friend, his barkeeper. It must be remembered that "first offenses" are lightly punished.

—To those who believe in the argument of design in creation, the mosquito has long proved an obstacle. The mystery is now solved. Professor Mayer, at the late session of the National Academy of Science at the Stevens Institute, delivered a lecture upon "The Analysis of Composite Sound," in which he stated that he had made use of the antennæ of the mosquito in pursuing his investigations. Vive la Science!

—Speaking of saints, Beecher said in a recent sermon: "My ideal of a saint is a brown woman, with red arms, who gets up early in the morning and goes to work for others—who stands the brunt of household work, and who bears with children that she did not bear. That is my saint. Rather a busy, bustling saint, but she is a saint. People say of her, 'What a homely, good creature she is.' To my mind that is more complimentary than to have the Pope put her in the calendar."

THE CASTLE-BUILDERS OF PADUA.

Giulio and Ippolito were sons of a farmer living near Padua. The old man was of a quiet and placable temper, rarely suffering any mischance to ruffle him, but, in the firm and placid hope of the future, tranquilizing himself under the evil of the present. If a blight came upon his corn one year, he would say 'twere a rare thing to have blights in two successive seasons; and so he would hope that the next harvest, in its abundance, might more than compensate for the scarcity of the last. Thus he lived from boyhood to age, and retained in the features of the old man a something of the lightness and vivacity of youth. His sons, however, bore no resemblance to their father. Instead of laboring on the farm, they wasted their time in idly wishing that fortune had made them, in lieu of healthy, honest sons of a farmer, the children of some rich magnifico, that so they might have passed their days in all the sports of the times, in jousting, hunting, and in studying the fashions of brave apparel. They were of a humor at once impetuous and sulky, and would either idly mope about the farm, or violently abuse and illtreat whomsoever accident might throw in their way. The old man was inly grieved at the willfulness and disobedience of his sons, but, with his usual disposition, hoped that time might remedy the evil; and so, but rarely reproving them, they were left sole masters of their hours and actions.

One night, after supper, the brothers walked into the garden to give loose their idle fancies, always yearning after matters visionary and improbable. It was a glorious night; the moon was at the full, and myriads of stars glowed in the deep blue firmament. The air stirred among the trees and flowers, wafting abroad their sweetness; the dew glittered on the leaves, and a deep-voiced nightingale, perched in a citron tree, poured forth a torrent of song upon the air. It was an hour for good thoughts and holy aspirations. Giulio threw himself upon a bank, and, after gazing with intentness at the sky, exclaimed,—

"Would that I had fields ample as the heaven above us!"

"I would," rejoined Ippolito, "I had as many sheep as there are stars."

"And what," asked Giulio, with a sarcastic smile, "would your wisdom do with them?"

"Marry," replied Ippolito, "I would pasture them in your sageship's fields."

"What!" exclaimed Giulio, suddenly raising himself upon his elbow, and looking with an eye of fire upon his brother, "whether I would or not?"

"Truly, ay," said Ippolito, with a stubborn significance of manner.

"Have a care," cried Giulio, "have a care, Ippolito; do not thwart me. Am I not your older brother?"

"Yes; and marry, what of that? Though you came first into the world, I trow you left some manhood for him who followed after."

"You do not mean to insist that, despite my will, despite the determination of your elder brother, you will pasture your sheep in my grounds?"

"In truth, but I do."

"And that," rejoined Giulio, his cheek flushing, and his lips tremulous, "and that without fee or recompense?"

"Assuredly."

Giulio leaped to his feet, and, and dashing his clinched hand against a tree, with a face full of passion, and in a voice made terrible by rage, he screamed rather than said, "By the blessed Virgin, but you do not!"

"And by St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins, I protest I will." This was uttered by Ippolito in a tone of banter and bravado that for a moment made the excited frame of Giulio quiver from head to foot. He gazed at the features of Ippolito, all drawn into a sneer, and for a moment gnashed his teeth. He was hastily approaching the scoffer, when, by an apparently strong effort, he arrested himself, and, turning upon his heel, struck hastily down another path, where he might be seen pacing with short, quick steps, while Ippolito, leaning against a tree, carelessly sang a few lines of a serenata. This indifference was too much for Giulio; he stopped short, turned, and then rapidly came up to Ippolito, and, with a manner of attempted tranquility, said, "Ippolito, I do not wish to quarrel with you; I am your elder brother; then give up the point."

"Not I," cried Ippolito, with the same immovable smile.

"What, then, you are determined that your sheep shall, in very despite of me, pasture in my fields?"

"They shall."

"Villain!" raved Giulio, and ere the word was well uttered he had dashed his clinched hand in his brother's face, Ippolito sprang like a wild beast at Giulio, and for some moments they stood with a hand at each other's throat, and their eyes, in the words of the psalmist, were "whetted" on one another. They stood but to gain breath, then grappled closer. Ippolito threw his brother to the earth, huddling his knees upon him; furious blows were exchanged, but scarce a sound was uttered, save at intervals a blasphemous oath or a half-strangled groan. Giulio was completely overpowered by the superior strength and cooler temper of his brother; but, lying prostrate and conquered, his hands pinioned to his breast, and Ippolito glaring at him with malicious triumph, he cursed and spat at him. Ippolito removed his hand from his brother's throat, and, ere his pulse could beat, Giulio's poniard was in his brother's heart. He gave a loud shriek, and fell a streaming corpse upon his murderer. The father, aroused by the sound, came hurrying to the garden; Giulio, leaping from under the dead body, rushed by the old man, who was all too speedily bending over his dead child. From that hour hope and tranquility forsook the father; he became a brain-sick, querulous creature, and in a few months died almost an idiot. Giulio joined a party of robbers, and, after a brief but dark career of crime, was shot by the sbirri.

Ye who would build castles in the air—who would slay your hours with foolish and unprofitable longings—ponder on the visionary fields, the idle sheep of Giulio and Ippolito.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

PROBABLE MURDER.

A North Side Constable Stabbed Seven Times by an Unknown Man.

The Wounds Supposed to Be Fatal.

Last night another mysterious tragedy—a probable murder—was added to the many that stain the criminal records of Chicago. This time the extreme southern limit of the North Side was the scene of the affray. The knife was the weapon used, and the participants two men whom it was supposed were friends when they commenced to imbibe the liquor that brought on

THE DEADLY CONTEST.

The tragedy is made mysterious by the fact that the victim is the only actor known, his assailant having escaped in the darkness that surrounded the two men when the deadly affray was in progress. The details are necessarily meagre, because of the fact that there were no witnesses to them, and the victim, Constable Thomas McMahon, was too weak

FROM THE WOUND

he had received to relate them. It appears, however, that about 10 o'clock McMahon and a man whose name is supposed to be Lunt entered the saloon of Tom McGowan, located on Clark street, between the viaduct and the bridge, and, after drinking several glasses of whisky, sat down to a table and engaged in a game of cards. They called for more liquor, and the game went on smoothly until the liquor began to manifest itself in both men by making them

UGLY AND CONTRARY.

Finally a very angry dispute arose, which was carried on so loudly and demonstratively that the proprietor of the saloon ordered them to go outside. Refusing to comply with the command, the saloon-keeper forcibly ejected Lunt. McMahon followed the latter out, and McGowan closed the door upon them. What passed between the disputants after they were ejected from the saloon is not known, except that they engaged in

A DEADLY CONFLICT,

resulting in McMahon's being stabbed seven times. There were no witnesses to the affray. Lunt quickly disappeared in the darkness. McMahon re-entered the saloon, his face ashy pale, and remarking that he was not hurt, staggered against the bar. The saloon proprietor observing blood trickling from his neck, led him to a chair, and opening his vest, saw that his shirt was

SATURATED WITH BLOOD.

Water was freely applied to the wounds, but it being evident that McMahon was seriously wounded, he was removed to his home, No. 128 Sedgwick street, by William Googins. When he arrived there he had almost fainted away. An examination revealed the alarming fact that McMahon had received four deep cuts in the right side, one on the right side of the neck, a very serious one in the abdomen, and one in the right wrist. He remarked to a friend that he did not think he

WOULD LIVE LONG.

When our reporter left the house the physician had not arrived, but McMahon was sinking rapidly, and there was no prospect that he would recover. The would-be murderer had not been arrested at a late hour this morning.

Seizure of Convents in Italy.

The Roman Committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property took possession on Oct. 22 of six convents. At the Convent of the Roman College, the Rector read to the delegates of the Committee a protest drawn up by the Society of Jesus, declaring that the college was a Papal institution, possessing an international character. The Rectors of the foreign colleges presented a collective protest. The delegates received these protests, and subsequently handed to each of the Jesuits a certificate for the income to be paid them. At the head convent of the Gesu, the Rector also tendered a formal protest, asserting the rights of the Society over the property. At the head house of the Franciscan Fathers, the delegates were very courteously received. The General of the Franciscans simply protested in brief terms, according to the ecclesiastical laws. The American and Portugese Consuls presented to the delegates a protest against the seizure of certain portions of this convent, which belong to their respective nations. The delegates received the protest and delivered the certificates. In the other three convents, protests were tendered by the Rectors, and certificates of income were given by the delegates. The proceedings were carried out with scrupulous regularity.

Novel Suit for Breach of Promise.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage, which was decided in Montreal last week, had several novel features. It was brought by a youth of 58 years against a young lady of 47 (the age was admitted by her), and the amount of damages asked for the laceration of his feelings was $400. The plaintiff alleged that he had, after becoming engaged to the defendant, purchased a property in Varennes, with a view of making it their home, and that now he had no need of it; also that he had furnished various sums of money to the defendant; that he had bought clothing for her, and that he purchased a suit of clothes for himself to be worn at their wedding, the defendant having come to Montreal and bought the cloth for it, and, finally, that he had presented her with a gold ring in token of their engagement. Altogether, plaintiff's claims amounted to over $750. The promise of marriage was not proved; and as to the money deposited with her, and the clothing and the gold ring, the defendant pleaded that she was ready to return them when called on to do so, but that she had never been asked for them by the plaintiff. The action was dismissed with costs.

A Man Horribly Mutilated by Hogs.

Quincy, Ill. (Nov. 19), Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe.

Yesterday, William Dalbon, a butcher, of Rockport, Pike County, Ill., while returning home from this city, discovered the remains of a man lying by a log near where there had been a small fire. The man was decently dressed, but hogs had eaten away his eyes and face, and had eaten a hole into his side and disembowaled him. His hair had fallen from his head. Everything indicated that he had been dead some days. No clue has been obtained thus far as to his name, or how he came to his death. The only thing found on the body besides his clothing was a paper with the initials J. E. on it, but those may be the initials of the manufacturer. The spot where he was found is at the head of a crooked slough, and is just such a place as would be selected by a villain to commit murder.

Marrying Extraordinary.

From the Oswego Palladium.

About the year 1827, Sally Lemonier married Ezra Miles, of Clay. After the wedding Miles enlisted in the army, and was absent sixteen years. In the interval, she married Mr. Knights and left for Illinois. During the California gold fever, Knights left Mrs. K. and went to that region, and did not appear again till last Monday. Previous to Knight's wedding, Mr. Johnson took this lady to be his wife, but deserted her. The last man to marry the woman was Curtis Munger, who had a claim on her devotion and services of six years' standing. But last Monday, at Phoenix, Oswego County, Knights put in an appearance and accidentally came across his wife. Knights knew her, and she recognized him after a careful examination. He put in his claim for Mrs. Miles, or Mrs. Johnson, or Mrs. Munger, or Mrs. Knights, and the prospect at the latest accounts was that the woman would decide in his favor.

A Rich Convict.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune.

Richard Mackay, who has just been sent to the Penitentiary for a term of eighteen months for manslaughter, owns some of the best mining claims about Nevada, in Gilpin County, and is reported to be worth from $75,000 to $100,000. His case was carried through all the courts, lasting nearly three years, and conducted by the best counsel in the Territory. He has spent $30,000 in the effort to get clear. Mackay gained the high opinion of officers and all with whom he had to do, and during his confinement in jail here was allowed regularly to go alone to his meals at Charpiot's and elsewhere, and the night before he was taken to Canon City, unaccompanied, went over and had an hour's chat with Judge Bromwell. He was always prompt to his word, and it is believed by officers here that he could have been trusted to go alone to the Penitentiary and deliver himself up.

—There never was a more accommodating clergyman than one in Evansville, Ind. Lately, as he was laying the corner-stone of a new church, he remarked: "If boys and girls do their sparking at church, I say Amen to it. I have a daughter whom I cherish as the apple of my eye. When she is of suitable age, I had rather she would be courted in the house of God than in the theatre." We wouldn't for a moment insinuate that this St. Valentine of a pastor in the least had an eye to the marriage fees, but we confidentially predict that there will be a great deal of taking "for better or for worse" in his congregation.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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... a more accommodating ... Evansville, Ind. Lately, ...er-stone of a new church, ...s and girls do their spark... ... Amen to it. I have s... ...h as the apple of my eye. ... age, I had rather she ... house of God than in the ... for a moment insinuate ...of a pastor in the least ...age fees, but we consi... ...ere will be a great deal of ...or worse" in his congrega... ...gation.

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

How It Has Not Reduced the Cost of Living.

All the Necessaries Reported Firm by the Retailers.

A Reduction in the Price of Luxuries, Dry Goods, and Furniture Alone Perceptible.

The Struggle Going On Between Seller and Buyer.

It Must End in a General Cheapening of Staples.

The coming of hard times invariably initiates a quiet but very earnest warfare between the two classes into which commerce divides humanity, the buyers and the sellers. When times are easy, and money is circulating freely and in goodly bulk, the best of good feeling prevails between retail merchants and their customers. The former are accommodating in the way of credit, and extend their business by every possible means, and the latter bother themselves but little about the prices charged, as long as the goods purchased are satisfactory, and the shopkeepers rest contented with occasional payments at the customers' convenience. All goes on swimmingly. The retailers are pleased at the profits they are making, and it is only when the value of their money is made more apparent by the advent of a tight money market that the customers begin to think that they are not getting as much for their money as they ought to. Compared with other cities of the Union, Chicago is not by any means what is known as

"A DEAR CITY."

The competition in all branches of retail business is so keen that a retailer would find it difficult to charge an exorbitant price for any article without having the questionable pleasure of seeing his customer remove his account to the opposition establishment, at the most not more than a block distant. The first thing a wise housekeeper ought to make up his mind to do, though it is generally the last, is to economize. The first thing he invariably does is to scan his household accounts minutely and find a number of what he considers grossly extravagant charges which his butcher, or grocer, or coal-dealer has been guilty of. He makes inquiries and finds that an astute Mr. Brown, who lives only three doors off, gets various articles of home consumption at cheaper rates than those he has been paying. Brown's sugar, probably heavily sanded, costs a cent a pound less than his. Brown's coal has diminished Brown's exchequer by 50 cents a ton less than did that of the exasperated housekeeper. Brown's beef, albeit bony and by no means a prime cut, costs him several cents a pound less than does that which graces the table of

THE THOROUGHLY INDIGNANT HOUSEKEEPER.

Without pausing to consider that while he has been an easy-going, perhaps careless, housekeeper, Brown has lent his brain to the studying out of the problem of where to get the cheapest of everything, he at once lays full blame upon his shopkeepers, and begins to try here and there, in the hope of emulating what he considers Brown's good example. Then he finds out that, while some articles are dearer in some places than others, there are also to be found in those places articles cheaper than elsewhere, and, as he has not the ingenuity and perseverance, like Brown, to enable him to hunt up just where the various goods can be obtained at the most satisfactory prices, and has an utter repugnance to making a tour among a number of shops and collecting an armful, or basketful, of cheap supplies, he is forced back to first principles and runs the old accounts on as usual with the old shopkeepers. He sees that the one thing needful to enable him out of his $25 a week to keep his little household going is

TO PRACTICE TRUE ECONOMY,

which consists rather in buying as little of everything as is absolutely necessary, and taking good care that it goes as far as possible. Then he finds that he can save money, and in a few months is the proud possessor of a savings account in a Franklin Bank, bearing 6 per cent interest, with the utmost security guaranteed to depositors. How soon the corner lots follow is a domestic matter, upon the privacy of which it were sacrilege to intrude.

The hard times which are at present upon us, however, present so serious an aspect and show such a prospect of lasting powers, that all housekeepers will be justified, not only in economizing, but also in looking well into all their purchases, and satisfying themselves that their shopkeeper is not making more profit than he is fairly entitled to. There is no doubt that the vendors of the necessities, when other businesses show signs of falling off, and a tendency to conciliate customers by lowering prices, are too apt

TO MAKE CONCESSIONS BUT SLOWLY,

arguing that their staples being necessities, the demand must continue, and prices keep up accordingly. Thus it comes that there is not that sympathy in prices between many wholesale and retail businesses. A grocery commodity may fall considerably in price in the wholesale market, without the retailers' customers receiving any advantage. Housekeepers should look after these matters and keep the retailers up to time with regard to them, always letting the shopkeepers watch the rises in price, which they are quite capable of doing. The fact of the matter is that, as a general rule, people, with the responsibility of a home on their shoulders, are looking more keenly at current expenses, and in many cases holding earnest converse with their shopkeepers anent prices in general, trying to persuade the latter that, inasmuch as

SALARIES ARE COMING DOWN,

prices should come down too—a proposition which the mercenary mind of the latter fail to appreciate. In order to find out whether the hard times and the frequent expostulations of customers has had any effect in "weakening" the retail mercantile community, a TRIBUNE reporter was yesterday commissioned to wander among the shopkeepers and find out their views on the subject. The first place he visited was a wholesale grocery house on Lake street, which, judging from the number of customers and general air of activity, was doing quite a good business. A member of the firm stated that groceries were very steady, and that staples of all kinds, unlike salaries, did not give any sign of "coming down." Beyond the usual fluctuations caused by supply and demand, prices ruled the same as before the panic, and retailers reported no complaints on the part of customers.

A dealer in game and poultry said the prices of these necessaries were not affected by the tightness of the times. He complained, however, of the shippers, who, he said, sent all the best poultry to the Eastern market, where they fondly hoped, but in vain, to realize better prices than can be obtained in Chicago.

A PROMINENT DEALER IN MEATS

of all kinds said it was hard to judge of the present state of affairs in his line of business, as prices were very low on account of the sudden influx of pork which always takes place at this season of the year. A dealer in fruits and vegetables said he had noted some little desire on the part of customers to urge the hardness of the times as a reason why prices should lower, but added that he saw no reason why such an allowance should be made. Another dealer in the same line complained of the farmers, who, he said, were holding their produce for better prices than the state of affairs reasonably allowed. He said, for instance, that the bulk of the dealers were anxious to meet the general wish for cheaper potatoes; but the farmers, who have not yet appreciated the fact that money is really unusually scarce, are steadily holding for extravagant figures, and will probably do so until the new potatoes of 1874 are fairly on their way to the market.

A COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT

said that prices were the same as before the panic. Soft coal, he said, had dropped 50 cents a ton, on account of a larger supply coming in than was required, but had since recovered. The fuel market was firm, and would require nothing less than a very mild winter to soften it to the wishes of purchasers. Fervently praying for the very mild winter to come, the reporter moved into the retail district, where he conversed with grocers, butchers, poulterers, fruiterers, and vegetable dealers, and a host of retail dealers of other descriptions. They had all heard of the hard times from their customers, but had not made any reductions. In fact, they did not see how they could. They always sold at prices which left but the veriest trifle of profit, and any reduction would be their utter ruin. With regard to credits,—yes, they were shutting down on all credits of a doubtful character; were acting very cautiously in the matter of book-accounts, and intended to do so just as long as the evidences of "hard times continued.

Moving into other fields of commerce, he found much valuable information. In a tour among the house-agents, he found that the amount of inquiry for

HOUSES AND STORES

is not large at this time of year, most persons being already settled for the winter, but, per contra, the number of houses offered to rent is but little larger than the demand, and no one is willing to come down from the prices always hitherto obtained. The rent of stores and offices is somewhat lower than what it was last month, but this is principally due to the fact that most business men have already established themselves for the holiday trade, and therefore the demand is less than it was. The number of houses advertised to rent is moderately large, but they are mostly houses already occupied by their owners, who have more room than they can afford to occupy, and who are trying to move into smaller quarters. Houses renting for from $800 to $1,200 per year are readily rented if they have a respectable situation and the modern conveniences. Many families, too, are trying the experiment of hotel life, and the number of permanent boarders in our first-class hotels is very large. The proprietors of furnished rooms have had such extravagant ideas that the decline in the rent of such rooms, particularly in the business part of the city, was only to have been expected. The rents, in many cases, are not yet by any means reduced to a fair, reasonable rate.

IN FURNITURE AND FURNISHING

there has been only a small decline, covering the finer and more luxurious styles of *suites*. Carpets have not decreased over 5 per cent, and curtains not so much. On the whole, the average reduction on furniture is about 7½ per cent.

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, FURS, AND BOOTS

are all advertised at much reduced rates, but the real reduction is not large. On heavy clothing it may average 15 per cent for ready-made goods, and possibly 10 per cent on gentlemen's underwear, but in custom-work and the finer dress goods, the reduction would not amount to over 5 per cent. Hats and caps at wholesale show a falling off of about 5 per cent, but the retailers have as yet failed to give their customers the benefit of this decrease in price. Furs are considerably cheaper, except sealskin, which commands better prices than ever. Boots and shoes at wholesale show a reduction in the price of heavy, coarse goods only, while "arctics" and overshoes of all kinds are higher than this time last year. Holders of old lines of goods who are anxious to realize upon them are selling for what they can get, but new and stylish goods bring nearly the old prices.

IN DRY GOODS

alone is the decline in prices partiularly noticeable, since usually at this season the trade is not only very active, but prices are generally stiffening until after the first week in December. Still, the general impression that *all* classes of dry goods have declined in price is a decided mistake. Cotton goods, calicoes, sheetings, light dress materials, and, in general, all goods not strictly suitable for the season or exactly in fashion, which might, ordinarily, have been kept over for next season, have been slaughtered at a remarkable rate, many of the most staple goods being lower than at any time since the outbreak of the war. But the finer classes of goods, domestic woolens and imported dress materials ,have hardly fallen off at all, except in particular instances where dealers have been anxious to get ready money at any sacrifice, and these instances have not as yet been sufficiently numerous to affect the general market to any great extent. Blankets, hosiery, and underwear show a falling off of from 5 to 10 per cent from September prices. As people are now beginning to get over the effect of their first fright, however, they are beginning to buy winter clothing more freely, and hosiery and underwear hold up well together. Cloaks and shawls show no marked falling off, though the demand is mostly for medium-priced articles. Taken as a whole, the prices on all classes of dry goods have not declined over 10 per cent.

MILLINERY

is one of those things about which "no fellah can tell, you know," since the demand for many articles is not at all dependent upon their absolute value, usefulness, nor, frequently, upon their beauty or good taste. That invisible deity which sways the world under the name of Fashion, has more to do with the price of feathers, ruffles, ruches, flowers, and ribbons than all the financial crises that Lombard street, Rue Richelieu, or Wall street ever produced. If the prevailing mode requires ruffles as large as horse-collars, and as stiff as buckram, woe be to the girl who does not wear one, even if it cuts her ears off, and costs a small fortune in laundry bills. In consequence, prices in the millinery line have been but little affected. Velvet cloaks can now be bought as low as $55, which news will undoubtedly cheer many a young heart hitherto drooping despondently over the prospect of the unattainable. Indeed, our reporter recklessly invested a half-week's salary in one, to be made a present to his landlady's daugher in return for a year's board. However, as a rule, there is but little reduction in prices in millinery goods, and the young man who may have expected to commit matrimony this winter will find it advisable to postpone the dread ceremony until there is a reasonable hope of reduction in the price of ribbons and feathers. From millinery to

LUXURIES IN GENERAL

is an easy step, and we now come to the point where the panic has shown its most marked effects. While the blue days lasted, pater and materfamilias religiously closed their purses to all appeals for jewelry, pianos, candy, wines, cigars, etc., and, in consequence, the dealers in many *objects de luxe* were obliged to reduce prices to keep up any trade at all. The price of all the staple articles of jewelry, for instance, has fallen as much as 10 per cent, while, on the more delicate, expensive, and fancy ornaments, except precious stones, there has been a reduction of fully 20 per cent, and, in case of goods a little old-fashioned as much as 30 per cent has been deducted. Under these inducemements the Holiday trade promises well, though the profits will not be as high as usual.

Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments are selling at a reduction of 25 per cent for cash, but no reduction is made upon time sales.

SEWING MACHINES

run along as usual, except in the case of one pattern, the Florence, which has reduced prices $20 upon each machine.

Candy is going down—but not in price, and the small boys and girls who expect Santa Claus in about a month, will possibly find gum-drops and stick-candy in their stockings, instead of marsh-mallows, caramels, and Confiserie Francaise, as of old, unless Gunther, Maranesi, Dyball, and the others reduce their prices to panic rates.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

are not visibly affected at wholesale or retail, but it will be observed that the thrifty smoker is not so apt to throw away a half-finished cigar as of old, and consequently newsboys complain that the price of "stubs" has risen, and that the bloated capitalists of LaSalle and Madison streets show a selfishness highly reprehensible in the hard times.

THERE IS NO DECLINE IN DRINKS,

at least, no one has been yet known to decline when asked. Mint juleps, claret sangaree, Champagne cobblers, and other light drinks are not in demand, but all offers are readily taken. Cocktails, punches, brandy smashes, and apple-jack continue stiff and in good demand. There is a pernicious weakening in whisky by some dealers, though the majority prefer it straight. Beer is lively and excited, particularly since election, and sales have been heavy, though the beer has been light. The happy days of "swei glass for 5 cents" have not yet appeared, but all will come right when Washburn is put in his little bed. Highwines are not low—not by any means, nor have they suffered from the panic. In fact, it is stated that a wary New York speculator invested $50,000 in whisky at the commencement of the panic, since he expected a marked increase in the demand for the flowing bowl in consequence of the financial troubles. Whether he was correct or not, it is certain that liquor has not been affected in price by the panic.

It cannot be said that the housekeeper is any worse off than the man who tempts the anger of the gods by

LIVING IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

He has limited quarters, few comforts, and he pays just as much now as he did two months ago, with the additional item of fuel.

Among the many general expenses in which there has been no reduction whatever may be mentioned taxes, water-rates, gas, car-fares, pew-rents, dentists' and doctors' bills, school and music instruction, amusements, and lawyers' fees.

Bad Tea.

From the London Spectator.

The question of spurious or injurious tea seems to be growing important. The Chinese have discovered that tea leaves mixed with dung, iron-filings, and other substances, all powdered fine, suits the English market, and are sending compounds of that sort over in huge masses, of course not without connivance from some English dealers on this side. On Tuesday it was alleged by the Sanitary Commissioners of the city that no less than 10,000,000 pounds of such tea, totally unfit for human food, was in bond ready for sale. The quantity would, we believe, be greatly increased if partially adulterated tea were added to the list, and we do not see why the City Board of Health want additional powers to compel its destruction. They only want additional courage to offend the importers, who are often men of the highest "respectability." They order the tea, and they know what they are ordering, particularly when if a magnet is introduced into a chest it is drawn out covered with iron-filings. The grand difficulty rests with country purchasers, who want tea at 1 shilling and 6 pence, which they cannot have, the lowest remunerative price being 2 shillings, but the Customs have certainly power to send dangerous tea to "Her Majesty's tobacco pipe," the furnace into which forbidden articles are thrown, and should do it.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Their Manufacture in New York and Elsewhere.

From the New York Times.

On the street, on the cars, or on the ferry-boat one cannot but observe the number of artificial flowers that nestle so cosily under the brim of round hats, peep from under folds of lace on bonnets, and adorn in every conceivable way all sorts of feminine head-gear, and which sometimes seem so daintily formed and tinted that to think of their home as being anywhere but in shady woods or by the side of some softly-rippling brook seems almost like desecration. But in the side-streets of the great city, the very antipodes of forest aisles or grassy fields, is where we find them springing, not exactly from the soft, damp earth, but from the various combinations of muslin, gum, paints, wire, and the labor of hundreds of young girls. This, of course, takes away all sentiment concerning them, but makes the process of their manufacture none the less interesting. There are in this city alone over 2,000 girls employed in this apparently unimportant manufacture. Let us follow some of them and learn something of the way these dainty imitations are made. The material used is nainsook, cambric, and satin jean, and sometimes satin. This is first cut by means of dies into the proper shape; the work, being rather heavy, is done solely by boys. The next step is the coloring, which is all done by hand, a greater part being done by boys, but few girls liking to do this part of the work, the details of flower-making being far from cleanly. Still there is but little resemblance to flowers in these flat bits of colored muslin. But come into the rooms where we see dozens of long tables, each surrounded by numbers of young girls, all busy at work, and we see at one of these tables these flat pieces shaped and curled on the edge with a large steel pin. These are for outer petals, and now we wonder about the inner ones. "Crumpled rose-leaves!" It seems very suggestive of color and beauty and dewy fragrance, but we find that the "crumpled" appearance is given them by means of a heated iron which pressed them into an India-rubber cushion. They are then gummed and fastened into their proper position by a girl who receives the stamens and wire from still another.

The leaves go through nearly the same process in regard to the cutting and coloring, the only distinctive feature being the veining, which is done with a heavy press. The stems are nearly all imported, as they are of much better quality and of lower price than they can be bought here. Indeed, the whole manufacture of flowers here is comparatively in a crude state, as is demonstrated by the fact that only the lower grades of flowers are here even attempted. In France each woman manufactures what flower is best suited to her, and wears it, be it a daisy, pansy, or rose; and if Mme. Blank says: "Grapes are worn now, my dear, pansies are old style," does she straightway go and change her soft-eyed pansies for an immense bunch of grapes? Not she, any more than we, who do not even attempt to follow the fashion, have one wear all violets in our garden, and the next weed them all out to make room for snow-drops.

Here there is one year a "perfect rage" for daisies, and tall, gaunt women wear them as complacently as the fair-faced, blushing school-girl. The next year they are a drug in the market, and they must give place to roses. This difference in France leads, of course, to nearly absolute perfection in the manufacture of each particular flower. One man makes only violets. He has workers who have been with him for years, marriage making no difference in their occupation. He has taken pains to teach them, and their long apprenticeship, together with their natural taste, makes the flowers which they produce far superior to those which are manufactured here, where, perhaps, the girls are changed each month. Their perfection in one branch is the end to be attained. For this end he has access to the Jardin des Plantes, where he may obtain flowers that he wishes to similate, to books describing them, and to free lectures, all of which have a refining influence, and which tends to educate his tastes. Flowers are often brought here by the gross and branched here; this, while giving us the advantage of the foreign manufacture, tends to lessen the price, as in that way they can be packed very closely. Another thing which would scarcely be thought of as a branch of business is the preparation of moss for the moss roses which are worn in such profusion. This is the same as can be found in our own native woods, but is all imported. In France a firm takes a number of poor children, providing them with a home, food, and clothing for their labor in gathering, cleaning, drying, and coloring this moss, they becoming so expert in the course of a year as to prove it a good investment. Some idea of the value of their labor may be given when we learn that it is sold here for 30 cents a thousand pieces, each piece measuring about two inches. One of the freaks of fashion is for imperfect flowers, late roses, with only one side fully developed, roses which are apparently falling to pieces. These all admire as being more or less true to nature; but when we are shown blue and green roses and black daisies, we can only say they are wonderful (for their ugliness), and quietly think that only a barbaric taste can admire them. An endless variety of natural grasses and wheat affords ample opportunity for the display of whatever taste we have in combining them. Indeed, branching seems to be a sort of the business that requires inherent taste and love of flowers, in order to follow nature as closely as possible.

Some of the imported flowers are so lovely that we involuntarily stoop to inhale their fragrance, and even here we are not disappointed, for we find that each flower has its natural fragrance (not a mixture of gum and paint and starch), but the very fragrance of the woods imprisoned in its depths.

Butterflies poising on the edge of lilies (the glimpse of steel springs destroys that illusion), bees dipping daintily into the sweets of roses, the dew-drops still glistening (very tangible glass dew, you know), all combine to imitate very successfully the more fragile darlings of nature.

A Russian Religious Sect.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Russians and Americans have from time to time discovered affinities toward each other of divers kinds. To these may be added the capabilities shown by either nation for producing extraordinary religious sects. The latest thing in that line which has come to our knowledge seems worthy of a passing remark. The fair sectarians—for with a few exceptions they were all of the fair sex—dwelt in the Russian town of Porchov, and were called Seraphinovski, from their founder, Father Seraphinus. Their creed was implicit faith in their reverend leader; their practice consisted in cutting off the hair. The women were converted in crowds; and soon there would have been no hair left in Porchov, when the police were moved to inquire into the subject. They discovered that Father Seraphinus had a brother who dealt in coiffures; and the monk and barber united to drive a very pretty trade in the tresses sacrificed by the devotees. The seraphic doctor now lies in prison, with full leisure to meditate on the disadvantages of combining religion and business.

An Old Man's Habits of Life.

The Watertown *Dispatch* publishes the following concerning the habits and manner of life of Robert Sixbury, who died at LeRay, Jefferson County, recently, at the age of 109 years and 7 months: "His life was spent, to within a few months of its close, in a log-house. During the past twenty-five years he lived alone. He cooked his meat and potatoes, and made his tea; his bread was furnished him from his youngest son's house, about half a mile distant. His object in life seemed to be to kill deer and Indians. Mr. Sixbury ate only the coarse, wholesome food of a farmer in later life, and in early life lived as hunters and backwoodsmen live. He had always been in the habit of using liquor whenever he saw fit, sometimes to excess, and never with any conscientious scruples. He was a free-hearted, frank old man, always enjoyed a good joke, and was excellent company. He used tobacco—chewing and smoking whenever he saw fit. When about 80 years old, he fell in the fireplace while under the influence of liquor, and was obliged to have a leg amputated in consequence. He had seven children living, the youngest over 60."

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

As the volume of business last week showed an increase over that of the previous week, so the business of this week, in almost every branch of trade, has been greater than last week. As a rule, all transactions at the banks, and also in the purchase and sale of commodities are in smaller amounts, but there are a great many more of them. So notably is this the case, that several of the banks have had to employ extra clerical help within the past two weeks. The aggregate volume of business in the city is, however, still below what it was before the panic, though at the present rate of increase, trade will soon have resumed its normal condition in this city.

Money continues tight, but is not more so now than it usually is at this season of the year. The banks are gradually increasing their discount lines, but the pork-packers are the only ones that get much advantage from it yet. In the street 1¼ per cent per month is about as low as money is to be had on first-class commercial paper. Real estate paper is also being taken to some extent at about the same rate, and there appears to be a little more money offered on satisfactory real estate security.

New York exchange is in better supply than a few days ago, owing to some increase of bills made against the shipment of hogs, but the Chicago packers have made such liberal preparations for business that they take the great bulk of the hogs that come in, and leave but few to go East.

The nominal rate for sales of exchange to-day between banks was 50 cents per $1,000 premium, though the supply was so small that several banks are still shipping currency to New York from day to day.

We give below, for the first time in several weeks, some quotations of local stocks. During the panic there was really no market, and the figures furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage show that prices are much lower on nearly all local stocks than the average of the past year or two:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	140	150
Fifth National Bank	110	125
Commercial National Bank	140	..
Merchants' National Bank	200	..
German National Bank	..	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	..	80
Northwestern National Bank	230	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	108	115
Cook County National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Commerce	..	105
Chicago City Railway	135	145
West Division Railway	150	160
North Division Railway	..	95
Pullman Palace Car	..	105
Babcock Extinguisher bonds	..	100 and int.
Elgin Watch Company	..	98
Cook County 7s	91	93 and int.
Chicago City	91	95 and int.
Chamber of Commerce	..	85
Traders' Insurance Company	92½	98

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,827	7,454	8,704	6,490
Wheat, bu	64,281	53,980	71,651	49,796
Corn, bu	22,825	52,660	63,524	172,873
Oats, bu	33,800	40,040	43,307	5,492
Rye, bu	3,884	2,836	400	750
Barley, bu	8,020	19,910	11,080	4,332
Grass seed, lbs	87,165	63,080	31,945	18,145
Flax seed, lbs	48,080	155,670	......	20,000
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	68,000	260	84,959
Cured meats, lbs	415,770	64,740	1785,085	426,400
Beef, brls	50	......	......	100
Pork, brls	159	......	1,279	606
Lard, lbs	240,990	6,580	1099,286	288,350
Tallow, lbs	22,675	18,940	1,067	53,900
Butter, lbs	86,827	58,595	19,630	2,150
Dressed hogs, No	152	182	......	242
Live hogs, No	26,616	16,932	7,621	4,880
Cattle, No	3,590	2,652	1,058	1,466
Sheep, No	462	661	......	950
Hides, lbs	173,782	168,245	121,112	237,670
Highwines, brls	273	91	93	300
Wool, lbs	63,720	152,070	49,179	100,420
Potatoes, bu	3,550	41	675	......
Lumber, m feet	1,296	598	1,439	2,137
Shingles, m	470	100	689	1,256
Lath, m	......	150	263	182
Salt, br'ls	3,200	9,063	2,494	2,664

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 676 bu wheat; 4,057 bu corn; 1,199 bu oats; 1,195 bu rye; 5,571 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 31,506 bu wheat; 25,884 bu corn; 22,897 bu oats; 8,269 bu rye; 26,600 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 180 cars wheat, 76 cars corn, 21 cars oats, 9 cars rye, 28 cars barley. Total, 314 cars, or 118,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 22, 1873.	Nov. 15, 1873.	Nov. 23, 1872.
Flour, brls	50,827	43,770	39,574
Wheat, bu	390,051	595,111	254,438
Corn, bu	215,410	392,068	247,482
Oats, bu	159,405	210,263	132,292
Rye, bu	16,500	14,247	17,782
Barley, bu	64,210	95,698	151,520
Dressed hogs, No	411	123	527
Live hogs, No	190,135	107,956	80,683
Cattle, No	10,336	7,385	10,207
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	49,401	48,950	39,998
Wheat, bu	675,964	515,601	519,505
Corn, bu	659,387	904,131	513,176
Oats, bu	187,865	277,114	199,621
Rye, bu	24,568	9,951	6,645
Barley, bu	119,016	86,157	156,711
Dressed hogs, No	....	....	272
Live hogs, No	40,645	23,780	28,255
Cattle, No	3,646	2,905	7,389

Our notes of two or three days past, of an expected increase in the volume of our grain receipts, are verified to-day by advices to several of our prominent receivers. The farmers have been busy husking corn for some time past, and are now prepared to ship more freely, especially as present prices are a greater inducement than those which ruled recently. It is not probable, however, that we shall be swamped with grain. The hog crop will necessarily draw heavily on the motive power of the railroads for some weeks to come, and large receipts of grain for awhile would undoubtedly work their own corrective in diminished prices that would check the inflow, and keep it within moderate dimensions.

It now looks as if the blockade on the Erie Canals will be lifted, and that the milder weather will permit the passage to the seaboard, either by water or rail, of all the grain that has been temporarily locked up. The news that boats were moving caused New York to open 3c lower on wheat this morning, and affected prices here in sympathy. It is good news to the West, nevertheless. A great deal of that 5,000,000 bu of grain was owned in Chicago and Milwaukee, and it would have entailed considerable loss to tide it through the winter on a stringent money market. The New York Central has offered to carry to New York any grain that may be east of Utica at $3.00 per ton, or 9c per bu on wheat.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, and exhibited little change in prices. The general aspect of the situation was very much like that usually witnessed when things are on the turn, having advanced, and preparing to recede. There was no special weakness, except in provisions, and some descriptions of breadstuffs were a shade higher, but there was not much disposition to take hold speculatively. The advance in gold and the Cuban news tended to keep up prices, and yet there were very few who spoke as if they believe there will be a war with Spain, though many who hoped it. The receipts of grain are on the increase, and winter is fast closing in, promising not only a better supply, but an increased cost in getting it to a consumptive market. The rail is called into moderate requisition for breadstuffs, and there is some demand for steamer room on the lakes, but sail shipment seems to be nearly over for this season.

The dry goods market presented no new features. Steady improvement is now noticeable in the demand, and a more confident feeling is being developed. Prices are now believed to have touched bottom, and should trade continue to improve, as there are indications of its doing, there is reason to anticipate a pretty general hardening of prices of the leading staple articles. In the market for staple and fancy groceries a fair degree of activity was noticeable, both local and interior dealers ordering with considerable freedom. Prices were without important change, ruling firm for most lines, coffee being the only notable exception. The stock of coffee now in the United States is 200,000 bags,—an unusually large supply,—and holders begin to show unmistakable signs of weakness. Sugars continue active and firm at the recently advanced prices. Rice, soaps, spices, teas, etc., were being held at about former rates. No change was reported in the condition of the butter and cheese markets, a fair amount of sales being accomplished at 15@30c for the former and at 11@13½c for the latter. Bagging remains quiet and steady, at 36½c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, 33c for Otter Creek, and 31½c for American and Amoskeag. There was a fair inquiry for soft coals, the late reduction in prices operating to stimulate the demand, but anthracite was dull. Quotations were the same as on the preceding days of the week. Nothing new was noted in connection with the fish market, business continuing inactive, with prices nominal. Dried fruits met with a reasonably active inquiry, and were held with a good degree of firmness. Raisins were higher, in sympathy with an advance in New York, layers now quoted at $2.75@2.85—an advance of 10c per box. Dates, figs prunes, dried apples, and peaches are firmly held. Citron and pitted cherries were quoted "off" a trifle. There was only a limited movement in leather, pig-iron, paints, and wood, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. Oils, with the exception of carbon and lard, were dull. Prices, however, were uniformly well sustained, quotations being 16½c for carbon, 72c for extra lard, 95c@$1.02 for linseed, and 50c for turpentine.

There was an improvement in the demand for cargo-lumber, chiefly for common boards and piece-stuff, which sold at the old prices, while choice boards were difficult to dispose of at anything like a fair price. The receipts were quite liberal. The yard-trade begins to show signs of falling off, though business in the aggregate may, perhaps, be regarded as fair for this season. No change in prices was reported, they, as usual, being shaded to some extent for cash. The iron trade was dull and prices easy. A quiet market was also reported for metals, naval stores, and building materials, prices not being subjected to any important changes. Packers' lines of cooperage continue in request, pork barrels being mostly wanted. The demand for salt is active, and the market is firm at former quotations. The hide market was unsettled, but on the whole firmer, with light offerings and a good demand. Poultry and game were rather dull, and the former, being in large supply, was weak. No change was noticed in the hay, wool, broom-corn, or seed markets.

Highwines were quiet, but ½c higher, sales being reported of 50 brls at 89½c per gallon. There was a fair demand, but buyers refused to concede the advance without a corresponding change in New York, and holders were strong, having very little to offer at any price.

Lake freights were little better than nominal, only one charter being reported, which will carry 25,000 bu on through rate to Boston. One or two vessels were held at 10c for wheat to Buffalo by sail, and 10c was offered for one to load at Milwaukee instead of Chicago. There was some demand for steam-room, but nothing was reported.

Dressed hogs were quiet and irregular, small sales being made on the streets at $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs. The receipts of yesterday were 152 head, beside wagon arrivals, and the market on 'Change will probably open during the coming week.

Provisions were less active, and averaged easier, though the market for live hogs was early reported stronger. The state of the market was probably expressed by a prominent operator, who, on being interviewed on the subject, said: "Wa'll, I guess things is abeout at the top for awhile to to come." Hence buyers held off for concessions, especially in the option articles—pork and lard. There has been quite a speculative excitement during the past week, under which the packers have bought freely of hogs, causing an advance, but with a lessened demand for their product they held off to-day, and one or two of them are understood to have decided to curtail operations for the present, as they consider the current basis scarcely a safe one for panic times. The weakness to-day was chiefly on future deliveries, the packers not having any considerable amount of unsold product on hand. Mess pork fell off 12½c per brl, lard 10c per 100 lbs, and boxed meats for December nearly ⅛c per lb, while green meats were steady. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.95@12.00; do seller December, $11.90@11.95; seller January, $12.30@12.37½; seller February, $12.80@12.87½; prime mess pork, $11.00@11.25; extra prime do, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.10@7.15; do, seller December, $7.15@7.20; do, seller January, $7.50@7.55; do, seller February, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 7@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3⅜@3½c; rough sides, 5⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅞c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4⅛@4¼c for shoulders, 5⅞c for short ribs and long clear, and 6c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4⅛c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7⅛@7⅜c. Meats, seller January about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.50@19.00. City tallow, 6¾@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.37½; 500 brls do at $12.30; 2,500 brls do, seller February, at $12.87½; 500 brls do at $12.80; 350 brls prime mess at $11.25; 65 brls do at $11.00; 250 tcs lard at $7.20; 250 tcs do at $7.15; 500 tcs do at $7.10; 250 tcs do, seller January, at $7.55; 250 tcs do, seller February, at $7.80; 1,000 tcs do at $7.75; 60,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅜c; 80,000 lbs part salted shoulders at 4⅛c; 15 bxs do at 4⅛c; 100 tcs short ribs at $20.00 per tc; 100 bxs do on private terms; 40 bxs light Cumberlands at 6⅛c; 2,000 bxs long and short clear, seller December, at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅜c; 100,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7⅛c; 140,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7⅝c; 2,000 lbs bacon hams at 12½c, canvassed and packed; 2,000 lbs breakfast bacon at 11½c, do.

The Secretary of the Pork-Packing and Provision Dealers' Association of this city has compiled the following returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-3.
Chicago, Ill	308,270	121,708	1,425,079
Cincinnati, Ohio	*120,000	100,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	46,418	75,450	302,246
St. Louis, Mo	52,500	93,615	538,000
Milwaukee, Wis	63,519	65,000	303,500
Indianapolis, Ind	79,900	28,500	196,317
Peoria, Ill	3,000	12,000	104,756
DesMoines, Ia	7,000	6,000	53,507
Sabula, Ia	6,000	....	23,600
Sioux City, Ia	4,000	....	7,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia	13,800	....	36,204
Columbus, Ind	9,764	....	31,248
Cleveland, O	3,000	....	60,315
Burlington, Ia	3,000	....	15,490
Dubuque, Ia	12,000	....	30,000
Richmond, Ind	11,000	....	27,000
Lafayette, Ind	500	....	25,000
Delphi, Ind	3,500	....	16,300

*Estimated.

The returns indicate more packing than generally expected at the country points, especially in Iowa and Indiana.

The packing in this city to same date in 1871 was 184,000, and in 1870 was 121,337 head.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Nov. 20, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding periods last year.

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
W'k end'g Nov. 20, 1873	11,086	3,405	2,213	1,192,300	6,425,500
Same week 1872	17,462	2,626	1,042	230,500	573,275
Since Nov. 1, '73	34,359	19,596	2,807	2,044,928	12,149,586
Same time 1872	31,146	6,586	1,467	547,500	1,667,527

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 65,343 pcs, against 22,928 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 98,023 pcs, against 29,346 pcs the same time 1872.

Total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 10,060, against 6,609 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 94,664, against 18,580 pieces the preceding week.

Flour was much less active, and was generally quoted a shade easier in feeling, without change in quotations. There was some inquiry on export account, but the bulk of the orders seemed to have been already filled, leaving but a few lots wanted. Offerings were not large, and flour was quoted firm in New York and Liverpool. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Alamakee) at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.12½; 900 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40; 50 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.25; 25 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.75. Total, 2,075 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½	@ 9.12
Red winters	5.62½	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.50	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.37½	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	12.50	@13.00

Wheat was rather quiet and irregular. Cash wheat was steady at about the same prices as on Friday, while options averaged ¼c lower, with a rather nervous feeling throughout. There was a good shipping demand for cash wheat, and about all the offerings were readily taken up, while some lots were bought for delivery on Monday, notwithstanding the easier feeling East. The edge of the speculative movement was partially dulled by reports which indicated it as probable that all the grain hitherto locked up in the canal will be forwarded to New York, and the consequent depression in the market in that city. The early private dispatches from that point quoted wheat 3c lower, but the public advices called it inactive and unchanged, whereupon the short interest held off till something more definite could be known. Liverpool was considerably higher, but the inspection of this morning showed an increase of 50 per cent over yesterday, which tended to neutralize the effect of a European advance, the latter being known to be largely due to an anticipated increase in the cost of transportation between the grower and the consumer. Hence there was less disposition to invest for future, though a good many of the December shorts filled in, as our stocks are small, and we bid fair to enter on the winter with empty bins. Seller December opened at $1.03⅛, declined to $1.02⅝, rose to $1.03⅛, and fell to $1.02¼, closing at $1.02⅜. Seller January sold at $1.04½@1.05⅛, closing at $1.04⅝. Seller May was quiet at $1.16 bid, and $1.20 asked. Cash No. 2 Spring sold at $1.05@1.05⅛, chiefly at $1.05½, and closed at $1.05, with a preference of about ½c for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.10. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.00, and rejected do at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring and 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 6,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05⅛; 58,700 bu do at $1.05⅛; 4,400 bu do at $1.05; 5,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06; 20,800 bu do at $1.05⅛; 6,000 bu do at $1.05½; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00½; 2,800 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu rejected at 94½c; 1,200 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93c. Total, 114,100 bu.

Corn was rather quiet, and irregular, averaging ⅛@¼c higher than on Friday, but was quite weak in the latter part of the session, after it became known that New York will probably secure most of the corn now afloat on the Erie Canal, the English markets being also quoted easier. The receipts of this morning were again small, but the shipping demand has fallen off to rather contracted dimensions, and there is enough here for all present wants, while the stock promises to increase largely during the winter, as rail charges amount to a very high percentage on corn. There was not much inquiry for shipment to-day, but the cash department was not heavy, as there is little offering. In options the parties who are short looked as if they would like to seize the opportunity to bear the market, but were afraid of the power of the three or four men who hold it between their fingers, and are credited in some circles with a determination to force the price up to 50c before long. Seller December opened at 40⅞c, advanced to 41c, declined to 40½c, rose to 40⅝c, and fell off to 40⅜c at the close. Seller January sold at 41⅜@41⅝c, closing at the inside. Regular No. 2 corn averaged about ⅛c below December, closing at 40c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 40⅜c, and high mixed at 41c. Rejected was strong, closing at 39c. Cash sales were reported of 8,200 bu high mixed at 41⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 41⅛c; 800 bu do at 41c; 9,600 bu No. 2 at 40⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 40c; 5,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 2,400 bu rejected at 39⅛c; 14,400 bu do at 39c. Total, 63,600 bu.

Oats were more active and ⅛@⅜c lower, the market weakening slightly in sympathy with the dullness in wheat and corn, especially as receipts are slightly on the increase, and the shipping demand is very light. Cash No. 2 opened at 32c, declined to 31⅜c, and closed at 31⅜@31⅝c. Seller December sold at 31⅞@32c, closing with the usual bid. Seller January sold at 32⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 29,000 bu No. 2 at 32c; 5,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 32⅝c; 600 bu do at 32⅛c; 1,800 bu white at 36½c, free on board; 600 bu do at 36c; 600 bu do at 35c, on track. Total, 38,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer at yesterday's range of prices, being quoted scarce. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 400 bu do at 65c; and 400 bu by sample at 65c. Total, 1,200 bu. Other grades were not mentioned.

Barley was dull and easier, in sympathy with the leading cereals; though opening with a show of strength, on account of reported scarcity in New York. No. 2 opened at $1.35, but closed nominally lower at $1.33@1.34. No. 3 sold at 94@98c, closing at the inside, and sold early at 98c, seller December. Rejected closed dull at 80c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.35; 7,200 bu No. 3 at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 97½c; 1,200 bu do at 97c; 2,400 bu do at 96c; 2,500 bu do at 94c; 1,200 bu rejected at 84c; 1,200 bu do at 82½c; 2,800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 73c, on track. Total, 22,500 bu.

RAIL FREIGHTS.

The following tariff rates have been agreed upon jointly for the railroads leading East:

From Chicago	D'd Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and Game per 100 lbs.	Wool, per 100 lbs.
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	$1.60
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	1.50
To Boston	.90	1.35	1.70

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.) 10 cents per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

NOV. 22.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast about 6d dearer. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring, 58s 6d@59s. Cargoes of corn and wheat on passage tending upward. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat for shipment in December or January, 57s. Good cargoes of American mixed corn off coast, 34s@34s 6d; do on passage, 33s@33s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat strong; spring, 11s 11d@12s 4d. Corn quieter.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate demand and stronger at $1.02⅝@1.02¾ seller December, closing at the inside, and at $1.05 seller January. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, at 40⅜@40½c seller December, and 41⅜c seller January. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Nov. 22.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,317	23,711	673
Tuesday	1,738	34,683	676
Wednesday	2,019	44,026	1,408
Thursday	2,038	36,535	1,280
Friday	2,590	26,616	462
Saturday	400	19,000	90
Total	10,102	184,571	4,539
Last week	7,948	123,054	4,178
Week before last	9,849	90,238	5,482
Week ending Nov. 1	13,342	125,638	6,567
Total, 4 weeks	41,223	523,501	20,766
Same period last year	57,549	265,339	22,780
Increase	....	258,162	....
Decrease	16,316	....	2,014

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	385	6,056	506
Tuesday	1,118	6,802	....
Wednesday	364	5,765	....
Thursday	590	8,109	....
Friday	1,058	7,621	....
Total	3,515	34,353	506
Last week	2,997	26,660	199

CATTLE—The week opened under rather favorable auspices, meagre receipts and encouraging advices from the seaboard markets giving prices a decided upward tendency. The arrivals during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday aggregated only about 3,000, which number was readily disposed of at 15@25c advance, as compared with the lowest prices of the previous week. The following three days brought increased receipts, and reports of materially lower prices at New York, Boston, Albany, and Buffalo, which caused a partial withdrawal of Eastern operators and a consequent depreciation in values of shipping cattle,—prices settling back to about where they were at the close of last week. The cattle sent forward during the first half of the week were exceptionally good, and the average of prices was the highest since September, but since Wednesday the arrivals have been poor, Thursday's and Friday's receipts consisting almost exclusively of common to medium grades. The range of prices paid was $1.50@6.12½, the inside figure for scalawags, and the outside for a bunch of 20 extra Iowa steers. There were, however, exceedingly few sales at over $5.50, while the great bulk of the stock was disposed of at prices ranging downward from $5.00. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Philadelphia buyers paid $3.75@4.75, while buyers for New York, Albany, and Boston operated principally at $4.50@5.25. There has been comparatively little inquiry for stock cattle, but, under lighter receipts, sellers have managed to fully sustain former rates. Veal calves have sold at $2.75@3.00 for poor, and at $3.75@5.00 for medium to prime, with sales chiefly at $3.00@4.50.

To-day only a small amount of sales was accomplished. Buyers were few, and their wants were limited, and not enough trading was done to establish market values. We quote prices nominal as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

HOGS—The arrivals during the past week have been 184,571, against 123,054 last week; 90,238 week before last, and 89,491 for the corresponding week last year. In this branch of the market the past week has been a notable one—notable because the receipts have been larger by some 30,000 head than ever before known in the history of the trade, and notable because this unprecedently heavy supply has been unloaded from the cars, yarded, and properly cared for without unusual commotion. But the most remarkable features, after all, were the ease with which the enormous receipts were disposed of, and the unequivocal firmness of prices. Notwithstanding Monday's supply amounted to some 24,000, the market was active and buoyant at 10@15c advance on the previous Saturday's prices, choice to extra grades going to $4.10@4.20. Under the immense receipts of the following two days (over 78,000 were yarded) the market eased up a little, prices falling off to $3.60@4.00, but the smaller supply of Friday enabled sellers to recover their lost ground, and closing prices are a good 10c higher than on the date of our last weekly review. The unusual activity in the demand for the product, and the consequent upward movement of prices imparted a confident feeling to packers, and of the 184,571 hogs received, fully 125,000 have found their way into their hands—chiefly at $3.70@3.95. How long our market would withstand the pressure of a daily supply of 30,700 hogs, which it has been subjected to during the past half dozen days, remains to be seen. An unfavorable change in the weather, or a materially diminished demand for the product, would, under as large receipts as we have had during the past week, affect the market more immediately, and much more seriously than under ordinary supplies. As the indications seem to be in favor of better prices later in the season, there does not appear to be any occasion to rush all the hogs to market this month.

To-day trade opened a little slack, owing to the firm views entertained by holders, an advance of 5@10c being asked. Subsequently, however,—sellers having "softened,"—there was a fairly active movement, and before night the pens were pretty well cleared. Sales were reported at $3.70@4.10, with the bulk at $3.80@3.95.

The closing prices of this week, compared with those current on the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Extra	$4.05@4.10	$4.40@4.45
Good to choice	3.90@4.00	4.25@4.35
Common to medium	3.70@3.85	4.10@4.20

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	250	$4.00	49	270	$4.12½	42	407	$4.10
48	320	4.10	102	328	3.75	46	192	4.00
56	180	4.00	44	300	3.90	74	308	3.90
60	190	3.90	21	330	3.75	27	201	4.10
36	298	3.85	52	201	4.00	41	431	4.05
60	282	3.90	45	351	3.95	35	280	4.10
64	286	3.85	40	368	4.05	54	269	3.90
52	198	4.00	54	300	3.95	57	285	3.90
48	299	3.95	37	265	3.90	83	179	4.10
30	300	4.10	50	292	3.95	83	231	3.90
38	190	4.00	25	212	4.05	129	243	3.90
46	324	3.85	20	266	3.95	37	370	4.00
60	321	3.95	40	319	4.00	39	330	3.95
59	245	3.90	51	301	3.90	89	493	4.00
80	344	4.00	71	277	3.90	47	316	3.85
53	301	3.90	58	285	4.00	45	329	4.05
57	255	3.95	57	243	4.00	54	211	4.05

SHEEP—This market remains dull, with but slight fluctuation in prices. Since Monday, when 596 head were shipped, Eastern buyers have done nothing; and, as the supply exceeded the requirements of the local trade, sales have dragged heavily, with prices rather in buyers' favor. We quote good to choice at $3.60@4.00, medium at $3.25@3.40, and poor to common at $2.75@3.00.

DRESS GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
328 & 330
West Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen,
Will offer, MONDAY, Nov. 24, STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS in

DRESS GOODS!

All Dress Goods on our 25c. Table, in the centre of the Store, reduced to 20 cts.

Everybody wants and expects Bargains, and we are determined that everybody shall have Bargains, and will send all who will favor us with a call away satisfied.

Bargains in Dress Goods,
Bargains in Black Silks,
Bargains in Mourning Goods,
Bargains in Hosiery,
Bargains in Gloves,
Bargains in Underwear,
Bargains in Cloths and Flannels,
Bargains in Robes & Blankets,
Bargains in Notions,
Bargains in Shawls and Cloaks,
Bargains in Everything.

We buy for cash, and can't be undersold on the same quality of goods.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS
READ!
Great Closing-Out Sale
OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT COST!

Owing to the large increase of our trade in Millinery, Trimmings, and Fancy Goods, we have decided to close out our entire stock of Housekeeping Goods at actual cost and below cost, to make room.

SEE PRICES!

8-4 All Linen Damasks at 55c, reduced from 75c.
8-4 All Linen Damasks at 75c, reduced from $1.
8-4 All Linen Damasks at 85c, reduced from $1.15.
8-4 All Linen Damasks at 90c, reduced from $1.20.
8-4 All Linen Damasks at $1.15, reduced from $1.40.
8-4 All Linen Damasks at $1.30, reduced from $1.85.
Best Beaverage at $1.85, reduced from $2.75.
10-4 Linen Sheeting at $1.20, reduced from $1.65.
5-4 Pillow Linen at 80c, reduced from $1.15.
Marseilles Quilts reduced from $3.50 to $2.60, etc., etc.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 & 139 STATE-ST.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by T. S. Dobbins to the order of Hammond & Gage, and by them indorsed "without recourse"—said note being for the amount of $20,000—dated July 22, 1873, and due ninety days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, after maturity, and having indorsed thereon as paid Nov. 6 the sum of $10,000; said note also giving the legal holders thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 78 Washington-st., in "Portland Block," at 11 a. m., on Saturday, Nov. 29, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit: Three hundred and thirty (330) shares of the capital stock of the State Savings Institution.

HAMMOND & GAGE,
Legal holders of said note.

PRINTING.

Ottaway & Colbert,
PRINTING HOUSE,
147 & 149 FIFTH-AV.,
NEAR MADISON-ST.
Large Facilities, Good Work, and Low Prices.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Those two elegant Stores, Nos. 61 and 63 & 65 Washington-st. (Opera House site), 20 by 170, and 40 by 170.
Marble-front Store, 148 Lake-st.
Store 145 Twenty-second-st., 20 by 70, and basement of 88 State-st. Very cheap.
Also, fine brick house of 12 rooms, No. 24 Seminary-av., just north of Fullerton-av.
HENRY H. MARBLE,
Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.
After 25th inst., at Room 9, 116 LaSalle-st.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Labors of Dr. Thomas, of the First M. E. Church.

Facts About the Philosophical Society of Chicago.

The Religious Press on Dr. Cummins and Cuba.

Progress of Work on the New Church Edifices.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier's Winter Lecture Course.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Now that the down-town church enterprises are becoming more popular, so much so that several denominations are at present engaged in Christian labors in this department, it may be well to note more particularly the labors of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, who has charge of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Methodist Block. Quite recently, and which is already dedicated, there has been completed in this block a very neat and commodious church-room capable of seating 1,000 persons. It is rectangular in shape, 65x90 feet, located on the second floor, with aisles running north and south, and a gallery that extends around the east, west, and north walls. It is, therefore, more spacious and much more convenient than the old room, which was on the amphitheatrical plan. The west wall, next to Clark street, is pierced by six large windows, set in clear glass. The east walls contain five of a similar kind, all which give abundance of pure light, which is no small desideratum in Chicago churches. The pulpit is in the south end, and is of the platform style, with reading and preaching desks, and choir accommodations in the rear. The grand organ, which cost $6,000, is in the rear of the pulpit-platform, and is made to show all the pipes, of which there is a great number, the effect of which is very fine. On either side of the organ are large, double-fluted columns, between which, in ornamental letters, are the words, "Glory to God on High" (on the east side) and "On Earth Peace and Good Will to Men" on the other. The columns rest on pedestals and arches, beneath which are doors entering the gallery. Surrounding the pulpit at some distance in front, is the altar, always a prominent feature in a Methodist church, which is very neat, and which adds much to the architectural effect of that end of the room. The building is lighted by cluster burners arranged around the walls and in front of the gallery, with a reflector over the altar. The heating is by means of stoves placed in different parts of the room. The entrances are through two double doors at the north end and one door in each corner of the house, with also several doors into the galleries, opening off from the third floor. The main floor and pulpit-platform are richly carpeted, which, with the chair sittings, give a neat and homelike appearance to the whole. Thus it will be seen that Dr. Thomas has, in all respects, a complete, spacious, and very convenient church-room. Along with these new material arrangements, there has come several new things more immaterial, among which should be noted the

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

This is already proving a success, and will no doubt become a great adjunct to the Church. It was projected by Dr. Thomas himself, who finds in the work a very general co-operation on the part of the city divines and others. The meetings take place every Saturday evening at which papers are read and submitted, followed by a free discussion and criticism thereon. There are five points especially aimed at, in the diffusions of truth in this department. These are, the discussion of questions of moral philosophy, social science, national science, speculative philosophy, and the more important events in current history. A lecture course has been introduced under the auspices of the Society, the first lecture of which was given last evening by Miss Frank Willard, President of the Woman's College at Evanston, on "My Story of the Pyramids." These lectures are to occur once a month, and will be given by able and popular speakers. Dr. Thomas is also making special efforts to induce many persons in the vicinity of his church to attend religious exercises who are not regular church goers. Thus far his efforts in this direction are proving successful. His congregations are increasing, especially that attending the evening service. It will be remembered that Dr. Thomas labored for three years in the Park Avenue M. E. Church of this city previous to taking charge of the present Society, a year ago. He is a scholarly, practical, and earnest working minister of the Gospel. Among the eminent members of his Church are J. K. Botsford, Ald. Dixon, Dr. Banks, J. H. Thompson, Judge Goodrich, Dr. Trip, R. F. Queal, and others.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

From time immemorial almost it has been the custom of the wealthy and more easy churches of the various denominations in large cities over the land to look somewhat after the temporal welfare of ministers whose support is known to be limited. It is now well known that this watchful care has been productive of great good. In fact, this has been so true generally that, outside of all assistance from the various "Boards," etc., this class of ministers confidently expect, in many instances, a supplement to their salaries in this way. One of the most popular channels in which this kind of work expresses itself is the sending of what are called "missionary boxes" to this or that minister or Society here and there, on the frontier and elsewhere. It is generally the work of the ladies, and it should be frankly confessed that it is a glorious work. In this way the Connecticut churches alone sent to Western ministers last year boxes valued at $15,000. The good ladies of the Chicago churches have not been wanting in earnest labors in this department. Nor is a single word now necessary to enlarge their benefactions. The cold winter is coming, the ministers are at work, and at the proper time the Chicago ladies will no doubt look after the matter. It is, however, very true, that much good can be done by making up these "boxes" and sending them to ministers, who, perhaps, cannot be very well supported under all the circumstances. The following, from a Chicago religious paper, on the point is quite apropos:

> The "missionary-boxes" will be more heartening and helpful than usual. It is time to be filling them,—time they were already on their way. Put in garments that will do service, with a margin of new cloth (thread, buttons, and "linings," too) for the parsonage mistress to make up as wanted. It will do no harm if you slip into the pocket of the warm coat a doll for the baby, or pin a tasteful collar upon the cloak for the dominie's wife. Slip in some good magazine and a choice book or two; these little things are excellent for flavoring. All this is no alms-giving; it is only one of the ways ladies have of making up to a little fairer figure the salary of the missionary. No history of home missions would be complete which did not make an account of these helpful "boxes." Those sent West by the Connecticut churches last year were valued at over $15,000! Whether the home churches of the interior might do more in this way than formerly their own thoughtful love will determine.

THE FOUR SEMINARIES.

The four theological seminaries of Chicago, which represent the four great evangelical denominations, are all open again, and well into the winter session. The attendance this year is greater than ever before, and the accommodations for the students are much better. The Methodist Seminary, which is at Evanston, and in connection with the Northwestern University, has in attendance about one hundred students, and in all respects is doing very well. The Chicago Theological Seminary, at Union Park, which is connected with the Congregational Society, has in attendance this year forty-six students, thirteen of whom are in the senior class. Last year this institution had fifty-four students. The Faculty, with one exception, are all in their places, and everything is moving on prosperously. The Presbyterian Seminary, located at the corner of North Halsted street and Fullerton avenue, opened Sept. 4, and now has in attendance twenty-nine students, six of whom are in the senior, eleven in the middle, and twelve in the junior classes. The Faculty, consisting of Drs. Patton, Halsey, Elliott, and Blackburn, are all present. The Rev. Dr. Patterson will be added to the corps of Professors next January. It is gratifying to know that while this is the youngest seminary in the Presbyterian Church, its number of students is steadily increasing, and its financial status becoming more and more firm. The accession of Dr. Patterson to the Faculty will be hailed with delight throughout the Presbyterian West. The Baptist Seminary, located near the Chicago University Building, has about fifty students in attendance, which is an increase over the past. The Faculty are all present, and the good work of this institution is marching on.

BISHOP CUMMINS AND CUBA.

The silver thread which runs through the city religious press for the current week is the celebrated letter of Bishop Cummins.

Next to this comes the Cuban question, and the winter's work in the churches. The season for protracted meetings is near at hand, and there is much to encourage the laborers in the preliminary efforts now being made.

The *Standard* rejoices to know that in some places the spirit of prayer in behalf of souls and of Christ's precious cause is beginning to descend. It regards this as the first joyful sign of a harvest ripening on the fields where during preceding months the sowers have gone forth weeping. The paper has something to say about the way in which the Jews were treated by the Alliance. But very little was said, it seems, about this class at the great meeting, which fact the editor regards as a natural but perhaps unfortunate oversight. Concerning the Bishop's letter, after a statement of the facts, the following surmise is given:

> The outcome of this, with other somewhat similar occurrences among the clergy of the Episcopal Church, seems likely to be a new ecclesiastical organization, Episcopal in form, yet modified in the direction of a wider recognition of other church-forms, and a material modification of the Prayer-Book. That this will prove "a basis for the union of all evangelical Christendom," as Bishop Cummins hopes, is not in the least likely. . . . Dr. Cummins, however, will have the sympathy of very many in his present course. He is a man of intellect, of unblemished name, of sincere and strong convictions, and even those who think him wrong will respect his sincerity. Thousands, also, will be glad to see him come even thus far toward the true ground, and will try to hope that the same fidelity to conscience will bring him at last to where he will *find* the "primitive episcopacy," and a form of worship which dispenses with the "liturgy," and still is "Scriptural."

The *Advance* speaks unequivocally on the great "Cuba Question," pronouncing in the most superlative terms upon the "savagery" shown in the execution of the Virginius prisoners. It adopts the peace policy, asserting that if Spain cannot give satisfactory guarantee against the repetition of such outrages, it does not follow that the situation demands our armed intervention in the affairs of the island or our recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. Fillibusterers must take their chances, and, whatever may be their clearance papers, they have no right to fly the American flag and claim its protection. It will be time enough, says the editor, to plant our garrisons in Cuba when American citizens are interfered with in their legitimate business and the American flag is not allowed to protect legitimate enterprises. The paper is equally opposed to the annexation of the Sunny Island, as will be seen from the following extract:

> Still less can we afford to take any course that might result in the annexation of Cuba to this country. What with our un-Americanized foreign element, our unreconstructed Southerners, our uneducated negroes, our uneasy Indians, our disloyal Romanists, our office-seeking Yankees, we have work enough on hand without trying to mould a million and a half of Cubans into good American citizens. To get this country into a war with Spain would be the fruition of fillibustering hopes and the joy of shoddy contractors and bounty-jumpers. It would find favor in the uneasy South. It would have more temptations than we appreciate for an ambitious political party. But this country has had enough of bloodshed, and to talk of war for any reasons less than those that concern the national existence, is to deny our professions as a Christian people, and to cruelly forget the hearts all around us that are still bleeding from the wounds of our own civil war. To fan the war spirit even by our talk is wicked.

The current number of the *Interior* is out with a long editorial on "The Withdrawal of Bishop Cummins." The editor is of the opinion that the Episcopal Church has two systems of theology and two religions, represented by the High and Low Church. He declares he has no sympathy with High Churchism, though he deems it preferable to the infidelity which goes by the name of Broad Churchism in England. His concluding remarks on the general subject are as follows:

> The withdrawal of Bishop Cummins offers the Low Churchmen a fine opportunity for manifesting their devotion to evangelical truth. With a Bishop at their head, they run no risk of parting with "apostolical succession" in separating from the High Church party. In England, the Evangelicals have shown a timidity which is a reproach to them. They ought to have abandoned the establishment long ago. But they hold on to their endowments and grow irate over High Church encroachments. In this country they have no inducement of that sort to hold them in fellowship with a theology which they own to be subversive of the principles of the principles of the Reformation. We shall see whether they will move.

The *Western Catholic*, as usual, is again prolific in news and editorials. The topics which pass under view are: "Theological Correctness," "The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome," "Mrs. Surratt," "Ireland's Want," and a "Foul Bird," the latter referring to a Chicago daily. Concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome, the editor says:

> It is not the first time the Jesuits have been expelled from Rome, and it may not be the last. When wickedness shall be driven out, they will return, as they have done before. Their expulsion has always been the prelude to great troubles and misfortunes. We may expect them in Rome. The bitter chalice will have to be all drunk. For this is the hour of darkness. Suffering is probably at hand. But when the evils are fully endured, then will come the restoration, and the glorious triumph of righteousness and truth. This is our unshaken belief. These scandals are necessary, that they may be removed. Peace for the Church in this world is never of very long duration. For scandals and defections must arise as long as this world lasts. It is for us to be on the side of faith, truth, and justice, and let the children of perdition take their own places. They will certainly meet their reward.

The *Advocate* ventures to investigate quite fully a question sprung by an Eastern paper, "Whether or not the women harm our mission collections?" The Eastern contributor is inclined to believe they do, but Chicago thinks that writer is very easily alarmed, and proceeds to show conclusively that the ladies, in this department, also, are a great blessing. He says:

> We do not believe that, as a rule, the Woman's Society does interfere with the general collection. Benevolence is a current, and if you want large sums for a given object, the very best plan is to get money in motion toward *all* benevolent causes. Our sisters are busy everywhere, and every one of their appeals, everyone of their public meetings and every fresh piece of information brings the people more and more into sympathy with the general cause of missions. Give them, therefore, room, a hearing, and a God-speed. If in specific, rare cases, a lady rails at men's ways of doing things, if she severely arraigns the parent society, if when once on her sacred feet she says rather more than she intended—in keeping with the law ruling nervous speakers—why, that is just what we men sometimes do, and just what she will cease to do, when better informed, more experienced, and more perfectly seasoned to her new work. We will remember that while a few of the ladies are adept, the race is new to this public business. Just like the men, they will soon eschew metaphor and rhetorical sky-rockets, and get down to practical facts. We are all learning. There will be less of divorce, by and by, in a good many things, mission work included.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CHURCHES.

The walls of Mr. Moody's Tabernacle on Chicago avenue are completed up to the base of the upper windows. A temporary roof has been constructed over the basement, which is being rapidly finished. It is now expected the basement will be ready for occupancy by the middle of next month. It will accommodate about 1,000 persons. Mr. Moody's return from Europe is very indefinite. Meantime his pulpit is being supplied by resident clergymen and laymen. Major Whittle will preach in the old Tabernacle Church, on North Wells street, this evening.

The chapel of the Church of the Ascension, located near Washington Park on the North Side, is just now receiving the rafters for the roof. The work is being pushed with much vigor in order to get the house enclosed. It is said there will be no cessation of labor until the chapel is completed. The Rev. C. T. Dorset is the Rector of this enterprising Society.

The chapel of Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, is completed, and the dedication set for next Sunday. Work on the main audience-room is going forward very rapidly, and it will not be very long before the walls will be ready for the roof. A large force of workmen is employed and rapid progress will be made.

St. Anthony's Church (Catholic), corner of McGregor and Hanover streets, is completed so far that the basement is ready for occupancy. The main room will not be finished for some time to come. It will be a large brick edifice with stone basement.

The Church of the Holy Name, the Rev. Dr. McMullen pastor, on the North Side, is to be built next season. This will be one of the largest churches, when completed, in the city.

ASHLAND AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

As announced in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, a council convened on Thursday afternoon at the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, to recognize the Ashland avenue Baptist Church. The Baptist churches of the city, and also of the suburban towns, were generally represented by delegates. Dr. Northrup, of the Theological Seminary, was called to the chair, and by a unanimous vote the church was duly recognized. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. J. Frost, of the University Place Baptist Church; the right hand of fellowship by the Rev. J. M. Whitehead, of the North Star Church, and the charge to the church by the Rev. Dr. Everts. The exercises were of a deeply interesting character. At a meeting of the church held some ten days ago, the Rev. Dr. Northrup was invited to become the permanent pulpit supply until a pastor is secured. It will be noticed in another column that the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach to the church this morning at the usual hour. The place of worship for the present will be in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets.

DEPOT READING-ROOM.

The railway reading-room which was opened in the Michigan Southern & Rock Island Passenger Depot by the Young Men's Christian Association, last July, is steadily growing in favor with the railway men and the traveling public. On last Friday, by actual count, 271 different persons visited the room, which is situated immediately over the waiting-rooms, on the Sherman street side of the building. From the register which is kept by the door, we notice employes from the following roads visited the room during the past week: Ohio & Mississippi, Chicago & Alton, Michigan Central, Northern Pacific, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Northwestern, Erie, Rock Island, Pullman Car Company. If railway men wish a pleasant place to spend a portion of their time they will not find a more comfortable one for the purpose than this room, the second one of the kind in this country. They hold meetings every Sabbath afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, and have an attendance of over 100, principally railway men from the different roads. J. H. Cole, an old railway-man, formerly of the Michigan Southern Road, will have charge of the meeting to-day.

THE REV. LAIRD COLLIER'S LECTURE-COURSE.

It is quite the custom now for individual churches to institute a course of lectures. Several of our prominent city churches have adopted the plan, and thus far are finding good success.

The Rev. Laird Collier announces a course to be given in the Church of the Messiah, which will be among the most interesting of the season. The general subject will be Religion and Modern Culture, treated in ten lectures, as follows:

1. Religion and Modern Culture.
2. Science and Christianity.
3. Natural Science and Traditional Religion.
4. Evolution in Nature and Mind.
5. Evolution in Christianity.
6. Spiritual and Physical Science.
7. Christianity and Moral Philosophy.
8. Fatalism and Free-Will.
9. Transcendentalism.
10. Philosophy of Religion.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A meeting in the interests of the Sunday-schools of Chicago and vicinity was held yesterday in the Methodist Church Block, Prof. P. P. Bliss presiding, at which the coming Cook County Sunday-School Convention and the First District Convention were fully discussed. It was finally agreed to invite the County Convention to convene in Chicago; and to this end a preliminary meeting of the delegates from the Sunday-schools (each school to send three delegates) of the city and county will be held in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, next Saturday, at 11 a. m. The object of this meeting is to make arrangements for the Cook County Sunday-School Convention, to be held in Chicago next December. Also to make arrangements for the Sunday-School Convention of the First District of Illinois. The district is composed of the following seventeen counties, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, JoDaviess, Carroll, Whiteside, Lee, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, DuPage, Cook, Will, Grundy, and Kendall. It was shown at the meeting that there were in these seventeen counties 1,182 Sunday-schools, 110 of which were organized last year. There are 19,507 teachers and officers, 122,535 Sunday-school scholars, making a total membership of 142,042. In the same counties there are 155,652 scholars in the public schools. It will be seen that about 85 per cent of the children in Northern Illinois are in the Sunday-schools. From these Sunday-schools there were received into the various churches last year 2,727 members. The report of the State Statistical Secretary, E. Payson Porter, show that the First District expended last year $85,000 in this great cause. At the meeting next Saturday each school in the county, it is hoped, will be represented.

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

The idea of changing the Jewish Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday has for years bothered the Jewish Rabbis of the various Reform congregations of the larger cities of both America and Europe. The last time that it came up in Chicago was a little over two years ago, just before the fire. Then some of the most prominent Jews in Chicago, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Chronik, then of the Sinai Congregation, but at present of Berlin, were trying to abolish Saturday services altogether, and have them on Sunday. But the fire came, and Dr. Chronik left Chicago for Berlin, and it all fell through in consequence. The matter was never thought of again until a few months ago the Jewish Union attempted to hold service in the Peck Court Synagogue, to consist only of singing by the choir and sermons by the four Jewish Rabbis, they alternating every week. Only one meeting was held, which was largely attended. The question came up again a few weeks ago in the Sinai congregation, when it was decided to hold Sunday service by way of experiment, besides the Saturday service. The first Sunday meeting will be held in a few weeks.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Presbyterians are becoming aroused to the importance of the Sunday-school work. A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. L. Thompson, J. H. Walker, C. Wisner, and W. R. Post, has been appointed by the Chicago Presbytery to make arrangements for a Sunday-School Association that shall bind together the active workers in the city and vicinity. A meeting is announced at 7:30 to-morrow evening, in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at which the Pastors, Superintendents, teachers, and all Sunday-school workers are expected to be present. The object of the meeting is the organization of the new Association. These associations have proven very successful in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other places, and there is no reason why they may not be a source of much good in Chicago. Let every Sunday-school worker go to the meeting in the Methodist Church Block to-morrow evening. J. Bennett Tyler, of Philadelphia, Superintendent of the Sunday-school work in the Presbyterian Church of America, will be present and address the audience on "How to Utilize the Sunday-School." The announcement will be made in the churches to-day.

PROTESTANT SISTERS OF CHARITY.

All honor, always, to whom honor is due. While Catholic Sisters of Charity have a name that can never die, and have been faithful through the Southern cities during the late epidemic, it is not taking away any credit due them to quote the following respecting the Sisters of another faith, taken from the Memphis *Appeal*:

> The good Sisters were among the best, most constant, and most successful of our yellow-fever nurses, and were the means, under God, of a great deal of good. When the roll shall be called in the day when all mankind must face the inevitable, the names of these Christian women will be found high up among those who preferred their Master's work rather than the world, upon which they have turned their backs. Sisters Constance, Amelia, Thecla, and Hughetta will never be forgotten by the people of Memphis, and we feel assured will be as thoroughly sustained in their tasks as school-teachers as they have been as ministering angels of mercy. Unacclimated and without experience with yellow fever, they volunteered without money and without price, and served with a fortitude that knew no deviation until the close of the saddest and most heart-rending period of our history as a city. God bless them; and He will! He has blessed them already in the success which has crowned their efforts, and will continue to bless them in all else that they undertake.

THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE

of the Methodist Conference have just completed the apportionments for 1874. The grand total is $852,700. Of this amount, Rock River Conference is put down for $18,000; Central Illinois, $15,000; Illinois, $23,000, and Chicago German, $3,000. The appropriations last year were $885,025.75. The comparative statement is as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

		1874.	1873.
1.	Foreign missions and exchange	$337,199.90	$373,825.75
2.	Domestic missions, foreign populations	76,300.00	70,550.00
3.	Domestic missions, Indian	4,150.00	6,650.00
4.	Domestic missions, American	331,500.00	331,000.00
5.	Missions in Territories	11,000.00	13,000.00
6.	Miscellaneous	83,000.00	90,000.00

MUTATIS MUTANDIS.

The Crosby Opera-House site, on which there now stands a large new building, will hereafter be a radiating-point for religious literature. It has become the headquarters of the Baptist Bible and Publication Society and the Western Methodist Book Concern, both of which institutions have just removed from up the avenues. At the very point, geographically speaking, where the "star performers" stood in the old building, there now stands a bevy of clerks, distributing the Bibles. Such is life.

THE JEWS AND THE BIBLE.

The *Jewish Messenger* gives the following as the position of the Jews on the great question of the Bible in the Public Schools:

> The Jews, as a class, demand a right that our common schools should not be turned into incipient missions, with over-zealous teachers playing the part of conversionists; and, further, they claim that sectarian hymns and prayers should be omitted, or else that Jewish children should be excused from repeating them.

ST. PETER'S GUILD.

A branch of the "Chicago Church Guild" (Episcopal) has been formed for Wards One and Two of the city. This branch is called St. Peter's Guild, and has already more lay members than possessed by the parent Guild. The St. Peter's Guild will conduct Sunday-schools, night-schools, free reading-rooms, district visiting, an employment aid bureau, a lending library, and free mission services on State street. The district occupied is bounded on the east by the lake, on the west by the south branch of the river, on the south by Harrison street, and on the north by the main river.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Inasmuch as several correspondents have thought proper to throw doubts upon the scholarship and learning of Bishop Cummins, I beg leave to call attention to his biographical record, as given in the *Churchman's Calendar* for 1868, edited by Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Western New York:

> The Rt. Rev. George David Cummins, D. D. Born in the State of Delaware, Dec. 11, 1822; educated at Dickinson College, Pa.; graduated in 1841; ordained Deacon by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in October, 1845, and Priest by the same Prelate, in July, 1847; received the degree of D. D. from Princeton College in 1856. His first parish was Christ Church, Norfolk, Va.; the next, St. James' Church, Richmond Va.; the next, Trinity Church, Washington, D. C.; the next, St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, Md.; and the last, Trinity Church, Chicago, Ill.; while in charge of this parish he was elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky; consecrated in Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866, by the Bishop of Vermont, assisted by the Bishops of Kentucky (Smith), Iowa (Lee, H. W., who also preached the sermon), Assistant Bishop of Indiana (Talbot), Tennessee (Quintard), Missionary Bishop of Nebraska (Clarkson), and the Bishop of Pittsburgh (Kerfoot).

It appears, therefore, that he has been twenty-eight years in the Episcopalian ministry; had received a complete collegiate education; has received the Doctorate of Princeton, which is as cautious as the best of Eastern universities in conferring its degrees; and was consecrated by seven Bishops, who were fully qualified to confer upon him all the mysterious powers which, according to some theologians, are "inherent" in the Episcopal office.

As some others have hinted that Bishop Cummins is not effective in the pulpit, I subjoin a short extract from the letter of a correspondent to the New York *Tribune*, written after hearing a sermon from this divine:

> It was my good fortune, on Sunday morning last, to listen to the most wonderful pulpit-orator, in Trinity Church, that ever held a congregation spell-bound with the power of his thought. There is a sweet and solemn pathos in the liturgical service of the Episcopal Church, which is often in unhappy contrast with the sermon that succeeds it. He who can, without interrupting the spirit of the service, gather up the hearts and minds of those who have been intent upon this noble prelude to a discourse, and worthily and powerfully set forth the truth of the Gospel of Christ, is rarely heard. Such a man I heard in Bishop Cummins.
>
> There is a certain degree of impeded articulation in his natural utterance, against which he is compelled to labor; and the victory which he obtains over this is so complete as to increase the effectiveness of his diction. His eye beams with the impassioned fervor of his soul. His words, in the most fervent passages of his oratory, are ever an obedient and beautifully-transparent medium for the passage of noble ideas. His hand, upraised to Heaven in warning or appeal, frequently trembles with emotion during the enunciation of his thought, but remains poised in the air while he pauses as if to leave an instant during which his lesson might sink deeper in the heart.
>
> His text was from one of the chapters of the "Acts of the Apostles:" "The disciples were first called Christians at Antioch." Few who heard him will ever forget the manner in which he uttered the following sentences:
>
> "What, then, was the name by which they were called in that crowded, busy, wealthy, and imperial metropolis, where the rich regaled themselves in hanging gardens that were the wonder of the world; where perpetual fountains sparkled amid perpetual verdure; where even the poor floated through life surfeited with amusements and engrossed in self; where gilded crime was brazen in the thoroughfares; where, in such deeds as it were a shame to mention, vice was upreared like a hooded adder of most brilliant dyes, and entwined itself around the hearts and homes of men? What were the names of those who preached the Gospel there? Not Papists, Bishops, Priests. Not even *Churchmen*. They called themselves Christians."
>
> The rays of a clear Sunday morning's sun struggled noiselessly through the stained glass of the windows. They who listened were equally hushed with suspended breath and quickened pulse as they hung on the lips of this Chrysostom of a New Church. But such words are too powerful to be limited by stained glass and Gothic arches of stone. They rend all barriers between the Gospel and all Churches.

Yours respectfully, ST. JAMES.

THE CLERGY AND THE RAILROADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 14 and 15 the subject of clerical privileges on our railroads was considered in two antagonistic communications; the one of the 14th, by the Rev. Mr. Roy, favoring the continuance of the existing privileges; and the one of the 15th, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, opposing such continuance. At the time of the appearance of these articles, I confess my own sympathies were entirely with Mr. Roy; and there they still remain. Mr. Collyer's position and circumstances prompt him to a certain view which I am quite sure he would not entertain were that position and those circumstances changed. Mr. Roy is a Missionary-Superintendent, overseeing ministers who have small stipends, and cognizant of the fact that much traveling is done by many of these ministers in performing their missionary-labors. He foresees that these labors will be unfavorably affected by the requirement of full fare on the railroads. The almost sure effect will be their diminution to a serious extent.

It cannot be doubted that the favor shown to the clergy generally by railroad-corporations has decidedly promoted the growth of morality and religion in the West, and has thus benefited the whole community, and helped to build up our cities, towns, and villages. When Bishop Lee, of Iowa, was on his way to his diocese, in 1854, he traveled from Chicago to Davenport with Henry Farnham, Esq., then President of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, who passed the Bishop over the road on that occasion, and remarked to him that, engaged as he (the Bishop) would be in organizing and building up churches, especially on the lines of railroads, he ought never to pay a railroad-fare; he would be doing so much for the benefit of the roads in the work to which his life was thenceforward to be devoted. Ever since about that time, that road and most others in the West have passed all Bishops free, and the clergy generally at half-fare. Why should the plan be now changed? Ministers generally are poorly paid, and, as a class, they are public benefactors. Such a favor does not place them in the position of mendicants at all. It only recognizes their peculiar office, and it is simply and only *as* ministers that the favor is received. The same persons, in other callings, would not have such privileges conferred upon them. The sacredness of the office, and its great benefits to the community, prompt the bestowment of such favors, and they are received by the clergy accordingly. The office is so far from being lowered by such privileges to its incumbents, that it is actually honored thereby, and raised in the general estimation.

Should the present practice be continued, those ministers who so desired might undoubtedly have the privilege of paying full fare. Mr. Collyer would probably have such a desire, especially with his good salary; and others might have such feelings as Mr. C. expresses on this subject, and in regard to purchases made at ministers' reduced prices; but the great body of the clergy, of all denominations, do not feel that the favor in question impairs the dignity of their office, or their own; and they are fully prepared to welcome a renewal of their privileges, if the various railroad-corporations shall see fit to grant the same.

I will only add that, in a recent conversation with Bishop Vail, of the Diocese of Kansas, he remarked, with much feeling, that, if the half-fare passes should be withheld from the clergy of the West, a most serious and unfortunate blow would be given to the general missionary-work throughout this wide, and needy, and waiting missionary-field. It is the earnest hope of multitudes that such a blow may be averted by the kind and considerate decision of those who have the power to continue and perpetuate the good custom which thus far has distinguished our Western railroads, and made them important helpers in the best of causes.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

PERSONAL.

The *Standard* says, "In losing Dr. Thomas, Chicago loses one of its ablest preachers."

It is expected the Rev. A. B. Earle, the great Evangelist, will soon visit Chicago.

Prof. Hyde, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, supplies the Oakland Church to-day.

The Rev. Moses Smith preaches at the Tabernacle Congregational Church this morning and evening.

Prof. Fish, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will supply the Congregational Church at Jackson, Mich., to-day.

The Rev. A. P. Graves, the celebrated New York Evangelist, is holding meetings every day and evening in the Union Park Baptist Church.

The Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, of Ottawa, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Denver, Col. He will take charge of the new field next month.

The Rev. G. H. Pool, of New York, is in the city. He has just been elected President of Union College, Missouri, and is looking after the interests of that institution.

The Rev. E. M. Boring is off on a short business tour for the benefit of the "Home of the Friendless" institution, which he reports in a prosperous condition.

The Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D. D., who is thoroughly versed in the early history of Chicago, and especially of its church-work, will preach in the Methodist Church Block this morning, on "The Early Recollections of Chicago."

The Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Cooper, connected with the Methodist mission in New Mexico, is now visiting his family in this city. He speaks quite hopefully of his cause in that country, and will return in December.

The Rev. Albert Bushnell, who has been preaching in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, has accepted a call from that Society. Mr. Bushnell is rapidly enlarging the congregation, and otherwise building up the church.

The Rev. M. Barmitz, the Sunday-School Secretary of the American Bible Union, of New York, is in the city, with a view of interesting the public in his work, and securing aid to send the "Bible Primer" and other books to the ignorant of the South. He will visit the Ashland Grove, Union Park Baptist, Temple Baptist, Western Avenue, and Coventry Sunday-schools to-day.

The Rev. W. C. Young, whose marriage to Miss Lucy A. Waller has already been noticed in THE TRIBUNE, leaves to-morrow for New York City on his bridal tour. During his absence of several weeks the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, over which he presides, will be supplied by the Professors in the Seminary and others. To-day, the Rev. E. H. Rutherford, of St. Louis, officiates, morning and evening.

Miss E. Dryer, of Chicago, has been holding very successful Bible readings for the ladies of the First and Union Park Congregational Churches in the lecture-room of the Union Park Church. She is represented as a very excellent worker in the new field. Her readings have been quite well attended.

GENERAL NOTES.

Every available sitting at McVicker's Theatre was occupied last Sunday at Prof. Swing's services.

The new quarters of the Baptist Bible and Publication Society will be formally opened to-morrow.

Interesting revival meetings are held every evening in the Grant Place Methodist Church, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Gorman. Considerable religious interest is reported.

The Tabernacle Congregational Church, which is now vacant, is being supplied by Maj. Whittle and various clergymen, in the morning.

The *Heavenly Tidings*, published by the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, has been sold out to John Fairbanks. Its headquarters hereafter will be at No. 107 Fifth avenue.

A Rector of one of the Chicago Episcopal churches was heard to say that the recent movement of Bishop Cummins would be the means of bringing 50,000 people into the regular Episcopal Church.

The new Y. M. C. A. building, on the old Farwell Hall site, is about to be inclosed. The work will be rapidly pushed, and it is expected the rooms will be ready for occupancy in about two months.

The Chicago Congregational Association held a successful two-day fellowship meeting at Waukegan last week. Sermons were preached by the Revs. Roy, Chamberlain, Williams, Huntington, and Packard.

"The Tests and Proof of Piety," the "Responsibility for the Astounding Spiritual Destitution," the "Relation of the Church to the Spiritual Wants of the Age," the "Normal Relation of the Children of Unbelievers to the Church," "Deaconesses," the "Function of Prayer-Meeting," etc., are some of the topics discussed in recent church conferences.

The Y. M. C. A. of Chicago are organizing a company of "minute men," who will stand ready and pledged to visit any point in the city or suburbs for the purpose of assisting revival work, prayer meetings, etc. The number of volunteers is unlimited, but the organization will be perfected within a week.

The Oakland Congregational Church, it is said, are perfecting arrangements with Prof. Hyde, of the Congregational Seminary, to supply their pulpit regularly. The Lombard Church of the same denomination are endeavoring to secure the services of Prof. Haven in the same institution for one year.

The Episcopal Church Guild, which is now so actively engaged in defining and executing the down-town Episcopal Church work, will meet to-morrow evening at No. 45 Clark street. Bishop Whitehouse is expected to be present, and several committee reports will be read. It is hoped all who are interested will attend the meeting.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

BAPTIST.

The New York Evangelist, the Rev. A. P. Graves, will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach as usual at the Michigan Avenue Church.

—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach this morning for the Ashland Avenue Church, at the corner of Monroe and Paulina streets. The Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. J. Malvern will preach this morning and evening at the Free Church. The morning subject is "The Man Who Looked the Wrong Way."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches this morning in the First Church. B. F. Jacobs leads the Gospel meeting in the evening.

—W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—There will be preaching as usual at the Temple Church.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost preaches this morning at the University Place Church on "The Cleansing of the Ten Lepers," and this evening on "The Dying Words of Christ."

—The Rev. L. T. Bush will preach as usual at the Twenty-fifth Street Church.

—The Rev. R. J. Langridge will preach as usual at the Locke Street Church. The evening subject is "Soul Trial."

—The Rev. Dr. Northrup will preach this morning, and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed this evening, at the Second Church.

—The Rev. John Gordon will preach morning and evening in the Western Avenue Church.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be services as usual at the Church of the Holy Communion. In the morning the Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker officiates as usual at Calvary Church. The subject in the evening is "A New Attempt to Adjust an Old Matter."

—The Rev. S. G. Allen, of Boston, will officiate this morning, and the Rev. H. C. Kinney this evening, at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking will officiate to-day at the Church of the Epiphany. The subject of the morning sermon is "Agitation the Essential Condition of the Church's Well-Being."

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate as usual at All Saints' Church.

—There will be full Cathedral services this morning and evening at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach this morning in Christ Church on "The Family of Christ," and this evening on "Getting Nearer."

—The Rev. Dr. Warren officiates in St. Mark's Church this morning and evening.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church, preaches this morning and evening in Martine's Hall.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will officiate as usual at St. John's Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Felton will preach this morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. James Hill will preach this morning and evening at Smith's Hall, at Englewood.

—The Rev. A. Yonker will preach as usual at the Western Avenue Church. The evening subject is "Esther."

—The Rev. Dr. Nind, of Evanston, will preach this morning and evening in the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. J. L. G. McKown will preach as usual at the Wabash Avenue Church. The morning subject is "What Is Man, that Thou Art Mindful of Him?"

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach this morning at Trinity Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Dandy will preach as usual at the Ada Street Church. The evening subject is "Prayer, Work, and Bread."

—There will be preaching in English this afternoon at the German Church, corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

—The Rev. S. W. Coggeshall will preach this morning on "Early Recollections of Chicago," and the Rev. Dr. Thomas in the evening on "Religion and Common Sense," in the Clark Street Church, corner of Washington.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach as usual at the Union Park Church. The evening subject is "Revenge and Modern Civilization."

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach as usual at the First Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach this morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach as usual at the New England Church.

—The Rev. W. F. Wood, of Peotone, will preach to-day at the Lincoln Park Church.

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell will preach this morning and evening at the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. James T. Hyde will preach this morning and evening at Oakland Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Stowell will preach this morning in the church corner of Paulina and Second streets.

—The Rev. David Williams will preach this morning and evening in the Welsh Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson will preach this morning only at the Fifth Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach as usual at Reunion Church.

—The Rev. E. H. Rutherford, of St. Louis, officiates to-day in the Fullerton Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach this morning to the Ashland avenue congregation in the Swedenborgian Church.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach this morning at the First Scotch Church, on "What Is a Christian?" and in the evening on "Lessons from Patmos."

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge preaches this morning at the Third Church, on "The Crucifixion," and this evening on "Partisanism with Relation to the Future of Our Country."

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. Dr. Gulick will preach at the American Reformed Church morning and evening. Evening subject: "Joseph in Power."

J. Bennett Tyler, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address to Sunday-school teachers and workers, at the Second Presbyterian Church, this evening, on "The Relation of the Spiritual to the Intellectual in Teaching." All are invited to attend.

UNITARIAN.

This morning the Rev. Laird Collier will preach at the Church of the Messiah, on "Unitarian Credentials," and in the evening deliver the first of a series of lectures on "Modern Culture and Religion."

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church.

—The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach this morning at the Third Church, on "God the Answer of Human Want," and lecture this evening on "Amusement."

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. S. R. Gardner, of Galesburg, will preach this afternoon in Murray Chapel. The Rev. W. A. Stark, of North Cambridge, Mass., preaches this evening.

—Dr. Ryder will preach this morning at Aiken's Theatre.

—The Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D., will preach this morning at the Church of the Redeemer on "Demand for Liberal Christianity," and this evening on "Woman—Her Responsibilities and Opportunities."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prof. Taylor lectures at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Globe Theatre to the Free Religious Society. His subject is "Religious Feasts and Fasts: Their Origin, History, and Influence."

—Samuel Maxwell, the Quaker medium, will speak to the First Society of Spiritualists, at No. 187 South Clark street, this morning and evening.

—Elder O. G. Mullins will preach this morning at the Central Christian Church on "The Inter-World Partnership," and this evening on "Israel Passing Through the Sea."

—The Rev. C. Day Noble preaches this morning in Murray Chapel to the Second Swedenborgian congregation on "Political Puritanism."

—The Progressive Lyceum meets at noon in Good Templars' Hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets.

—The Rev. H. Reck, will preach this morning in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—The Adventists will meet this morning and evening at No. 168 West Madison street.

—The Christadelphians meet this morning in the hall over No. 149 Randolph street.

—The Rev. E. H. Poole will preach this evening at the Campbell Park Chapel.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Nov. 23—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Nov. 23—Twenty-fifth and last Sunday after Pentecost; St. Clement, P. M.
Nov. 24—St. John of the Cross, C.
Nov. 25—St. Catharine, V. M.
Nov. 26—Dedication of St. John Lateran (from Nov. 9); St. Peter of Alexandria, B. M.
Nov. 27—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.
Nov. 28—St. Saturninus, M.
Nov. 29—Votive of the Immaculate Conception.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

There is not much to say about the drama for the week that has just closed. Maretzek's failure, and the consequent unfortunate temporary closing of McVicker's Theatre, have not improved public feeling. This single untoward circumstance did more to hurt dramatic affairs in Chicago than any other event since the panic commenced. McVicker is the loser by thousands of dollars, and is, of course, the principal sufferer, but is not the only victim of Maretzek's want of wisdom and courage. The impression gained ground that the leading theatre in the city was closed and silent, and the others suffered in consequence.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For the past fortnight this pleasant and deservedly-popular place of amusement has been gratifying theatre-goers with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau in some of Mr. Tayleure's adaptations of modern plays. These were not of a character to bring out the lady's strong points, and it is rather upon her performance in the past than the present that the Chicago public will think of Mrs. Chanfrau as the conscientious, capable actress that she is. The first piece in which she appeared was an original drama written by her agent, and entitled "A Woman's Wrong." Although founded upon a nearly, if not quite, obsolete English law, it possessed certain very strong dramatic points, which, with a little care and thought, might have been wrought into an excellent drama. But the acts were little more than tableaux, having scarcely any connection with one another. Hence "A Woman's Wrong" was a difficult piece to follow, and consequently not a very advantageous piece for a star. "Jealousy," which opened the second week, was merely a shabby revamping of "East Lynne," the author toning it down in such a manner as to mutilate the strong features and leave a very unmeaning drama in place of the original. There were, moreover, some very silly features in his adaptation, one of which will serve to illustrate, being a fair specimen of the author's efforts at originality. A great hulking youth of 15 and his sister, aged 16 (the ages are distinctly emphasized), are engaged in discussion with their tutor (a personage, by the way, whom it was impossible to conceive of), and mildly ask him why brothers and sisters may not marry one another. The tutor evades the question, and tells the audience that "these little rascals" are always propounding some questions which their seniors cannot rationally answer, thereby giving the audience to understand that he (the tutor) is himself ignorant of any impediment to the joining in matrimony of such near relations. There is plenty of such rabid nonsense in "Jealousy," which is also open to the charge of disjointedness and incoherency. "Aurora Floyd" is a series of criminal incidents also disconnected and improbable. Thus the most important element of each performance, excellence of the drama, was wanting. Against this may be placed Mrs. Chanfrau's careful acting whenever opportunity offered, her graceful appearance and manner, and experience in stage business; the rich and appropriate mounting of every piece by Mr. Gardiner, and the support of a company which, though not always superlatively good, is always fair, and all that can be said of Mrs. Chanfrau's engagement is told. It is unfortunate that she should not have appeared in more deserving dramas. Mrs. Chanfrau will always receive a warm welcome from Chicago audiences, and will be successful in proportion to the excellence of her repertoire. To-morrow, the Academy will be crowded. The Lydia Thompson blondes take possession of the theatre for a long season, and will probably carry away plenty of money. The company has been greatly increased, and fresh vocalists have been added to it. The initial performance will be the rather trite burlesque "Blue Beard," with new songs and dances, new scenery, and new costumes. The "Heathen Chinee" act, and a "skatorial act," by Maj. Newell, with song and dance, on parlor skates. The piece will be mounted with the elegance characteristic of the Academy; and, if Mr. Gardiner's orchestra remains, the blondes will sing and dance to far better music than has been their wont. On Friday and Saturday nights, and the Saturday matinee, "Robin Hood" will be played.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The Parlor Home of Comedy has been making strong efforts the past week to vindicate its claim to this title, the management having endeavored by the presentation of a series of comedies and farces to frighten away with hearty merriment the blue demon supposed to accompany every financial cloud. The experiment has been very successful, the audiences being, under the circumstances, large and appreciative, and abandoning themselves to the jollity of the occasion completely. The comedies "Kind to a Fault," "Paul Pry," and "The Heir-at-Law," followed by roaring farces at every performance, have given the public all the laughing they wanted. For the present week an entire change is announced. Comedy disappears, and in place of the "Heir-at-Law" and its fellows, we are to have "Leah," with Susan Denin in the title role. The cast will be as follows:

Father Lorenz	Russell Soggs
Rudolph	J. J. Sullivan
Father Herman	W. B. Arnold
Ludwig	C. B. Bishop
Grophen	S. Reed
Johan	W. Robbins
Fritz	A. Dunbar
Jacob	G. Fitzgerald
Leah	Susan Denin
Hannah	Kate Meek
Dame Gertrude	Fanny Mathias
Mother Grochen	S. Jackson
Rosel	Mary Rivers
Leah	Annie Hamilton
Nathan	J. W. Blaisdell
Abraham	W. Eytinge
Sarah	Miss Howard

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The past week at the Globe Theatre has been noticeable for the engagement of the smallest star in the dramatic sky, and a naval drama of sanguinary character. This week the star will be an old Chicago favorite,—Mr. Harry Linden,—in a role which has elicited great praise from the press. *Wilkins Micawber*, as played by Mr. Linden, is a far more rational conception than that of more ambitious comedians who have starred in it. "Little Em'ly," by which title the dramatic version of Dickens' most popular story is known, has brought Mr. Lawlor upon the stage again in his specialty, *Daniel Peggotty*. The cast is a strong one, and the piece will in all probability be better played than any that has been given at the Globe for a long time.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

The success of the latest burlesque of Arlington, Kemble, and Cotton, "Acting on the Brain," has induced the management to retain it for the present week, and those who remained away will have an opportunity to enjoy it. The more popular features of the first part have also been preserved, while novelties have been substituted for the others. Two new and most absurd sketches have been introduced, entitled "The Arrival of Lucca," with Billy Rice as the prima donna; and "Feets of Magic," performed by the two great exponents of necromancy, Messrs. Cotton and Arlington. The bill is stronger than ever, and deserves full patronage.

MR. M'VICKER'S AFFAIRS.

In spite of the shabby treatment by Maretzek, Mr. McVicker has been doing an immense business in the provinces, and promises to make out of his fortnight's tour more than he expected. It is not surprising that, with Charlotte Cushman as the star, supported by Mr. McVicker's Company, giving such performances as the Chicago public substantially approved, he should do well. The theatre will be open a week from to-morrow with the effervescent Lotta in her double role of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*, in "The Old Curiosity Shop."

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Chicago is promised, on Tuesday evening next, an unusual oratorical and literary treat, in the lecture to be given under the auspices of the Star Course in Music Hall, by the Hon. Dan Dougherty, an orator who, it is claimed, since Webster's time, has had no superior in America. Though born in this country, Mr. Dougherty, by antecedents, is an Irishman, and has what Ben Perley Poore calls, in speaking of him, "the Irish gift of oratory." For years, Mr. Dougherty was recognized in the East as the most eloquent speaker of the American Bar; but the great wealth gained by him in his practice of law, and his love for scholastic pursuits, caused him, shortly before the close of the war, to retire from public life, and hence he has been somewhat lost sight of during these later years. The announcement, however, that he has been induced to again come forth from his seclusion will recall the many incidents of his remarkable career and brilliant displays of genius, so that undoubtedly his appearance here will be almost an ovation,—particularly as his fame has made his name and oratorical powers familiar to the members of his profession here, as elsewhere in America. The lecture selected for his debut here as a public speaker is said to be one of the most polished and brilliant efforts of his life. The theme, "Orators and Oratory," is one that enables him to display the full extent of his great powers. From a report of the lecture, when given in New York a long time ago, we are able to get a glimpse not only of what may be expected in the lecture, but from the lecturer, for the *Tribune*, describing it, says:

> No man understands better the power of the human voice, or holds that admirable instrument better "in hand." Action, graceful, expressive, and appropriate, is not wanting, but the vocal power possessed by Mr. Dougherty is his grand strength. The opening passage of his lecture was an elegant and polished didactic discourse on the nature of oratory, and during its delivery he stood at first in a somewhat constrained attitude, his hands clasped in front, but riveting attention not more by the force and dignity of his diction than by the exquisite modulation of his voice. As he advanced in his subject to speak of the power of eloquence and its wonderful achievements when wielded by such masters of the art as Demosthenes, Cicero, Chatham, Mirabeau, and Patrick Henry, the appearance of constraint wore off, and with easy and graceful gestures he emphasized his faultless periods. Suddenly pludging into the humorous aspect of his subject, he showed himself at once a masterly delineator of comedy, and overwhelmed the audience with irrepressible laughter. The broader comedy of his stories was followed by clever imitations of the leaders of the English Parliament, showing the same marvelous control of the voice and unsurpassed imitative power; but the most admirable performance of all was that which followed, wherein, after rebuking sensationalism and affectation in the pulpit, he showed the wide, legitimate field afforded by the church for the orator. The pathos of his word-picture of bereavement, the subdued terror of a death-scene, and the joyous rapture of a triumphant entry into Paradise as he depicted them; above all, the vivid accumulated horrors of his denunciation of divine "wrath," a word which he struck out like a thunder crash, were to most of his hearers new revelations of the power of the human voice. His description of platform oratory was not less felicitous, and the illustrations he gave from Shakspeare showed that at least one eminent tragedian had mistaken his calling.

THE UNION PARK COURSE.

This course was opened by the appearance of Mr. De Cordova last week, who lectured in the Union Park Congregational Church. The second lecture in the course will be by Dr. J. G. Holland, a lecturer well known by his efforts in Chicago. The theme of his discourse is "The Elements of Personal Power."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The *Sun* scarifies the "New Magdalen."

A Persian actress named Zuleika is soon to appear in London.

Three "New York society ladies" are to make their debut at Daly's this season.

Carlotta Le Clercq succeeds Clara Morris as leading lady at Daly's Theatre, New York.

A new tragedy, by Prince George of Prussia, entitled "Christine," has been successfully performed at Muehlhausen.

Ristori may spend the winter in the United States and Mexico, on her way to India and Australia in the spring.

Mrs. Amelia Bannister, who made her debut in Pittsburgh half a century ago, died at Jersey City last week, aged 78 years.

"The Babes in the Woods" is to be the name of the new spectacular pantomime which is to follow "The Black Crook" at Niblo's.

"What is to be the next play in which Mr. J. Lester Wallack is to appear as *Lester Wallack* has not been announced." This is the way the *Graphic* puts it.

Miss Ford, daughter of John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the manager, is the author of the play of "Daniel Boone," produced lately at the Bowery Theatre, New York.

In December Mr. Lawrence Barrett will start with a traveling company, and fill out two weeks in Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and other New England cities.

Mr. Cole, the Quincy circus man, is the owner of a boy aged 18, and a girl aged 16, whom he purchased for $20 of a Dubuque father, seven years ago, under a promise of caring for and educating them. He has kept his promise after a fashion, for the boy is an expert bare-back rider, and the girl a graceful slack-rope performer.

Last month the professional drama was permitted, for the first time within remembrance, to be represented in Oxford, Eng., during the University term. The students attended, most of them smoking cigars. Hitherto the inhabitants of Oxford have had theatricals only during the vacation, the doors of the theatre being closed as those of the college opened. The reform is due to Dean Liddell. Strangely enough, while the theatres were silenced the music halls were unmolested.

The New York *Evening Mail* says: "Desperate efforts are being made by the management of the Olympic Theatre to secure audiences for Mr. McWade. Free tickets have been lavishly scattered, but it is questionable whether those who availed themselves of the gratuitous privilege did not regret their wasted time. Mr. McWade is an actor of fair capacities, but his *Rip Van Winkle* is a palpable plagiarism, and playing to free audiences is not the way to increase his reputation.

Mr. George Jordan, the actor, who died abroad last week, was born in Baltimore about 1828, and was originally a printer. He made his debut at the Baltimore Museum, under the management of John E. Owens. In 1849 he appeared in New York at Burton's Theatre, and was for several years a great favorite, being considered the handsomest man on the American stage. His first wife was Miss Annie Walters, who was divorced from him in 1858. The second Mrs. Jordan was Miss Emily Thorne, daughter of the comedian, Charles Thorne.

A few authors monopolize the stage of London and Paris. Three dramatists, Tom Taylor, Byron, and W. S. Gilbert supply seven theatres at present,—the Princess, Globe, Olympic, Strand, Vaudeville, Royalty, and Court. The Haymarket will be added to the list in a day or two. The kings of the Parisian stage are Dumas, Sardou, Meilhac, Halevy, Offenbach, Herve, Vasseur, and Lecoq; and these eight gentlemen—four writers and four composers—divide pretty equally between them the gigantic receipts drawn from sixteen Parisian theatres which devote themselves to light productions.

The New York *Tribune* says: Miss Carlotta Leclercq, the actress, has been greatly annoyed during the past fortnight by receiving letters from proprietors of various fashionable boarding-houses, requesting her to fulfill certain engagements assumed to have been made by her agent to occupy rooms in their houses. Upon inquiry it was found that a well-dressed woman had acted as the pretended agent, and that in several of the houses visited by her, costly jewels had afterward been missed from the rooms she inspected. The detectives at the Central Office were informed of the woman's depredations, and are now making every effort to arrest her.

After Mr. Joseph Jefferson has finished his engagements in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, he will retire to his beautiful estate in Louisiana, which he purchased five years ago, on the Bayou Teche. It is situated in a region of marvelous beauty and luxuriance, especially famous for its fishing, hunting, oranges, pecan nuts, lovely foliage, and primitive people, descendants of the old Breton French, who retain all of the original peculiarities of dress, domestic habits, language, and religion. There are 2,000 acres in Mr. Jefferson's property, which is distant by rail and steamer eight hours from New Orleans. Here he enjoys quiet, and receives his friends.

A burlesque by Mr. R. Reece has been produced at the Olympic Theatre in London, with the title of "Richelieu Redressed." *Richelieu* is dressed as Mr. Gladstone, and the *Duke of Orleans* as Mr. Disraeli, the conspiracy being the struggle for the supremacy and the missing paper, which restores the Minister to power, the famous letter to Lord Grey. As much ...

ment, remarks the *Court Circular*, as such a subject can well supply is extracted from it, and the burlesque, which is well supported by Messrs. Righton, Canninge, Fisher, and Anson, passed off amid signs of approval almost riotous.

A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* is giving reminiscences of theatrical people in that city twenty years ago. "As an instance," he says, "of the uncertainty of success of a piece, and how little even good judges or old actors know sometimes about the drawing merits of a piece, read this. Josh Silsbee had died in California (1854), and Mrs. Silsbee came on here. She offered to sell his pieces and wardrobe to Mr. McVicker. Among other things was 'The American Cousin,' with the Yankee part of *Asa Trenchard* in it. Mack read it; didn't think anything of it; gave it to several others to read, and they didn't think anything of it, and McVicker let it slide. But that is just what there is in the 'American Cousin'—nothing. When Laura Keene produced it in New York, it had the best talent—nearly all stars—in the country in the cast. Sothern didn't like his part, guyed it, and made a hit. That is all there is in the 'Cousin.'"

Imagine the surprise of the Director of the Ambigu Comique, Paris, some years ago, when he received an intimation from his jeune premier—a promising young man named Florestan—that he must leave the theatre, because he had succeeded to a throne. "What throne? What do you mean?" cried the astounded director. "The throne of Monaco," was the answer. "I am the son of the Prince of Monaco; I have had news of my father's death, and instructions to repair to Monaco to govern my subjects." The Director would not believe the story for some time; but on the prompt appearance at the theatre of another jeune premier (who afterwards became the famous Marshal Saint Arnaud!) he consented to cancel Florestan's engagement, and the following announcement was inserted in the programme and placards: "M. Florestan, who is absent on a question of dynasty, will be replaced by Florider."

The London *Times* has the following: "When, on the occasion of her benefit at the Opera Comique on Tuesday night, this great Italian actress, at a late hour, performed in English the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth," the one feeling excited among the numerous audience may be fairly called amazement. Mme. Ristori was seen years ago in an Italian "Macbetto," and there was no doubt that she would give a powerful and finished portraiture of the conscience-stricken lady, but few were likely to suspect that she would realize all the horrors of the situation without betraying the slightest sense of the fetters imposed upon her by a language to which she is unaccustomed. Never, perhaps, was foreign accent so completely reduced to a minimum as in the case of Mme. Ristori. This is the more remarkable because, whereas, most of the many Anglo-Gallic artists who have appeared on our stage are able to talk English with tolerable fluency, Mme. Ristori scarcely speaks our language at all, but is compelled to use French as a medium when conversing with persons ignorant of Italian. To-night her engagement terminates, and she certainly leaves behind a remarkable impression."

MUSIC.

The entire Western season contemplated by the Maretzek opera troupe has been abandoned. After three performances in New York this week they will go to Havana, where the management depend upon Tamberlik's local reputation to retrieve their fortunes. Meanwhile, that our opera-goers may see what they have escaped, we make room for a few extracts from the New York press. On the 13th, the "Magic Flute" was given in that city, concerning which the *World* says:

Mr. Maretzek's opera troupe fell upon the city last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The building was densely crowded, but the performance was such as might be expected in the circumstances, and only added to the conviction we have repeatedly expressed that Italian opera cannot be given in an acceptable manner to a metropolitan audience under this eccentric system. Nearly everything went wrong. Mr. Maretzek was sick at his hotel. The orchestra faltered, the chorus bungled. The scenery hitched, and finally M. Jamet gave way to irritation or to illness, and the whole opening scene of the second act was cut out. In addition to this the waits were unendurable, and, before the opera was over, the audience was literally tired out.

On the next night, "Il Trovatore" was given. We append the testimony of the New York *Tribune*:

It is really astonishing that with two such artists at his command as Mme. Lucca and Mme. Ilma di Murska, Mr. Maretzek should succeed in giving so many representations that are nearly worthless. The performance of the "Magic Flute" on Thursday was wretched beyond excuse, and "Trovatore" last night was merely a curiosity that might attract those who run after novelties, but could please nobody a second time. The audience was large and undiscriminating, and a part of it even cried bravo at the "Il Balen." The arrangements of the stage were all of the casual and happy-go-lucky style. The Anvil Chorus was given without any anvils, in the midst of a cheerful landscape resembling the banks of the Harlem River, with the High Bridge in the distance.

In addition to this dreadful condition of things another misadventure happened to the luckless Maretzek. Lucca was cast for *Azucena*, in place of Testa, to whom the role properly belonged, and on the programmes the gallant Maretzek thanked the latter for gracefully yielding the role to Lucca. How Testa regarded this arbitrary and unprofessional piece of business, however, is shown by the following extract from the New York *Post* of the 15th:

In the programmes and advertisements the management thank Lucca for assuming, and Natali Testa for yielding to her, the part of *Azucena*; but this morning Madame Testa publishes a card, in which she objects to the change of cast which deprives her of a part by right belonging to herself, and adds: "In consequence of Madame Lucca's want of delicacy in appropriating a role not belonging to her, and Mr. Maretzek having permitted it, I declare my contract null and void, and respectfully announce to the public that I am no longer a member of the Maretzek company."

Mr. Maretzek undoubtedly felt that such performances as these would not be tolerated in Chicago, and therefore wisely abandoned his season here. Chicago is much more exacting than the Eastern cities, and one such performance as those chronicled above would have given him empty houses the rest of the season. He did well not to come here.

THE STRAKOSCH TROUPE

seems to be doing a good business in New York. It gives but three representations a week, the alternate nights being devoted to operatic concerts at Wallack's, which are proving to be great successes. Last week, the "Huguenots" was given on Monday; "Mignon" on Wednesday; and "Rigoletto" on Friday. To-morrow evening, "Aida," Verdi's latest work, will be given for the first time in this country, with the following cast:

Aida....................Mlle. Torriani
Amneris....................Miss Cary
Radames....................Signor Campanini
Amonasro....................M. Maurel
Ramfis....................Signor Nannetti
Il Re....................Signor Scolara

THE NEW ORLEANS OPERA TROUPE

made its debut in that city on the 6th inst. A correspondent writes:

The initial performance of the French opera troupe, recently arrived, took place on Thursday evening, 6th inst., on which occasion the grand old opera, the "Huguenots," was very acceptably rendered to a brilliant and crowded house. The same opera was repeated, for the second performance, on Saturday evening, to a somewhat smaller but equally appreciative audience. The second performance was much smoother, and altogether better than on the first night, and naturally so, as some of the artists felt a little nervous on the occasion of their first appearance before so critical and fastidious an audience as that of the opera-house. Madame Lagye has a brilliant voice,—clear and rippling,—and acts her part with spirit and appreciation of the character represented. Madame Madier deserves special praise for the manner in which she rendered her part in the duet in the fourth act, and must rank as among the best emotional actresses on the modern stage. Mr. Gusyman, the tenor, is unexceptionable as an artistic actor, but his voice has not the strength, scope, or freshness which was expected. Mr. Lourdes, baritone, has a rich, full, clear voice, and is a very good actor. A better orchestra, under a better leader, could not be desired. Mr. Momas, the conductor, deserves great praise.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH'S TROUPE.

The reopening of the Theatre Italien at Paris, under the management of M. Strakosch, was attended by the utmost success. The lively little opera "Don Pasquale" was chosen for the first night. Among the novelties which are included in the scheme for the season are Marchetti's "Ruy Blas," Lauro Rossi's "Countess di Mons," Pinsuti's "Mercante de Venezia," Fumagalli's "Luigi XI.," Badeali's "Antonietta," Petrella's "Contessa d'Amalfi," and "Il Guarany," by Gomez.

THE KELLOGG TROUPE.

Owing to the fiasco of the Maretzek Troupe, the management of the Kellogg Troupe has changed his dates, and has determined to give three weeks instead of two as first announced. The season will therefore commence on Dec. 1, one week earlier. The artists of the troupe are as follows:

Jennie Vanzandt,	Zelda Seguin,
Joseph Maas,	Theodore Habelmann,
Wilford Morgan,	W. H. Tillo,
William Carlton,	Henry Peakes,
G. F. Hall,	Edw. Seguin.

The repertoire has not yet been announced, but will be, prior to the season-sale, which commences on Thursday next at Bauer's music store, in the Palmer Hotel Building. The price for reserved seats is $1.50 and $2, according to location,—a very reasonable figure, which will undoubtedly insure large houses.

OBITUARY.

The sudden death of Baxter Stiles, of this city, has been already noticed in the daily press, but the record of his life would not be complete without some reference to him as a musician. He was a brother of Gen. Stiles, the City Attorney, and of Mrs. E. O. Seymour, who has sung so many years in the choir of St. Paul's (Universalist) Church, and has long been identified with music in this city. Mr. Stiles had a powerful, rich tenor voice, and was very prominent in all amateur musical affairs, although he had not sung in public for about a year prior to the time of his death. Years ago he was connected with the St. Mary's choir, and afterwards with the choir at Calvary Church, a position which he held for many years. He was also a member of the Schubert Quartet,—an amateur organization of male singers which acquired a high reputation during its existence. He was one of the original members of the Apollo Club, and was present at its organization, and was one of the most sanguine of the little handful who were gathered together on that occasion as to its ultimate success. A throat-complaint prevented him from sharing the triumphs of the Club which he had foreseen, but his sympathies were always with it. Although cut off in the very flower of his days, he had accomplished enough in music to take an honorable place in the list of the singers and players who have passed away from us. A fitting tribute has already been paid to his memory as a man; as a musician, he will long be held in kindly and affectionate remembrance.

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE CONCERTS.

The first of the regular bi-monthly soirees, arranged by the Director of the Musical College, took place in the parlors of the College on Friday evening last, with the following excellent programme:

PART I.

1. Grand etude....................Charles Mayer
Miss Mary Taylor.
2. Alto Solo—"Grand Old Ocean"....................Millard
Miss H. Glenn.
3. Vocal Duett—"Evening"....................Nicolai
Miss Alice Gage and Mr. Gill.
4. Rondo brillante....................Weber
Mr. L. A. Phelps.
5. Song—"Thinking of Thee"....................Blumenthal
Mrs. C. D. Stacy.
6. Vocal Duett—"Cheerfulness"....................Gumbert
Miss C. Dickinson and Mr. Gill.
7. Valse caprice....................Raff
Miss Clara Murdock.
8. Vocal Duett—"Through Valley, Through Forest"....................Blangini
Miss Glenn and Mr. Phelps.
9. "My Soul to God"....................Clapisson
Mr. Oscar de Joliset.
10. "Belisario"....................Goria
Miss Sarah Conley.

The audience was a very large and brilliant one, and the soiree was, musically and every way, a great success, which augurs well for the remainder of the series this winter. The regular annual College concert takes place Dec. 10 at Kingsbury Music Hall, upon which occasion the following programme will be given:

PART I.

1. Ave Verum....................Mozart
Miss Carrie Lawson, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Dutton, Messrs. E. Bogue, P. Paxton, J. Gill, and F. Allport.
2. {a. "The Secret"....................Schubert
{b. "Oh, Welcome Fair Wood"....................Franz
Mr. L. A. Phelps.
3. Concerto G minor (with orchestra accompaniment)....................Mendelssohn
Miss Nettie Roberts.
4. "Di Quai Soavi," from "I Martiri"....................Donizetti
Miss H. Glenn.
5. "La Charite,"—Quartette....................Rossini
Mrs. Stacy, Mrs. Dutton, Mrs. Brackett, and Mrs. Ayer.

PART II.

6. "The Blessed Virgin," from "Tannhauser"....................Wagner
Miss Jessica Haskell.
7. "Tutte le Feste al Tempio," from "Rigoletto"....................Verdi
Mrs. H. H. Gardner and Mr. Gill.
8. Concerto—Op. 69....................Hiller
Mr. L. A. Phelps.
9. {a. "I'm Alone"....................Benedict
{b. "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast?"....................Franz
Mrs. C. D. Stacy.
10. Quartette—"Good Night, Beloved"....................Pinsuti
Miss J. Haskell, Miss Glenn, Messrs L. A. Phelps and Frank Allport.

THE SCHUMANN CLUB

gives its first concert at Kimball's piano rooms, corner of State and Adams streets, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, on which occasion the Beethoven Trio in E flat, and a Schumann Quintet for piano, two violins, viola, and 'cello will be given.

THE APOLLO CLUB REHEARSAL.

We are requested to notify the sopranos and altos who are rehearsing the "Paradise and Peri," with the Apollo Club, that the rehearsal this week will be given on Friday evening, instead of Thursday, as usual. The change is made on account of Thanksgiving.

PERSONAL.

Miss Blanche Tucker, of Chicago, a young vocalist possessing a fine soprano voice, and a pupil of Madam Viardot, has just passed a brilliant examination at the Paris Conservatoire. Eighty-eight young ladies presented themselves at the *concours*, but only sixteen of them were admitted, Miss Tucker being second in order of merit. This is a high compliment paid to American talent and perseverance.

MUSICAL NOTES.

It is settled that Wachtel, Santley, and Parepa-Rosa return to America next season.

The baritone Sparapani, while singing in "Faust," in Rome, was accidentally wounded by a sword in the hands of *Faust*.

Theodore Thomas was not so classic in Pittsburgh, and he even played the "Racketen March," composed by a German resident of that city.

A writer defines Mons. Faure, the opera-singer: "A jeweler who has three shops; the singer sells pure gold; the actor sells plated-ware; the composer sells imitation-ware."

Rev. Father Flattery, of the Church of St. Cecilia, in New York, has engaged the entire Strakosch Italian Opera-Troupe for a concert for the benefit of his church, at Tammany Hall.

Robert Franz, a German song-writer, who has delighted multitudes with his compositions, being a poor man, was recently presented with a subscription of $40,000 by some admirers.

The London *Hornet* announces that Carl Rosa has taken Drury Lane Theatre for English opera entertainments next March, and that Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley are likely to appear together, under Mr. Carl Rosa's auspices, in the "Lily of Killarney."

Mlle. Albani's career in Russia has commenced most favorably. She made her debut at St. Petersburg on Oct. 15 (the Grand Duke Constantine being among the audience), in Bellini's "La Sonnabula," and, being in splendid voice, she won a most enthusiastic welcome.

A French author describes Mlle. Nilsson as follows: "Animated snow, with golden hair, and with two polar stars under her wide brow; she has the grace of the reed, the charm of heather, and of a beam—a scrawny beam—of the North's pale sun."

Prof. Brassin, a great pianist of Brussels, as soon as he heard of the impecunious difficulty under which Wagner's operatic undertaking in Bayreuth lay, declared his determination to make a concert tour through all Germany, and give the entire proceeds to Wagner. This is a species of generosity worthy of imitation on the part of brother artists.

Berlin boasts of a "Ladies' Vocal Quintet," similar to the Swedish Damen Quartet, who sung with so much credit to themselves last winter in Berlin and Vienna. In their concert the ladies appeared in the peculiar national costumes of their Northern homes, and with a little more practice and experience will fairly contest the laurels with their Swedish sisters.

M. Gounod is crazy with enthusiasm over the pyrophone, a musical instrument recently invented by M. Fred. Kastner, M. Georges Kastner's son. A gas-jet is thrown on glass tubes, which emit notes stranger and more poetical than those of Æolian harps. M. Gounod introduces the pyrophone in his new opera, "Jeanne d'Arc."

A new grand soprano singer has appeared in Paris. Her name is Miss Zawo Thalberg, a daughter of the celebrated pianist Thalberg, and a granddaughter of the renowned contralto Mme. d'Angri; hence an artist by descent, as well as by nature. Only 15 years of age, she has made an impression on the Paris musical world, which augurs a most successful career. Her first appearance was in the parlors of a wealthy American, Mr. Beer, where her success was so great that she is now already on a fair way to fortune.

The partnership entered into by Messrs. Maurice Strakosch and Merelli, the European impresari, has an important bearing upon the future progress of musical art. Now controlling the Opera-Houses of St. Petersburgh, Moscow, and the Paris Italiens, they will soon add the famous San Carlo, of Naples, to the list, and probably go even farther than that in combining the various musical centres of Continental Europe under their direction. They desire to largely reduce the extravagant prices demanded by opera-singers.

There was a waterwheel of wild and eccentric nature in the last act of "Sonnambula" at the Academy last evening. It revolved gayly, and both backward and forward, but there was not even a semblance of water near it. It was without a dam even—perhaps the stage carpenter thought it was not worth a— But, no; that might be thought profane. The unfortunate youth who turned the wheel was, the greater part of the time, in view of the audience.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE FASHION-WRITER.

What She Expected, and How She Was Disappointed.

An Operatic Episode in the Brown Family.

Why Mr. B. Went to Milwaukee, and How Much He Saved Thereby.

We have been waiting, with folded hands, in a state of the most serene complacency, some notification of the fact that the sapient Public, no longer demanding from us a supply of items regarding novelties in the fashionable world, or hints as to what is considered comme il faut in respect to social etiquette, were about to fulfill that suggestion in THE TRIBUNE of the 9th inst., and

PROVIDE FOR OUR WANTS.

How good and generous we thought it of them. No longer wearily trudging, through all weathers, in search of items; no longer getting but a view of the Promised Land, without the least hope of ever entering thereupon; but really, at once, without any effort, reaching the Canaan of our hopes, and enjoying what we have only been permitted to look at and chronicle for the benefit of those "who wanted to know, you know." Just fancy what the existence of a fashion-writer is; how she might even envy Tantalus, so absolutely is she obliged to search for beauties which she may never enjoy. And then to think that all this should be promised her, if she only would no longer put bread in her own mouth by teaching others how properly to serve and enjoy, whether of the material or esthetic sort.

VAIN HOPE!

Complacency gave way to a slight uneasiness, that to indignation, finally resulting in disappointment, when at least one of us found that it was all a delusion and a snare. As, however, there may still be some hope for us at the hands of that portion of the community who prefer Beer to Beethoven, Schnapps to Schubert, or Dreams to *Donizetti*, we should like to be permitted to make a few suggestions. We don't know how many there are of us, but we have no doubt that our colleagues will agree with us, that, having been so long caterers for others, as there is a possibility of our now being catered for, it should be in accordance with those ideas of what is *the correct thing* that have naturally grown to be our criterion of really living. Hitherto existence has been a sort of meagre vegetation, but now we are really to live and enjoy. We think an income of

ABOUT $50,000 PER ANNUM

would answer very comfortably. Of course we should scarcely care to keep house, for we naturally need rest after toil; so a suite of rooms in one of the new hotels—the Palmer or Pacific, say—would meet our views. These should be on the first or second floor, and furnished suitably. A coupe and coachman for cold weather, with a basket-phaeton and pair of ponies to drive ourselves in fine days. We never did like any one-horse sort of thing. Then a thoroughbred saddle-horse,—for every woman who can ride knows she looks better "en Amazone" than in any other way; and, having so long told the fair daughters of the world how they should array themselves when thus taking proper and healthful exercise, it of course is only natural that, even if we have grown a little gray and rheumatic in our efforts to serve the public, we should like our chance to enjoy ourselves—in turn. A saddle-horse would be decidedly necessary, and of course such a one, to be perfect, should never be driven,—the alternation from a canter to a trot not being a pleasant variety of locomotion, but one which a horse that is made a sort of utility animal naturally acquires. A cob for the groom,—for of course we should require to be thus attended; and that is all that would be absolutely necessary in that way. Then a French maid to look after our wardrobe; and carte-blanche for the latter, so that it would be only necessary to go to the leading modiste, and give her an order for the newest and most becoming attire. It may be pleasant to those who have not been obliged to hunt up details for the benefit of others, to look after trimmings and enter into the minutiæ of dress materials; but, after it has been a business, it

CEASES TO BE A PLEASURE,

and so Madame La Mode must have carte-blanche to do as she pleases. Of course we should wish to be hospitable and entertain our friends; and this, I think, sums up our modest requirements, and $1,000 a week would just about meet them, or, not to seem too exacting, say, in round numbers, $50,000 a year. We would try to be bright and shining examples, in a quiet way, of that which we have so long merely chronicled, and, in fact, would disprove the idea, "That it were easier to teach twenty what 'twere well to do than to be one of the twenty to follow our own teaching." To think of no longer being at the mercy of proof-readers and compositors, to say nothing of critics who

DON'T KNOW THE DIFFERENCE

between cashmere at 75 cents or $1 a yard, and the article from India, for which a very fair shawl may be bought now for $500 and so on to $1,000, but a really handsome one would cost $2,500 or $3,000. A woman who knew anything about India cashmeres would probably quite as soon array herself in a piece of drugget as in the sort that could be bought for $75, or even $100. Even then, the very nicest of these would not be any more suitable for a wrap at full-dress Opera than a water-proof or blanket shawl. The burnous made of four yards of cashmere at $1 a yard, with the addition of tassels that might cost $2 more, would be decidedly more appropriate than $3,000 worth of India cashmere in the shape of a shawl around one's shoulders. And this brings us to a letter which we received last week, and which tells

ITS OWN STORY:

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1873.

MY DEAR MADAME: I read with much interest your article on the Opera, and how we might go in full dress without any very great expense. As I, too, remember the Astor-Place Opera, I thought how charming it would be to have my daughters also see something as brilliant and pleasant as the dear old-time place was. Mr. Brown has always taken us, and, as he also enjoys music, we were anticipating much pleasure, although wondering how we could manage it these times with tickets so high. Judge of our surprise when Bartholomew informed us that he should not take us to the Opera, but should take us to Milwaukee instead. We were thunderstruck. Julia cried and Aramantha fainted, while I asked Mr. Brown "What he meant by it?" He said he was going there to

BUY BEER;

that $16 spent in opera-tickets would buy 320 glasses of beer; but that he wouldn't be mean about it,—he wouldn't drink it all himself, but would get it at wholesale and send it home. Now, I hate beer, and the girls would as soon take castor-oil; but all I could say did not make the least difference. "But why go to Milwaukee?" I queried. "To be out of the way of temptation, my love, and to buy beer." I knew very well that, if Bartholomew had made up his mind, it was not of the least use talking; so I was not surprised to see him come home on last Saturday, about noon, with the intention of going to Milwaukee. He was accompanied by a small boy carrying a very large box. This contained

A NEW SEAL-SKIN OVERCOAT,

cap, and gloves. Soon a new pair of boots came home, a dozen new shirts, collars, and neckties; while a traveling-bag, fitted up with all sorts of luxuries in the way of combs, brushes, etc., was also brought. He had all these things good enough for home-wear; but he said, "It would never do for a Chicago man to go to Milwaukee looking shabby." I did remark that, "I thought a new $75 overcoat was good enough to wear there if it was good enough to go to church with me," but he told me, "Women didn't know anything about such things; that they had neither logic nor reason; and it was merely a question regarding financial credit during the present time." I thought so myself; but then, as he says, "I'm only a woman," and I suppose Bartholomew must have been right. He told me he supposed I

WOULD NOT NEED ANY MONEY,

as he was going away; but, though I know nothing of finance, I told him *I supposed* I should have the week's expenses to meet, and, as they usually came to $50 at the very least, and as there would only be five of us instead of six, he might take out his share and leave me $43, for I wouldn't quarrel with him about the odd cents.

He grumbled some, but finally consented; and the hack which he hired to take him to the depot came, and he departed. He took with him his dress-suit and two of his last summer's white vests. I am sure I can't imagine what for. After he left, I held a council with the girls. If they could

ONLY HEAR DI MURSKA

one night they would do anything; so we decided to let the upper girl make a visit she has long wanted to, and told the cook she need not bother about game and fish while Bartholomew was away. Men are so particular, you know, and Jane was glad of a rest. We decided that, instead of $35, our table used only cost us $15, and that left us $20 clear to use as we pleased. We could have plenty of wholesome food for that; but, when Bartholomew is home, he will have fresh fruit, and choice game, and a fresh joint, and fish every day. Julia wrote a note to her cousin, asking him to go with us to the opera, and not to get a carriage, as we had arranged that. She knew he had a dress-coat, etc., as most young men have who are in society at all. I put $16 aside

FOR FOUR TICKETS,

and Julia took the rest, and went up town, and bought herself some white cashmere for a burnous, and some ribbon to tie it at the neck. She was to wear her pink silk which she had bought for a party-dress last winter. Aramantha, as you know, is younger, and she had decided upon the white Swiss graduating dress which she had last summer when she left school, and the cashmere talma I then bought her. I intended to wear my garnet-moire, thread shawl, and the diamonds Bartholomew gave me when we were married, and which, now we have no carriage, I so seldom get a chance to wear. We were going to pin up our dresses, wrap ourselves up, and go democratically in a 'bus, with Fred to escort us. We felt sure, after what you said, that Mr. McVicker would have the crush-rooms ready. Julia was already studying how to dress her hair, and congratulating herself that the blush-rose which she had raised from a dime-plant would have two or three blossoms ready for her by the Di Murska night, while Aramantha took the fuchsias from out her last summer's bonnet, that she might have them to dress her hair with and wear at her throat. Just

FANCY OUR DISAPPOINTMENT

when Sunday's paper announced that Maretzek and his troupe were not coming! We could all have cried with vexation. The news didn't reach Milwaukee until Wednesday, so Bartholomew said, and he came home to-day. He didn't seem inclined to say much, and hadn't bought any beer to bring home, as he thought it would spoil by transportation. He dropped his memorandum-book, and the following items, noted on a separate piece of paper, slipped from it:

Sealskin coat	$250
Cap and gloves	30
Boots	18
Shirts, ties, etc.	50
Traveling-bag	50
Sundries	25
Traveling expenses, etc.	125
Total	$548

I handed it to him without saying anything, though I must admit I wanted to; but the poor man

LOOKED SO SHEEPISH,

when he found the opera didn't come after all, that I hadn't the heart to add the last feather. I think next year he will stay at home and take us, as he always has done; and I don't know but what I am very glad that he tried the buying of inexpensive beer.

With many thanks for your suggestions about the water-proofs that so nicely protect our clothing, and the light wrap for the head, I would assure you that I feel the desirability of it, for last year I spent $40 for evening bonnets for Julia and myself, besides spoiling my velvet cloak, partly from some rain-spots, and partly from sitting on it and crushing it. Yours very truly,

MRS. BARTHOLOMEW BROWN.

The above letter speaks for itself. In regard to our own position, we very much fear that we shall again have to go

IN SEARCH OF FASHION-ITEMS,

interrogate our friends in New York, and weary our Paris correspondents with questions as to what is newest and most recherche; while, at the same time, we must use our ingenuity to show those who are not largely favored by Fortune how to "ruffle it with the best of them." Still, if the Public insists, we are amenable to reason, and would gladly rest from our weary toil on $50,000 a year.

A. D. H.

THE PARIS OPERA-HOUSE.

Details of Its Burning—Remarkable Street-Scenes.

The fact of the burning of the Opera-House of Paris has already been telegraphed. The following are the details as published in the Paris correspondence of the London *Telegraph* of Oct. 30. The writer, who lived opposite the Opera, was awakened at 2 a. m. He says:

"I rushed to the window, whence the first glance seemed to corroborate my original fear that it was indeed the not yet completed edifice which had fallen a premature victim to the destroyer of all the theatres. For the gigantic gilded groups on the summit of the edifice glowed with a ruddy hue that betokened the near presence of the fire-god; but strangest of strange phenomena, while these colossal figures shone with a fearful glory, all about them was in almost absolute darkness. The forms seemed to be floating down from the skies like the angels in one of Martin's pictures. The upper stories of the Grand Hotel were marked by a thin streak of reflected light, but there was none of that ruddiness in the sky which usually accompanies a large fire. Once in the street, and the corner of the Boulevard turned, there was no longer any doubt of the direction in which the conflagration lay, or of its magnitude. The wind suddenly had veered around to the east, and the air became all at once filled with the golden fire which is often made use of in pyrotechnics. Looking along the Boulevard des Italiens, I remarked that the high white wall on the north side of the Boulevard Montmartre shone out of the comparative darkness around and that a huge mass of fiery smoke was being blown high above the Cafe Riche. The alarm was well founded, and the Academie de Musique was indeed on fire. The boulevards were encumbered by no crowd, and as we neared the Rue Lafitte the broad roadway was absolutely deserted. We at first attributed this singular want of curiosity to the rain of fire which fell at this point, which made it decidedly unpleasant, if not dangerous, to confront the storm. For the fragments that fell in a broad continuous stream were of large size, and they leaped from *trottoir* to roadway under the pressure of a powerful wind.

"But it was not fear of the fiery fragments so much as dread of being impressed into the chain that kept the place so deserted. Every now and then some rash *curieux* would venture too near, and ever and anon the police would glide noiselessly to the corner of some thoroughfare, there form a *cordon*, and catch all idlers as in a net. Then would occur a rush for an outlet, and the police did not hesitate to trip up, knock down, or seize by main force, any who tried to escape. At an English fire the great difficulty is to keep people off; in France, the difficulty is to get them near and to make them work. At every street abutting on the fire on all four sides it was the same story—the police called the people '*mauvais citoyens*' for trying to avoid lending a hand and the people ran as if for their lives whenever there was a chain to be formed to pass the buckets from the water-pipe to the engine. Every minute you heard the strange horn that calls the firemen together, and every minute a little bit of an engine, looking ludicrously like a garden watering-machine, was hurried along by a small posse of firemen on foot. There was, unhappily, a great lack of water, and the small jets, even when they were well directed, had no perceptible effect on the blazing timber that crackled up, throwing myriads of sparks into the bright, clear, cold air. From the northern side of the theatre, going down to it from the Rue Lafayette, the effect was magnificent. The outside wall was at this moment intact, but through the apertures where windows had been the fire blazed behind just like a huge furnace, the roaring of the flames and the crash of falling walls making up a scene of awful grandeur, which I shall never forget. To take another illustration from the theatre itself it reminded one of the peep into Pandemonium in the scene of the Cross in 'Robert le Diable.' The fire was discovered at about 11 o'clock to-night in the garderobe of the theatre. There has been no performance to-night; but there has been a rehearsal—the first of 'Jeanne d'Arc.'"

It is a curious fact that the piece performed at the last representation at this opera house was the "Prophete," which ends with a conflagration.

The latest particulars in reference to the conflagration at the Grand Opera state that the chief portion of the building, including the auditorium, the stage, the saloon, and the scenery warehouse, was totally burned down. The greater portion of the walls on one side have fallen in, and the only parts of the edifice now uninjured are the wardrobes and treasury, which were on the Rue Drouot side. The adjoining houses have not suffered any damage.

One life has been lost—that of a fireman named Bellet, who, when his comrades were going to the Bourse station to obtain water, got astride on a wall near the Passage de l'Opera to tear away some combustible material. The wall, already mined by the fire, gave way with him, and he was precipitated from a great height into the flames, uttering as he fell a piercing cry.

A LOST DAY.

I have lost a day:
A day full of beauty and bloom:
It is gone, and its sacred perfume
Is dying away.

In a trance, as I lay
By my casement, I saw, through the mist,—
Saw it slip through the Gates of the West—
Lost—lost!—and for aye!

Was it Fate?
Up I sprung, as from Lethean sleep;
But I wakened only to weep—
'Twas too late!

I had slept
While the splendor and bloom floated past,
And left but a desert, so vast
That I wept.

Never more,
Most beautiful Day, will thy gold
Flow over my path, as of old,—
Never more!

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1873. THEO. CARPENTER.

SCALES.

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CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:05 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
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Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 7:16 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, November 23, 1873.

THE VIRGINIUS AND THE ALABAMA.

There is a wild fury in certain quarters as to the Virginius affair, and a howling for war without reference to provocation or international law. Alexander H. Stephens, old and feeble, goes to Washington from Georgia to raise his voice for war, because he thinks it will be a bond of reunion between the North and the South. S. S. Cox, young and vigorous, goes back to Congress from New York with a set of eloquent resolutions in his pocket, calculated to fire the heart of the Democracy. Newspaper editors from Maine to Florida have put on their war-paint, and are eager for the fray. To-day we hear that the Spaniards at Madrid are roused to resentment at the warlike front that America presents, and so our wrath is heightened and intensified. The next day comes the news that the Virginius was duly cleared as an American vessel, and that her papers were "regular," and it is immediately concluded that this was the only point in dispute, and that we now have the right to go ahead. The fact is that we are getting the capture of the Virginius and the execution of Capt. Fry and his crew and several other things all mixed up.

It is now believed at the State Department that the registry papers of the Virginius were regular, and that she was captured on the high seas while sailing as an American vessel. If this turns out to be true, we do not see that it affects the present status of the case. The papers of the Alabama were equally regular. Suppose a United States man-of-war had captured the Alabama somewhere on the high seas between Liverpool and Madeira, on her first voyage, does any one suppose that Great Britain would have demanded reparation? Or, if Great Britain had so far stultified herself as to make such a demand, does any one suppose that the people of the United States would have regarded it as worth the paper it was written on? This is the only way in which the people of the United States can put themselves in the place of the Spanish people. It is the only way in which the sentiment of the Spanish people can be properly judged. The Alabama was a British ship, cleared in British waters, sailed under a British flag, and carried a British registry, so long as it suited her purpose. Had we captured her in this condition, we would have scouted any demand of the British Government for her surrender. It is true that we would not have executed all on board, our rules of humanity being of a different and higher type than those of Spain; but this does not alter the case, and does not enter into the present question. The Virginius occupied toward the Cuban Rebels precisely the same position which the Alabama, on her first voyage, occupied toward the American Rebels. Though cleared under American papers, she was fitted out to carry contraband of war to the Cuban insurgents,—arms, ammunition, and Spanish subjects in rebellion against the Government. The character of the Virginius was well understood in New York, and equally well understood in Cuba, where she was awaited alike by the Spanish authorities and the insurgents. For the depredations of the Alabama, similarly fitted out in a British port, we claimed damages, and received $15,000,000, after an arbitration agreed upon by both nations, because Great Britain did not use due diligence in stopping her when notified of her character. It is possible that Spain may have a claim against us for allowing the Virginius to sail from New York, but we can hardly insist upon a concession from her for capturing the Virginius, when we used our utmost endeavors to intercept the Alabama before she reached the Island of Madeira, where she threw off her disguises.

The only perceptible difference between the Alabama case and the Virginius affair is that the belligerency of the American Rebels had been acknowledged, while that of the Cuban Rebels has not been ackowledged. Failure to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans is our own fault, if it be a fault, and cannot now be pleaded to enhance the enormity of the offense committed by Spain. If it be the law that filibustering vessels carrying aid to rebels not recognized as belligerents cannot be molested on the high seas, then a neutral Power may always reserve to itself the right of fitting out hostile ships by refusing to recognize rebels as belligerents, and the friends of *Cuba Libre* have been guilty of a serious error in clamoring for recognition. The question of belligerency evidently cuts no figure in this case, if the Virginius was in fact a Rebel ship, sailing under the American flag, and with American papers merely as a cover and a fraud.

Our *casus belli* thus becomes reduced, as ex-President Woolsey says, to one of common humanity, in which England, France, and Germany ought to take the same interest as the United States. Capt. Fry, in his eloquent protest on behalf of some of his crew, made a few hours before his death, dwelt on the hardship of capital punishment as applied to blockade-runners, representing that no execution had ever taken place for this offense, and claiming that he and his comrades were ignorant that the Spanish law authorized it. But, if this is the Spanish law, and the prisoners were captured on a Rebel ship, what right have we as a nation to undertake to annul it, except on the broad ground of humanity? The execution of Capt. Fry and his crew is not the first, nor even an isolated, instance of the brutality barbarity of Spanish warfare. Other nations have been equally savage at other times. It is not worse than the execution of the Archbishop of Paris and a number of priests under the French Commune. America did not interfere then, nor did England, nor Germany. Capt. Fry and his fellow-Americans forfeited their rights as American citizens when they joined the Cuban rebels, and they became amenable to Spanish law if apprehended. If the barbarities practiced on both sides in Cuba call for the active interference of civilized nations, then let us, as the nearest neighbor, organize the project, and call upon other civilized nations to join in such action. But let us not stultify ourselves as a nation by setting up demands which we should not allow a foreign nation to make upon us under similar circumstances.

THE FALL OF TWEED.

The fate which has at last overtaken "Boss" Tweed is not only the legitimate sequel to the life which he has led, but it will serve to "restore confidence" among many persons who had begun to doubt whether there was any superiority in virtue over vice, and whether pinchbeck might not be better than gold after all. Fate has moved slowly but very surely, and nearly all those who shared their ill-gotten gains with Tweed have paid the penalty, one way or another. Fisk went to his own place at the hands of the assassin, and his memory even has almost dropped into obscurity. Stokes, his murderer, is in the Penitentiary. Mansfield is a wandering harlot, whom each year brings nearer to the gutter. Barnard was impeached, ruined, and driven from the Bench. Cardozo resigned to save himself from impeachment. McCunn died of remorse for what he had done, and in terror of the consequences. Ingersoll is under arrest, and must soon take his trial. Oakey Hall has dropped from his high position into utter obscurity. Sweeny has fled from New York, and is living in retirement. The places which knew them once shall know them no more forever.

Of all the members of this once powerful Ring, the fall of Tweed has been the most impressive. The others were but satellites which revolved about him. He was intrenched behind a fortune and power, which not only he, but every one else, supposed to be impregnable. His retainers were in every public office in New York City; and so great was his strength that, even after the proofs of his vast knavery were piled up mountain high, he could still beat down the moral elements of the community and all other elements which were antagonistic to him, and get himself elected to the State Senate by a large majority. He deemed himself so unassailable and sure in his position, with his control of politics and his wonderful grasp on Wall street, that he never took the trouble to deny the accusations made against him, but uniformly asked his accusers: "What are you going to do about it?" With his paid army of 16,000 retainers and his captains in power, he was the master of the ballot-box by force where it would succeed, and by fraud where it would not. The city and county officers alike had to pay tribute to him, and no contractor could obtain a job who did not provide for Tweed. In the financial world, his power was equally great. In Wall street, on Fisk's Black Friday, everything was in confusion and uproar. Injunctions flew this way and that, like a bunch of rockets accidentally ignited. The whole street was demoralized, and operators were seized with a sudden paralysis, because "Boss" Tweed happened to be absent from the city that day.

With his clutches upon the ballot-box, upon the courts, upon the Erie Railway, upon the city and county offices, which paid him an annual tithe, and upon the contractors, who had to pay him for their contracts, and with the aid of his thousands of followers who stood ready to do his bidding, whatever it might be, he accumulated an immense fortune. In his elegant Fifth avenue mansion, he lived in royal state upon the money stolen from the tax-payers; but "what were they to do about it?" He flaunted his gold and his diamonds in their faces, and rode through the streets of New York in his dashing equipage, monarch of all he surveyed, Emperor of Embezzlement and Prince of Plunder. When his daughter was married, he gave an entertainment such as the Shah of Persia might have given. Bride and bridegroom were showered with flowers, and pearls, and diamonds. His retinue of followers and others who wished to preserve his good will added to the barbaric display with gold and silver, purple and fine linen. Although the respectable society of New York were not there, the respectable society were paying for the dazzling display. And what were they going to do about it? Go to the courts? The courts were Tweed's. To the polls? The ballot-boxes were Tweed's. To Wall street? That was Tweed's. Appeal to the City Government? That was filled with Tweed's creatures. To every charge, every appeal, every protest, came the mocking answer: "What are you going to do about it?"

At last, the outraged community found what they were going to do about it, and did it. They commenced upon the creatures of Tweed, not upon Tweed himself, and, as one after the other was overthrown, the power of Tweed grew weaker and weaker. Stripped of his paid retainers, his speculators, his corrupt Judges, his ballot-box-stuffers, and his dishonest contractors, it was, at last, possible to reach the Head-Centre, and at last he too has been hurled headlong. Convicted on some 200 counts, in an indictment any one of which demands imprisonment in the Penitentiary, it is no wonder that his brazen countenance blanched when the verdict was announced to him. It is possible yet that Tweed's money may save him from the Penitentiary. But even should that gross outrage be perpetrated, it still remains a fact of record that Tweed is a convicted felon. What is he going to do about it? This great Ring is at last completely broken. Those who are not in their graves are in the Penitentiary. Those who are not in the Penitentiary are in obscurity. What are they going to do about it?

The recent death of Mrs. Crie, in Boston, while under the influence of anæsthetics during dental treatment, is now undergoing medical investigation, the result of which will be awaited with great interest. At present it is impossible to state just how far the anæsthetics employed caused her death, as the dentist who was treating Mrs. Crie used a mixture of ether and chloroform. The general opinion of the profession for a long time has been unfavorable to the use of chloroform, from the fact that it has many times caused death, where a fatal result could not in any way have been anticipated, and even when it was administered with great caution. On the other hand, it is claimed that the surgical use of ether cannot be fatal under any circumstances. The mixture of the two, in this instance, complicates the case, but still the two anæsthetics have been in use long enough, and sufficient statistics have been collected, to satisfactorily determine their effects. As this case is in the hands of some of the best surgeons and medical men in the country, their decision ought to satisfactorily solve the problem.

THE MAYOR'S BILL AND THE SPRINGFIELD RING.

The Springfield papers are now threatening that there shall be no legislation for Chicago unless Chicago pays the taxes levied on her to liquidate the local debts of other municipalities in the State. The *Register* says that the Mayor's bill, which expires in March, 1874, is a proper bill in itself, and seems "to give no more power (to the Mayor) than he needs, if he is to be held to the responsibility which should properly attach to the Chief Executive of so large and important a city as Chicago." It thinks that the bill might properly be re-enacted, but that Chicago can get no legislation so long as she refuses to submit to whatever taxes the Auditor and Board of Equalization may impose on her. In other words, the knife is to be held to the throat of Chicago to enforce the demand for payment. What is it that is demanded, and to which this county objects?

Certain towns, villages, and counties in this State, some years ago, permitted themselves to be seduced, or compelled by fraud, to issue municipal bonds to be paid over to certain railroad companies. These bonds in the aggregate amount to over $13,000,000. Of this debt, over eleven millions of dollars are recorded in the Auditor's office at Springfield. These bonds, whether honestly or fraudulently obtained, were given in exchange for capital stock in the railroads; but the railroads having been mortgaged away, or perpetually leased, the stock is rendered valueless. The annual interest on these bonds exceeds a million of dollars, and the people of the several towns have generally assumed a tone of hostility, and some have absolutely refused to pay any more interest on the bonds. The bonds have, therefore, become discredited, and, as might be expected, the holders had little expectation that a people who would refuse to pay the interest would even take pains to pay the principal, and, therefore, rightfully argued that, unless the State assumed the debt, the bonds would cease to have any value. They, therefore, combined (holding $11,000,000 of bonds bearing an average rate of 9 per cent interest) to obtain indirectly what the Constitution directly prohibits. They invoked the Grab law of 1869; the Auditor ordered an increased assessment, and the Board of Equalization transferred $160,000,000 of taxable values from the State at large to Chicago. The law of the State authorized the Auditor to levy such a rate of tax on the total valuation of property in the State as would produce $1,000,000 for school purposes, and $2,500,000 for State purposes. All that he was authorized to collect was the aggregate of these two sums, or $3,500,000. In addition to these sums, however, he has levied a rate of tax to produce $4,829,805. Omitting the special levy for schools, he has presented a rate of tax for revenue purposes which will produce $3,622,353, instead of the $2,500,000 authorized by law, leaving an excess of levy of $1,122,353. The purpose of this excessive levy of eleven hundred thousand dollars for revenue is frankly stated, and declared to be to pay the interest on the more than eleven millions of dollars of county and town bonds issued in aid of railways. Of this $1,100,000 extra tax levied to pay the interest on these railroad-aid bonds, Chicago has to pay not only her proportion upon the real valuation of her taxable property, but also upon the $160,000,000 of extra values transferred to her tax-list.

Chicago objects to paying this tax on several grounds:

1. That it is illegal to levy a tax for State purposes and apply the money to any other purpose.

2. That it is unjust, illegal, and unfair to tax Chicago to pay the interest on the municipal debts of Springfield, Bloomington, and Quincy.

3. That the illegal, arbitrary, and unjust increase of the assessment of property in this county, by which 100 per cent was added to the tax, is such a deliberate discrimination against Chicago that submission to it now is but to invite still further aggressions in the future. For these reasons, Chicago proposes to pay no part of the tax levied for this illegal end until the Courts shall say we must. Because we will not submit to be taxed to pay the interest and principal on $11,000,000 of swindling bonds issued by other municipalities, and owned by a ring of speculators at Springfield, we are now threatened, through the bondholders' organ, with practical exclusion from the legislation of the State. Let us see how we come out! Perhaps the people of Illinois, who are in like manner, though not equally, swindled, will tamely submit to the insolence of the bondholding ring. We shall see in due time.

CHICAGO TRADE.

A few years ago, Cincinnati won the proud title of "Porkopolis," and the residents of that quiet and pleasant city grunted with supreme satisfaction over the distinction. Then St. Louis grew ambitious and envious, and made herculean efforts to clean out the Augean hog-pens of Cincinnati and set them up on the banks of the Mississippi. Then Kansas City put forth her youthful energies, organized gigantic stockyards and slaughter-houses, and proposed to try conclusions with both Cincinnati and St. Louis. In the meantime, Chicago pursued the even tenor of its progressive way, and one bright day, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Cincinnati woke up to the startling realization that Chicago, in some mysterious and surreptitious manner, had captured nearly all the hogs in the West and Northwest, and was rapidly converting them into pork with which to terrify the Jews of Hamburg and Bremen, into bacon to delight the hearts of the Liverpool draymen, and into hams to feed the grateful people of the world from Rotterdam to Venezuela. This was the condition of things before the panic, and the panic made it worse than ever, as far as St. Louis and Cincinnati are concerned. The hogs of the country made a perfect stampede for Chicago. This city became the Mecca of all porcine pilgrimages. Big hogs and little pigs, fat porkers and lean, whole families of conservative swine, deserted their meal-troughs, raised their voices, curled their tails, and migrated to Chicago. THE TRIBUNE of yesterday gave some statistics of this unparalleled march of the pork tribe. For the week ending yesterday, more than double the number of hogs came in to Chicago that came in the corresponding week of last year. In the preceding four weeks, more than 40 per cent; in the last three months, twice as many as in the same three months of 1871, and more than a third more than in the same three months of 1872. The total number of hogs that came to Chicago in the year 1872 was 3,488,528; the receipts of this year will probably reach half a million more; and it is intimated that Chicago handles as many hogs now as St. Louis and Cincinnati put together.

The new and forcible impetus given to the hog-trade of Chicago in the very midst of the panic was due to the fact that this city alone was able to furnish the necessary funds to handle the stock. Chicago did not go into the loan-certificate business, for one thing, as did Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the banks were always in a condition to advance money to their legitimate patrons. The Chicago pork-packers, for another thing, had confidence in their ability to handle the trade, and went on to sell even when things looked bluest, thus making profits that enabled them to secure money wherever it was to be obtained. More than this, the pork-packers of Chicago make a business of it, and do not allow funds to be diverted into speculative channels at such times of the year when they are not actively engaged in packing. Last year, they had a capital of about $3,000,000 in the business, and to this they added last year's profits, which amounted to not less than $1,250,000. The result was that they started in this year with a *bona fide* capital of more than $4,000,000, with the additional advantage that it was available, while the capital of other cities was not. These are some of the reasons why the hog-trade of Chicago increased so amazingly during the panic, while business of every kind was falling off elsewhere.

The increase in Chicago's hog-trade is not owing to any increase in hog-raising, but to the diversion of the trade from other cities. This is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding the steady increase of stock, the prices have risen with equal uniformity. If the increase of Chicago's trade were due to a general increase, the reverse would occur, and prices would fall. There is no danger but that Chicago will be able to retain all the surplus of trade that has come to us since the panic set in. Aside from our central advantages, and the ample facilities for handling and killing, the hog-raisers of the country now understand that the money awaits them in Chicago even when they can get it nowhere else; and that is the sort of city with which they prefer to do business.

Whatever else may be said about Capt. Fry, the commanding officer of the ill-fated Virginius, it must be admitted that he met his fate at the hands of the Spanish butchers like a brave-hearted gentleman. His demeanor under the circumstances shows that the days of knightly gallantry are not yet entirely passed away. In his last statements he has no regrets for his own fate, and wastes no time in appealing for mercy for himself. Upon this point he only says:

> The Consul knows well that I am not pleading for my own life. I have not prayed to God for it, nor even to the Blessed Mother. I have neither home nor country,—a victim of war and persecution, the avenues to the securing of property being closed to me to such a point that I have not been able to provide bread for my wife and seven children, who know what it is to suffer for the necessaries of life. My life is one of suffering, and I look upon what has happened to me as a benefit of God, and it is not for me, therefore, to ask favors of any one.

Utterly ignoring himself, his only solicitude is for his crew, who have been guilty of no offense except of working for him in navigating his vessel, and begs that his blood may be sufficient for those who had no knowledge of the crime charged upon them. With any others less brutal than the Spanish butchers, his appeal would have had influence. In his own words, they would at least have identified the victims whom they were about to sacrifice. But they were shot, and he also. Whether he were guilty of a crime or not, he at least died like a brave man and a gentleman, without a single murmur, pleading with his last words for the lives of others, and commending his soul to God. Such instances of chivalric bravery and disinterestedness are too rare nowadays to pass unnoticed.

Cincinnati is in trouble over her Public Library. The Librarian, Mr. Poole, having accepted the office tendered him in Chicago, the question of appointing his successor became of importance. The Library Board nominated the Rev. Thomas Vickers. This nomination was communicated to the Board of Education to be confirmed, but was not acted on. In the meantime, there is a lively discussion going on concerning Mr. Vickers,—the *Gazette* and *Enquirer* both opposing and the *Commercial* supporting his nomination. Mr. Vickers is conceded to be a man of great ability, is a linguist, and is intellectually competent. He is, however, an extreme man in polemics. He is a Unitarian minister, and a little farther removed from Evangelical notions than the majority even of his own sect. He led vigorously in the war for the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools, and in the complete secularization of the schools. He is denounced by his opponents, and especially by the religious press, as little better than an atheist. He is supported by all those of liberal thoughts and feelings who do not understand what a Librarian has to do, officially, with religion, nor how his own opinions on that matter can affect the proper discharge of his duty in receiving, preserving, and delivering the books of a public library. There is, however, a general regret in Cincinnati at the retirement of Mr. Poole.

From the northwestern part of Iowa comes a cry of suffering which ought to be heeded. A large settlement of persons, from various causes, find themselves, even thus early in the season, in absolute destitution. These people settled upon homesteads, and are suffering for want of bread, fuel, and clothing. It is difficult for us to take in at once the picture of a community of people perishing by starvation. In the rich abundance of all kinds of food in the Northwest, it does seem strange that any body of people should die from want of bread. Yet such is the case. No man will refuse a dollar or a pound of meal to feed these perishing families in Iowa.

The Baltimore *American* states that the Low-Church people of that city regret exceedingly the course adopted by Bishop Cummins, while the High-Church party rejoice at the retirement of one who never seemed to regard the ministry of their Church as any higher authority than that of non-Episcopal bodies. The same paper states that the resignation of the Bishop is but part of a scheme devised just prior to the General Convention of the Church in 1871. This scheme had for its object the alteration of the prayer-book to suit the extreme views of the Low Church; it further contemplated a secession from the Church as soon as one or more Bishops would take part therein, so as to secure the "Episcopal Succession," which is deemed, even by the Low-Churchmen, as of great importance. It is further stated, that Bishop Cummins, as long ago as 1871, approached Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, with the proposition that the Evangelicals should withdraw from the Church and set up a new ecclesiastical organization. Though Bishop McIlvaine sympathized with the Evangelicals, and was considered their leader, he refused to give any countenance to the scheme.

Another Tichborne case has developed itself in Paris, which, in its general outlines, has a very close resemblance to the English case. The facts are as follows: A wealthy widow of that city had a son, who, after a long career of dissipation, entered the army. He disappeared in 1870, and was not heard of again until 1872, when his mother received a letter from an army officer informing her that a private soldier, who, from papers in his possession, must be her son, had been wounded in the head, taken prisoner, and sent to Prussia. The overjoyed mother sent for her son, who returned fearfully disfigured and partially insane. His condition was so horrible that she failed to recognize him, and refused to receive him. In this refusal she was encouraged by her nephews, who were the next heirs to her immense wealth, and who went so far as to have the son arrested for forgery and false pretenses. Not being completely restored to health, he was sent to an insane asylum, where he recovered completely, both in body and mind. He then wrote to his mother, who came to see him. During the interview he made known matters concerning his childhood which no one else could have known, and which resulted in his mother's openly acknowledging him as her son. The nephews, however, refused to believe it, and have continued the suit, which is now pending in Paris.

The rule of San Francisco is, When you see a Chinaman, hit him, and it seems likely to be adopted elsewhere as the peaceful and imperturbable Asiatic makes his way eastward. When the census of 1870 was taken, there were only two Chinamen found in Illinois; now Chicago can point to enough of them to run twenty laundries, and report an occasional instance of San Francisco "bouncing." Yesterday, a Chinaman had the temerity to present a bill to a coffee-house keeper, and received a bloody nose in consequence. A policeman was called upon, but disdained to make an arrest of a white man for simply pummeling a Chinaman. We object to the spread of San Francisco ruffianism in the treatment of these people. So far as Chicago is concerned, Chinamen have shown themselves to be as inoffensive and peaceable as any race on the globe, and there is no law or custom which guarantees immunity for abusing them. There is no reason why ragamuffins should howl after them, or why the *gamins* should pelt them, or why competitors in business should try to run them out, or why a creditor should punch their heads if they dare to present a bill. The police must understand that it is their duty to protect law-abiding Chinamen as well as other people.

At last, Andy Johnson has discovered a mission in life. He has obtained a patent for a combination plane. The details of the patent have not yet been stated, but, as the plane is a combination one, it is not altogether impossible that he may be able to swing round a circle with it.

FOOLS.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Be tolerant to fools.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Why is it that fools are laughed at, even by kind-hearted men? Is not the lack of brains a misfortune to be pitied rather than sneered at by those who are better endowed? Is intellectual deficiency or deformity less entitled to our commiseration than physical? Pascal has answered these questions in his usual acute way. "Whence is it," he asks, "that a lame man does not offend us, while the crippled in mind does offend us? It is because the lame man acknowledges that we walk straight; whereas the crippled in mind maintain that it is we who go lame. But for this, we should feel more compassion for them than resentment." The same profound thinker tells us, however, in another place, that man is necessarily so much of a fool, that it would be a species of folly not to be a fool,—a comforting theory to the stupid, for if wisdom is attainable only through foolishness, who is more to be congratulated than he who has scaled the dizziest peaks of folly, the fool *par excellence*?

Whatever may be the reason, we confess we have a kindly feeling for fools. Like Charles Lamb, we love to discover a streak of folly in a man; we venerate an honest obliquity of understanding. The more laughable blunders a man commits in your company, the more tests he gives you that he is not sly, snaky, and hypocritical—that he is not, while whispering honeyed words in your ear, playing some subtle, treacherous game to overreach you. That fools are happy beings, all will admit. It is the empty vessel that has a merry ring; the open eye that weeps. It is the great fault of the present age that it is overwise,—that it is too transcendentally sapient for its own comfort. We analyze our food, hunting for adulterations, till we almost dread to eat for fear of being poisoned. We put microscopes to our eyes, and cannot drink for fear of animalcules. We investigate and pry into the foundations of our beliefs till we become universal skeptics, and are positive only that we are positive of nothing. Instead of enjoying the sweet of life as it comes up, and finding a heart to laugh at the bitter, we are continually racking our brains to provide for some future dreaded contingency, letting the flower and quintessence of life escape ere we are ready to enjoy it. We are always preparing for a "rainy day," or some calamity that may break upon us like a thunderbolt. It is even rare to hear any man laugh now-a-days, at least with the careless, ringing laugh of folly; nobody gives care to the winds long enough for such an outburst of merriment; everywhere we find that the happy, simple-hearted fool of olden times is extinct, and that the race of calculators and economists have succeeded. The schoolmaster is now abroad, and there are few persons in these intensely intellectual days who sympathise with gentle Elia's affection for the fool. "I love a fool," says he, "as naturally as if I were kith and kin to him. When a child, with childlike apprehensions, that dived not below the surface of the matter, I read those *Parables*,—not guessing at the involved wisdom—I had more yearnings towards that simple architect that built his house upon the sand, than I entertained for his more cautious neighbor, I grudged at the hard censure pronounced at the quiet soul that kept his talent. . . . I never have made an acquaintance since that lasted, or a friendship that answered, with any that had not some tincture of the absurd in their characters. And take my word for this, reader, and say a fool told it you, if you please, that he who had not a dram of folly in his mixture, had pounds of much worse matter in his composition."

It may seem paradoxical to maintain that fools are a blessing to society; but a little reflection will teach us a large charity for them—will show that they are essential to its very existence. They are the cyphers of the community, without which the social problem could not be worked out.

What, for example, would be the result, if, whenever a new doctrine is propounded in science, we were all profound thinkers, capable of tracing out all its logical consequences? The world would be in an uproar, and harmony would be an impossibility. Why are men of science often so exceedingly sensitive to some apparently-unimportant attack upon one of their minor conclusions? Is it not because they are accustomed to logical methods, and know that if you touch the remotest outwork of their doctrine you send a shock to the very centre of their systems? "Be heretical in the most trifling inference from mathematical investigation, and it is at once evident," says a writer, "that you must come into conflict with the fundamental axioms on which the whole science reposes. We are tolerant only because we are stupid. We allow the enemy to open some very remote back door, because it is so very small, and we do not see that we have admitted him as effectually as if we had flung the main gates wide open. If we had only known in time how much trouble early physical inquirers were bringing into the world, how many controversies they were introducing, what a biting acid they were pouring upon the consolidated doctrines of ages, we should have sprung upon them and strangled them at their birth. We are amazed that Galileo should have been persecuted for asserting the motion of the earth; but if his judges had caught some dim glimpse of the harvest that was to spring from that little seed of heresy, of the tremendous explosion that would follow when the spark had fairly set fire to the train, they would have trampled it out more carefully than we should try to check the speed of the most deadly contagion." Is it not evident, then, that we live in peace with each other only because we are stupid,—that, but for this lucky fact, we should be burning everybody who disagreed with us?

Again, fools make the best reformers. What would be the condition of the world, if it had no men of one idea,—men who view every subject from a single stand-point, and are dominated by one single purpose, regarding all others as trivial,—it is easy to see. Could we lift the veil, and discern all the consequences of a single change in the world's constitution, we should all be conservatives. It is not the men of broad and comprehensive vision, whose horizon of thought embraces many objects and objections, that project and push through great plans of reform. It is the mole-eyed man, who has brooded over a single truth till it overshadows his whole mental horizon, that makes the best reformer. Such a person is tormented by none of the doubts that distract and cripple the profound thinker. Wasting no time in deliberation, he cuts the knots which he cannot untie, and, overleaping all logical preliminaries, comes at once to a conclusion. Having got hold of an idea, he never bothers his brains with objections, but goes at once to making proselytes, satisfied that to procure its adoption is the one thing essential to insure the millennium. For example, his panacea may be ventilation; and, viewing all other conceivable things in its relations to ventilation, he may be content to spend his life like a miner, in continual working at one narrow subterranean gallery; but he generally, by his persistence, gains his end, and the world is benefited by his toils.

Again, fools are absolutely necessary to make society endurable. There is a disposition in our day to worship great men. Hero-worship, is, indeed, the mania of the age. We are in danger of being tyrannized over by clever men. A man of erratic talents is called a genius, and a hundred follies and even vices are excused in him, while his honest neighbor who startles society by no freaks or extravagances, and can boast only of good sense, is sneered at as "slow." Yet in the vast majority of cases the man of brilliant talents is infinitely less useful than the man of common sense. All the great departments of practical life are filled with "slow and sure," rather than with smart men. Our best merchants, statesmen, Generals, Judges, are plain men, not men of genius. God never intended that clever men should monopolize everything. He did not make the world for clever men only. Doubtless a certain number of men of genius are necessary to every age and country. They are the very guano of the exhausted State. But no sensible farmer thinks of smothering his field with guano. Make the air all oxygen, and who could breathe it? Brilliant men are well enough occasionally, but who wants to be always staring at pyrotechnics? Mediocrity is, after all, the best thing in life. The tasteless commonplaces are the standards,—bread and water, and good, dull, steady people. To make social intercourse profitable, there must be an oportunity for perfect relaxation. The great charm of the best society is the absence of all effort to sparkle and astonish. The most wearisome people are the De Staels and "conversation-sharps," who are always saying brilliant things—who feel like Titus, "I have lost a moment!" if they suffer a fraction of time to pass unenriched by a fine saying. Nothing tires so soon as unvaried sprightliness, unshaded mirth, and brilliancy unrelieved. It is like dining eternally off capsicum, peppercorns, and jams. One wearies, as did the French abbe, of *toujours perdrix*. We would as soon lodge over a powder-magazine as live with a man of genius. We would rather have water than nectar for a steady drink,—bread and butter than ambrosia for our daily food. In nature the most useful things are the most common. Water, air, bread, are cheap and plentiful. Leaves and grass are neither of crimson nor of gold color, but plain, sober green. "When a boy," says a writer, "I often made fireworks. Once, in compounding a set of squibs, I forgot to mix up with the positives of saltpetre and gunpowder the negative of pounded charcoal; and, in firing them off, each consisted of but one explosion, bright, no doubt, but transient also, and dangerous withal; while the squibs which were rightly mixed up were both bright and sparkling, too, and much more lasting; besides, they did not scorch me. Dull men are to society what charcoal is to squibs."

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt law of England has existed since the days of Henry VIII.; and there a crude and imperfect statute at the first has been perfected and adapted to the wants of the people by successive amendments. France and Holland have laws very similar in their general provisions to the law of England. Almost every country—we believe, every one in Europe—has its Bankrupt law, the provisions being as different as are the other laws, manners, and customs of the different countries.

The Bankrupt law now in operation in the United States was approved by the President March 2, 1867, and went into operation, according to its provisions, on the 1st day of June, 1867. It has consequently been in operation longer than any previous law of a similar nature in this country,—and perhaps it has now reached that period when it may be said to be fairly on its trial. The adjudications of the courts having settled many doubtful questions, and its leading principles being pretty generally understood by the commercial community, we may, therefore, examine the law in the light of

SIX YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

and judicial construction. Prior to 1869, discharges were issued to debtors in every case, regardless of the amount of assets,—the only bar to a discharge being fraud, actual or legal. The voluntary proceedings during this period had but little influence on the laws or commercial customs of the country. A large number of unfortunate debtors were discharged from their liabilities. Many of these were men of large business capacity and experience. This capacity and experience were, by their discharges, made available in business channels, and the country probably received more benefit from this source than loss from the cancelation of indebtedness, as probably not the one-hundredth part of the entire canceled debt would ever have been collectable; and it is safe to assume that more than this proportion will yet be paid by the discharged debtors voluntarily, as they become able—many of them still considering themselves morally bound to pay. But the provisions of the law under which these proceedings were had are practically obsolete. Debtors may still be discharged from their debts contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1869. But most debts of this class have been long since canceled. A debtor cannot now be discharged without surrendering to the Assignee assets at least equal to

FIFTY PER CENTUM

of the debts proved against his estate, or securing the written assent to his discharge of the majority in *value* and number of his creditors.

As a matter of fact, most *honest* debtors do secure the necessary assent. The conditions now imposed upon a debtor seeking a discharge are fair and reasonable; and they are doubtless modeled after the provisions of the Bankrupt laws of England and Holland, each of which, we believe, contains the 50 per centum provision, and requires the assent of a certain part in number and amount of creditors. So much for the provisions of the act relating to debtors. Since 1869,

THE CREDITOR CLASS

has been most interested in the workings of the law, and it is the effect upon the interests of this class which we will now consider.

If the operation of the present law, with its imperfections, has been beneficial, we must conclude that a permanent Bankrupt law, amended from time to time as experience may suggest, is necessary to our highest commercial prosperity. The principal objection to the present law is its expensiveness—an objection for which there is some foundation. But even now this objection is not always well taken. Take the case of a trader in Chicago who fails to-day and is put into bankruptcy. The cost of the bankruptcy proceedings *only* are paid out of his estate, and the balance is equally divided among his creditors. Take the same case

WITHOUT A BANKRUPT LAW,

and supposing the trader to have thirty or forty creditors—a number by no means uncommon even in case of small failures. As soon as the mercantile agencies report a single suit against the debtor, every other creditor begins "the race of diligence" to secure his claim; the result is a great multiplicity of legal proceedings, emanating probably from several different courts. A few creditors incur large expenses and secure their claims in full; many others incur large expenses and secure nothing whatever; and we believe that the "settlement" of that debtor's affairs without the Bankrupt law must be very considerably more expensive to his creditors,—that is, the aggregate of costs must be greater than with the settlement under the Bankrupt act, and that the result must give far less general satisfaction.

But we cannot estimate the value of the Bankrupt law to the commercial interests of the country from the actual proceedings in court alone. The number of cases in the Bankruptcy Courts of the country has been comparatively few, as compared with the number of failures, since 1869. The power of its influence has been shown in

FACILITATING SETTLEMENTS

outside of any court, and without expense. Creditors, knowing that they could secure no advantage over each other, have, in the large majority of cases, been willing to accept from the honest debtor such sum as he could afford to pay.

The utility of a Bankrupt law has also been most clearly shown during times of great excitement and financial disturbances resulting from the great fires in Chicago and Boston, and from the recent panic. We believe that the existence of the present law has been of incalculable importance to the citizens of Chicago; that without such a law our merchants would have been unable to settle with their creditors, as in many instances some creditor or creditors would have been found who would have begun "the race of diligence" to secure their claims, in which race they would, of course, have been followed by other creditors. And some of our unfortunate citizens, holding to the principle of commercial honesty which prevailed before the enactment of the Bankrupt law, and being unable to pay all their creditors, would have paid those in full to whom they were more especially bound by ties of blood or friendship. This course would have resulted in dissatisfaction among other creditors.

Another advantage which our citizens derived from the present law was found in the settlement of the affairs of

INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES,

both those of Chicago and of other cities. Through the influence of the Bankrupt law, an equal distribution of the assets of many companies in other cities was secured without cost or expense of legal proceedings. Where frauds were attempted the companies were thrown into bankruptcy, and a proper distribution compelled. In the case of our home companies, we believe that, with possibly two or three exceptions, no general dividend would ever have been paid to the creditors of these companies had no Bankrupt law been in force. With no law prohibiting preferences, what would an insurance company probably have paid whose officers were holding all the available assets, while at the same time they were large creditors, and had the disposition to pay themselves, regardless of the interests of every other creditor? The same observations, to a less extent, may be applied to the case of the Boston fire.

DURING THE RECENT PANIC,

the law most frequently mentioned, and most confidently relied upon for security by the creditors of suspended banks, was the Bankrupt law. Its influence was most salutary,—creditors everywhere knowing that an equal distribution of the assets of the suspended banks in case of actual insolvency must be made. Had it not been for the existence of such a law, the excitement everywhere would have greatly increased, and what with preferential payments, assignments, mortgages, pledges, confessions of judgment, attachments, and the many other modes of procedure open to the willing debtor or "diligent creditor," the condition of the country must have been most unfortunate. As it was, in most cases, creditors took no action, knowing that any preferences they might gain would be taken from them, and debtors, from Jay Cooke down,

DARED NOT PREFER ANYBODY,

out of fear of bankruptcy. Upon the whole, we believe the general sentiment of the country favors a Bankrupt law similar to the one now in operation. A law embodying its leading principles is necessary as a protection to both the creditor and debtor class, as has been shown by our own experience. In the details of its operation it can be amended and simplified. The National Board of Trade did well in giving the subject its careful consideration, and suggesting the amendments necessary in the opinion of the Board. Let Congress take the matter in hand, consult with some of the leading Judges of Courts of Bankruptcy, and with prominent merchants and bankers, and make such amendments as seem necessary.

If the period of suspension were lengthened, and the debtor were allowed to resume payment, say, within thirty days, all honest complaints about the law being injurious to the commercial interests, would cease. The difference between proceedings in bankruptcy and proceedings at law, in their effect upon the credit of the debtor, is not very appreciable. If a creditor be

SUFFICIENTLY HOSTILE

to throw his debtor into bankruptcy, he would certainly be sufficiently hostile to take legal proceedings to collect his debt if there were no Bankrupt law. As a matter of course, other creditors would do the same; and if a debtor, be he "infant manufacturer" or other person, suspend payment of his commercial obligations, and his creditors begin to sue, he has ordinarily but one escape—either he must make an assignment or deed of composition, or he must allow his creditors to help themselves in the best way they can. If he desire to make an honest and fair settlement, the Bankrupt law will assist him. If, however, he desire to prefer his friends, or to perpetrate a fraud, the Bankrupt law is an insurmountable legal obstacle.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINS

Mrs. Surratt--Booth--Fanny Seward's Story.

In a conversation, at a seaside resort, in 1865, in reply to a remark made by the writer, that "Many Baltimoreans are here," Judge Advocate-General Holt said: "I suppose they are very severe upon me."

"For what?"

"For the hanging of Mrs. Surratt," replied he.

"True," responded I; "a few in the nation condemn the hanging of that unhappy woman, but the larger proportion think she merited death. But it is reported that only part of your Commission agreed to condemn her. Is it a secret who thought her guilty, and who innocent?"

"The deliberations of the Commission are secret," replied he. "But, while all did not agree as to the depth of her guilt, I believe no one thought her innocent. The only question was as to whether she merited the death-penalty or other punishment."

"It is said that strong efforts were made to procure her pardon, or a reprieve," said I.

"Yes, every possible means was tried," returned he.

"President Johnson must have found it very difficult to resist such importunity," remarked I.

"To hold the life of a fellow-being in the gift, and refuse the prayers and tears of friends on behalf of the criminal, must be the most painful trial of those in high places."

"After so terrible a crime, punishment was needful for justice to the dead and protection to the living," said he.

"It is said that President Johnson refused to see some who sought him to entreat a reprieve," remarked I.

"It is also said that *I* prevented him," returned he; "and that he was continually intoxicated during the interval, and unfit for business. Neither of these statements is true, though both are current. When besought to listen to a prayer for reprieve, he said, '*What time did they give their victim?*'"

"It is reported that Mrs. Douglas waited upon the President, either the day previous to the execution or on the morning of that day, to entreat a reprieve," said I, "and that he refused to see her. One would have thought that respect for her, and for the memory of her distinguished husband, would have secured her at least an audience."

"The President had decided that Mrs. Surratt ought to suffer with the other conspirators," replied he, "and avoided painful interviews, which could be of no benefit."

BOOTH.

I saw Wilkes Booth frequently the winter and spring previous to the assassination of President Lincoln. His face was singularly handsome; his features were good; hair black and abundant; his eyes dark, large, and lustrous; but the great charm of his face lay in his complexion, which was a light olive, without a particle of color in the cheeks, but had in it a certain brilliant tone. In health and vigor, such a complexion has a sparkling vitality which warms the face with a sunny glow; in illness or death, it changes to a very unattractive hue.

He had a good figure, a graceful manner, a well-modulated voice, an easy address, and was a great favorite with some of the young ladies of the hotel where he staid. He and his companion—an actor whose name, I think, was McCullough—frequently recited for the entertainment of their friends,—sometimes in the public parlors, and at others in private sitting-rooms. Report said Booth was engaged to the pretty daughter of a certain Republican Senator; and some of her friends declared that she said a certain diamond-ring she wore was their engagement-ring. Certainly those who saw them so frequently tete-a-tete in secluded corners of the public parlors, at hours when those rooms were nearly deserted, had no doubt of the truth of the report of their betrothal.

The shame which attached to Booth and all his friends, after the assassination, made many forget their friendship for the handsome actor. The relatives of his reputed fiances stoutly denied the entanglement, and tried to convince the world that the mistake occurred from the report that Edwin Booth, his brother, had been affianced to Miss ——— of Philadelphia. The names of the two ladies were so similar in sound that the suggestion of such a mistake seemed very plausible; but the names were not spelled alike. The Philadelphian was the daughter of a French perfumer, who had grown rich in his business. She was good, pretty, intelligent, and seemed sad a long time after report said her father had compelled her to relinquish the engagement with Edwin Booth. But Wilkes Booth's inamorata was a pretty, gay, dashing girl, with a Washington style in her demeanor,—the daughter of a Republican Senator from one of the Eastern States. Shortly after the assassination she went abroad with her father, who had a diplomatic appointment, made by Mr. Lincoln, and confirmed by the Senate after his death. During the following winter, the Frenchman took his daughter abroad; so that not only the similarity of names, but of movements, aided to give color to the ingenious suggestion of the friends of Wilkes Booth's reputed fiancee.

Early in the autumn of 1865, while in Washington, the Hon. John A. Bingham called on me. The conversation naturally turned upon the assassination, and the fate of the conspirators.

"I suppose you remember Booth's appearance," said he. "Do you think he possessed the beauty which the newspapers attribute to him?"

In reply I described him as I have already done in this narrative.

"What you say about the brilliancy of his eyes, and the vitality of his complexion," said he, "accounts for much of the change which a painful death might make. Certainly, when I saw his dead body lying on the desk of the steamboat, I could discern but few traces of the distinguished personal beauty attributed to him. The features were contracted with pain; for medical men say his wound was one that produced a degree of agony greater than human ingenuity could have designed in torture; his eyes were sunken; his skin of a dull, sallow hue. But I can imagine, if that lithe form were rejoicing in manly vigor, the face illuminated by fine eyes, and a finely-toned complexion, resplendent with life and animation, his beauty might be as great as described."

"It is strange that no papers were found to indicate the extent of the conspiracy of which he was the chief agent," I remarked. "Were there no memoranda among his effects when he was captured?"

"Yes," returned Mr. Bingham; "a diary was found in his pocket, but so mutilated as to afford no clue to his fellow-conspirators. Many pages were torn out, of the dates previous to and about the time of the murder. But there were passages written during his flight, which were full of pathos." Here Mr. Bingham quoted them.

"Why was not this diary produced at the trial, or published to the world?" asked I.

"It was not needed on the trial, because it contained no evidence," replied he; "and, if it had been published, it would have aided in sustaining a certain sentiment which was endeavoring to make him a martyr for conscience sake,—a Brutus or a Charlotte Corday. It was deemed unwise to foster such a feeling."

"This, then, is why the world may not know where his body lies?" queried I.

"Yes," returned he; "that knowledge is confined to a few, who are sworn to secrecy; and it will probably not be known until Judgment-Day."

Later events proved Mr. Bingham mistaken in this. These statements in regard to the diary were made a few months after Booth's death, and before any comment had been made on Mr. Bingham in connection with the diary; as Mr. Holt's statements were made long before the discussion of Mrs. Surratt's judges.

"Do you remember," asked I, "that, on the day of Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration, there was a report that, as the inaugural procession returned to the White House, a man was arrested, near the Treasury building, who said he was one of a party who intended to kill Mr. Lincoln that day? The man was intoxicated, and was dismissed without further notice."

"On that day the murder was to have been committed," said Mr. Bingham. "The admissions of one of the criminals indicates that Booth was in the Senate-Chamber, for that purpose, but failed to execute his design at that time."

"Where did he obtain his ticket of admission?" asked I. "Some Senator or member must have given it to him, as they control them."

"Senator ——'s daughter gave it to him," said he; "the young lady to whom report said he was engaged, though her friends declare the rumor false."

"So, then, if the President had been killed at that time, this young lady's flirtation with, or affection for, the assassin would have furnished him with the means of approach to his victim? Perhaps his devotion to her was to further his plot?"

"Very likely," rejoined Mr. Bingham; "but she gave the ticket innocently."

"I fear, had her father been other than a Republican, in power, she would have been brought before your Commission to tell what she knew," said I, thinking of many women who had been brought before military tribunals, or incarcerated in prisons, without form of trial, for less offenses or less knowledge. "But he folly does not seem to have lost her father the diplomatic appointment Mr. Lincoln promised him."

"Certainly not," replied he; "the father was not in fault."

FANNY SEWARD'S STORY.

Not many months before her death, Fanny Seward told me the story of the attempt to assassinate her father, the same night Mr. Lincoln was murdered.

"I was sitting in father's room," said she, "he being ill in bed. A band passed along the street, playing an air which I can never listen to with pleasure again. My sister, Mrs. Seward, and I went to the window, and looked at the procession passing. She left the room, and I returned to my chair. Soon after, I heard voices at the door. My brother Fred was replying to some one who spoke louder than was the custom so near to my father's chamber of illness. The voices ceased. A moment later I heard a scuffle, and started toward the door. Just then a man threw it open, ran past me, and jumped on my father's bed. The nurse sprang after him, and caught hold of him. I saw the flashing of a knife, but did not see him strike my father. I could not stir; I could only scream with terror. He sprang from the bed, and rushed past me, out of the room, striking at every one in his way, except me."

"He afterward said he could not strike that young girl watching there by her father," remarked Mr. Fred Seward.

"I ran to the door," continued Fanny, "and saw Brother Fred standing in the hall, bathed in blood; his wife also seemed covered with blood; and my mother's night-dress was stained with it. They were trying to help Fred, and had become stained with his blood; though, at first, I thought the assassin had wounded them all. I ran back to my father's bed, but he was not in it. My feet slipped, and, looking down, I saw they slipped in blood flowing from my father's wounds; for, in the struggle, he had rolled from the bed to the floor, where he lay bathed in blood. The nurse helped him in bed, and told me to continue to apply ice-water while he ran for a doctor. I suppose he was not gone long, but it seemed very long to me, as I trembled with fear that my father and brother both were dying. Fred is still suffering terribly, and my mother died soon after,—the shock of that night having doubtless hastened her death."

The shock hastened the daughter's death, also. She tenderly loved her father, and gloried in his fame; and the terrible scenes she witnessed that fatal night were too dreadful for her delicate organization. She lingered through the following summer, and in the autumn was laid in her early grave,—one of the uncounted victims of the Great Assassination.

CLINET BLUFF.

The Champagne Vintage.

The *Wine Trade Review's* correspondent in Champagne writes:

"Since the first days of October the vintage has been in progress in some of the most forward of our vineyards. We may cite Ay, Dizy, Cumieres, Hautvillers, as well as some districts of the Marne of secondary importance, extending from Damery to Dormans. The fine sunny days of the early autumn did wonders for the grapes, which became healthy, plump, and of beautiful color, though not quite all that could be desired in point of sweetness. There has been but little eagerness to purchase, and in this respect the present year differs greatly from the last, when in some instances the entire produce of a vineyard was in a few hours disposed of, nearly a month before the gathering. The fact is that the expectations of the proprietors exceeded all limits. They seemed to dream of obtaining prices the most fabulous and fantastic. When a kilogramme of grapes fetches one franc, the price of the wine, with all expenses, comes to 425 francs per piece (200 litres.) The vignerons, however (one peck of those in the first-rate districts), demanded in the first instance three francs fifty cents the kilogramme. Such exorbitant pretensions stopped at first all transactions. A few days ago, however, at Vertus—a vine district of fair character, and one of those most spared by the frost—the price was fixed at 2f. the kilogramme, and some important sales was the result. Moreover, it was thought that this figure would serve in some sort as a basis for prices in still more esteemed vineyards. Now then proprietors have but little abated their pretensions, and purchases have been made of portions of the celebrated growths of Bouzy, Verzenay, Ay, Avize, Cramant, at prices varying from 800 francs to 1,000 francs the piece, and even more. As an approximate calculation I may say that for the first growth, 100 francs have been paid; for the second, from 600 francs to 650 francs, and for the third, from 330 francs to 400 francs the piece.

Everywhere the price is double the ordinary value. As regards quantity, this vintage will count in champagne as one of the saddest of the century. As to quality, I abstain from giving a decided judgment, but, according to the reports which reach me from various quarters, I fear a higher rank can not be accorded to it than that of the year 1872. Those merchants who, since the month of July last, have made considerable purchases of bottled wines, even at high prices, have made fortunate investments. In fine, considering the prices of the new wines and the increased cost of bottles, and of every material used in the champagne cellars, our wines must inevitably undergo soon a still further advance in price."

Wills.

The literature of wills is full of curious expressions of personal prejudice, often of the pettiest sort. There would seem to be more of tyranny than of affection in the will proved in 1862 of the Englishman who, in case his son Edward should wear mustaches, ordered that an estate devised to him should be given to his son William; and who likewise provided that if William should not be able to resist the mustache, his share should be given to Edward. This odd old British dislike to a French fashion is also to be noted in an appraiser and upholsterer who, by his will, gave the men he employed $50 each, "but to those who persist in wearing the mustache, $25 only." Another peculiar will, dated 1864, is that of the man who gave his wife $150 a year on condition that she should wear a widow's cap' failing which pious duty she was to get only $100. Another gentleman imperatively willed that his wife should not, after his decease, "offend artistic taste or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature by the exhibition of a widow's cap." In 1863 was proved the statement of Sir James South, the astronomer, giving a pocket chronometer each to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr. A. J. Stephens, "in the fullest confidence" he observes, "that they would respectively use and wear them in the same manner as I am in the habit of wearing my chronometer—namely, in my pantaloon pocket, properly so called." Why this servant should have despised the usual waistcoat pocket as a resting-place for a chronometer is yet a mystery.

LITERATURE.

Poems.

HONEY AND GALL: POEMS. By FRANCIS S. SALTUS. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Some honey—beautiful poetry—we find in this volume; but, sad to say, the gall predominates. The man who can pen a verse like the following will not make the world better by his writings:

My bride can love, but can betray
The day when not caressed,—
A caprice fills her breast:
I never doubted, yet I say,
Let woman's love be what it may,
I love my dog the best.

It may be the author will claim that in "Sans Cœur" he is merely describing a soulless, selfish man, and not himself; but he gives no sign that such is his intent. Hear him:

From power of love to power of purse,
From Childhood's fondest ties,
And from the cradle to the hearse,
Or from the skies,
Nothing in life is worth a curse,—
All lies.

The closing verse of the poem is simply a condensation of its entire spirit;

Death would I welcome with delight,
If my soul on its wing
Could change to viper's fangs in flight,
And could spring
On earth again—for snakes can bite
And sting.

Surely it were better for mankind if such things were never published. There always will be gall enough in the world to poison its happiness, without intensifying its power in the magic numbers of poetry.

Sir Henry Lawrence.

LIFE OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE. By the late Maj.-Gen. Sir HERBERT B. EDWARDES and HERMAN MERIVALE. Third Edition. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The record of the life of Sir Henry Lawrence really embraces a history of the actions and the rule of the English Government in India, say from 1827 to 1857, the time of his tragical death. During this period, there were wars almost without number, and one province after another was brought under English sway. In all these Sir Henry took a leading part, and proved himself one of the ablest Generals and wisest rulers England ever had in that vast Empire. Whatever oppressions Warren Hastings and others may have practiced, the results already reached show conclusively that our modern civilization has been vastly the gainer by British rule in India. Already a railway crosses the country from east to west, and most of the important cities have speedy communication with each other. Only two or three weeks ago we had a converted Brahmin in this city preaching the truths of our holy religion; and everything seems to give sure promise of the regeneration of India. The book before us will, therefore, be gladly received by the Christian public, and by intelligent readers of all classes.

Church and State.

CHURCH AND STATE IN THE UNITED STATES. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This book was written in Germany, for the purpose of making her people acquainted with the relations of the Church and State in the United States. Americans who have traveled in Europe will remember the difficulty they have had in regard to this subject. Foreigners can hardly be made to understand that the fundamental principle here is as stated by the author, that "Religion depends on the moral power of light and love, and not on the arm of the law;" that all the people are free to build churches, and to adopt their own creeds and forms of worship; and, according to our laws, when they are protected in the peaceable exercise of their worship, and in their rights of property in their corporate capacity, the duty of the State ends. As the statements are clear and comprehensive, the book will do great good wherever it finds its way in Europe, and, although less adapted to this country,—for all our people already understand the principles enumerated,—it can be read with profit here.

Cuba.

THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES. By A. GALLENGA. London: Chapman & Hall. New York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. Price, $2.25.

The publishers have imported a special edition of this work for use in this country. It is a timely as well as a comprehensive and valuable work. Just now the public will want exactly the kind of information it contains, viz.: a topographical description of the island; an account of its riches and resources; the history and character of its people; life in Havana; and, in fact, everything in regard to the island. Of its people the author says: "Cuba is a land of trembling and misgiving. The people are afraid of everybody and of themselves. They see difficulties and dangers besetting them on all sides, and they seem incapable of any resolution to grapple with them." They will be very likely to be in a still more anxious frame of mind when they hear how America regards their horrid butchery of the Captain, crew, and passengers of the ill-fated Virginius. All who want general and accurate information in relation to Cuba should send for this book.

Shakspeare.

THE VARIORUM SHAKSPEARE. Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Vol. 2. MACBETH. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Here we have the second volume of another splendid edition of the great dramatist. It is a large volume, of nearly 500 pages, all devoted to a single play. The notes, critical observations, different readings of the text, essays on the general scope of the play, the passions best exemplified by the characters, the matchless power and beauty that breathe throughout the tragedy, and all detailed with a minuteness and accuracy that appear to leave nothing to be desired by the ordinary reader or the most critical scholar. The paper and typography are excellent. When complete, this edition will be sure to find a place in every library of any considerable pretensions in the country.

Roman Law.

INTRODUCTION TO ROMAN LAW. By JAMES HADLEY, LL. D., Late Professor in Yale College, New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Every intelligent man knows that English and American jurisprudence is founded on Roman law. Hence a knowledge of the principles of that law, of the modes by which they were administered, and their effects upon the commerce and the social institutions of that vast Empire, are essential, not only to every lawyer, but to every well-informed American citizen. The book is composed of twelve lectures, orginally delivered to the students of Yale College. We fully indorse the opinion of President Woolsey, who says, in the preface: "As calculated to initiate young students into the mysteries of the Roman law, to diffuse a just idea of its preciseness of definition, and to broaden the foundation of legal study, they seem to possess peculiar merit."

Goethe.

THE STORY OF GOETHE'S LIFE. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The companions and the social habits of great authors must be known in order to a right understanding of their works. Especially is this true of great poets, whose most finished and characteristic productions are often inspired by the good or bad actions of those by whom they are surrounded. The work before us is just what it professes to be,—an account of the public, and, so far as it can now be known, the private, life of Germany's greatest poet. To understand the pathos and the power of his poems, one must know the people and the circumstances that inspired them. This information Mr. Lewes supplies. The literary public will be duly grateful for it.

The Best Reading.

HINTS ON THE SELECTION OF BOOKS, THE FOUNDATION OF LIBRARIES, &c., &c. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A very convenient book, and well adapted to the purposes for which it is issued. The list of authors on different subjects, with the prices of their books, will be found valuable even to those who have a very general acquaintance with literature.

Edwin Drood.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD: COMPLETE. By CHARLES DICKENS. Brattleboro, Vt.: T. P. James.

It is not necessary to tell the public that the last or heretofore unfinished part of the book, left so long by the great English novelist at his death, is claimed to be supplied through a medium, Mr. James, by the spirit of Mr. Dickens. In regard to the authentic portion of the book the public need no information or criticism; and, as to that supplied by the medium, we have no opinions to give, for it would lead to endless controversy. We dismiss the book by simply remarking that if, in this instance, the "spirits" have made the least approach to the ability and the style manifested by them while in this world, it is the first time their efforts have ever risen above the contempt of mankind.

A Quiet Life.

RECORDS OF A QUIET LIFE. By J. AUGUSTUS HARE. Revised for American readers by W. L. GAGE. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cook & Co.

A really excellent book, showing how a genuine Christian life can pervade the higher families of England, without an exhibition of any of those snobbish propensities so distasteful to American society. The book details the lives of the Hare family,—the interest centering largely in the ladies connected with them. One of them was Maria Lycester, the wife of Augustus Hare, and another, Catherine, was the mother of Dean Stanley. Taken together, the book will be found intensely interesting to the Christian public. It shows most clearly how our religion can adorn a quiet life, and make all its members happy; and how it can inspire its members also to achieve the highest and noblest purposes.

Higginson.

OLDPORT DAYS. By T. W. HIGGINSON. With Ten Heliotype Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The publishers have given the papers of one of America's most charming writers to the public in the very best style of their art. The paper and typography are really beautiful, and the illustrations are perfect. The quiet, easy-flowing language of Mr. Higginson makes one imagine that he is lounging in some cosy nook in Oldport,—still, by the way, miscalled Newport,—on some soft June evening. Yet they are to the life, and give the reader a very correct idea of winter and summer life at Newport. It is a most delightful book,—a real word-picture of one of the most lovely spots in America,—one in fact, that, in its own distinctive characteristics, has no superior anywhere.

Silver and Gold.

SILVER AND GOLD: AN ACCOUNT OF THE MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES. By ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Commissioner of Mining Statistics, etc., etc. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Mr. Raymond has given to the public a most valuable and exhaustive work. It not only specifies the location of the different mines, but the value of their ores and their annual yield of the precious metals, the means by which the mines can be reached, the machinery used in mining, and the best means of smelting the ores, and, in fact, about all that is known about mines and mining in this country up to the present year. It is a work which no one interested in any way in mining operations—we mean, of course, the mining of the precious metals—can afford to be without.

Intellectual Philosophy.

TEXT BOOK OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By J. T. MACCLINTOCK, D. D., President of Waterville College. Boston: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co. Chicago: Western News Co.

The author says he does not pretend to great originality in his work, but the principles of mental science are arranged in convenient form for a text-book. As no analysis we have time to give should induce its introduction as a text-book, we commend it to those who have charge of our higher institutions of learning for their careful consideration. The poet says:

The proper study of mankind is man;

and any work from so high an authority will certainly contribute to a right understanding of that subject.

A Society Novel.

THEY MET BY CHANCE; A SOCIETY NOVEL. By OLIVE LOGAN (Mrs. Wirt Sikes). New York: Adams, Victor & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The author has been long before the public, and her peculiar characteristics are well understood. She sketches American fashionable life with the pen of a keen observer of its faults and follies. Her materials are drawn from actual life, and her characters are described with a raciness and a piquancy that never fail to interest the reader. Whatever faults Olive Logan has, dullness will never be mentioned as one of them. Her admirers will, of course, at once read her book, and others can find how she writes by doing the same thing.

Court-Life.

OLD COURT-LIFE IN FRANCE. By FRANCES ELLIOT. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co. Chicago: Hadley Brothers.

The stories of this book represent almost every phase of the Court-life of France. They are told in graphic style, and really fascinate while they instruct the reader. The author asserts their perfect accordance with the facts of history, but they have all the charm of romance. They could only be true of the French Court and the French people. No other could ever exhibit such wonderful contrasts of character. Love and hate, virtue and vice, and, in fact, every other trait that marks the most active and restless nation on earth, are to be found fully illustrated in the work before us.

A Boy's Doings.

THE BOY WITH AN IDEA. By MRS. ELLIOTT. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A very enjoyable book, and one whose lessons should teach boys, by contrast, to keep out of scrapes, and to be careful what kind of an idea they follow. The hero of the story seems in no sense to have been a vicious boy; but his ideas led him into all kinds of ventures, some of them with very amusing results, while others were greatly annoying to those about him. John is, in fact, a genuine imp of mischief, most of which is innocent; but the results will teach all thoughtful boys to adopt ideas cautiously, and not to carry them out where they lead to danger.

Railways.

AMERICAN RAILROAD MANUAL: LOCATION, BRIEF HISTORY, COST, HARNESSES, OFFICERS, &C., &C., OF ALL THE RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES. Compiled and Edited by EDWARD VERNON. New York: American Railroad Manual Company, Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

This is the largest, and, if we mistake not, the best, railway-manual ever issued in this country. It embraces almost everything one wishes to know, or can know, in regard to our railways. It has, besides, maps of all the States, where the lines of all the roads are accurately put down. The cost, officers, earnings, and expenses are all stated, and put in tabular form for convenient reference.

Science.

POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS. By H. HELMHOLTZ, Professor of Physics in the University of Berlin. Translated by E. ATKINSON. With an Introduction by Prof. TYNDALL. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author has laid general readers under great obligations by putting the abstruse facts of science in a popular form. He has brought them within the comprehension of those whose pursuits or duties do not allow them to become practically acquainted with the great facts of science. The indorsement of Prof. Tyndall is all the work needs to command the confidence of the public. The illustrations are good and sufficiently numerous.

Lectures.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. From Phonographic Reports. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The book before us contains eleven lectures, embracing Mr. Beecher's second year's course at Yale. As might be expected, they are full of wit and wisdom, sparkling with the brightest thoughts and the noblest sentiments, and replete with incidents that have occurred during a long and most successful career,—all clothed in plain, sharp, graphic Saxon. It is a book that everybody can read with profit.

The Japanese Language.

JAPANESE-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY. By J. C. HEPBURN, M. D., LL. D. New York: A. D. Randolph & Co. Chicago: W. G. Holmes, 79 Madison street.

As we are not learned in the language of the Japs, we have no opinions to give as to the accuracy or the value of this work. The publishers have issued it in handsome style. Those wishing to study Japanese will doubtless be glad to get a work from a gentleman whose long residence in Japan has fully qualified him for the task he assumed.

Political Economy.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Professor of Political Economy in Williams College. Eleventh Edition. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This work of Prof. Perry has become a standard authority on the subject of which it treats. It has heretofore had the unqualified indorsement of THE TRIBUNE. In this edition many improvements have been made; and, take it all in all, Prof. Perry's book is one of the best works on the subject of Political Economy now before the public.

Classical Literature.

A HISTORY OF GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICAL LITERATURE. By the Rev. Mr. LAMAGE, Professor, etc., Notre Dame University, Indiana. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A small, but very excellent, text-book. The descriptions of the different kinds of literature, and the extracts from leading authors in each department, are brief; but sufficient as a means of reference. Larger volumes must of course be consulted where extended information is required.

England.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By EDITH THOMPSON. Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is a small, and therefore, from necessity, a brief work, but the editor vouches for its entire accuracy. It furnishes the student with a condensed outline of English history, which should be supplemented by larger and more elaborate works. It will be found, even by accomplished historians, convenient for reference.

Longfellow.

AFTERMATH. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

We might write a column of criticism on this last work of one of America's greatest poets, and make extracts showing the beauty and charming character of the poems; but this is unnecessary. The fame of Longfellow is worldwide, and certainly, among the readers of the TRIBUNE, an extended review of these poems is unnecessary.

Etiquette.

A MANUAL OF ETIQUETTE; WITH HINTS ON POLITENESS AND GOOD BREEDING. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This little manual does not contain the stiff rules, founded on the most refined selfishness, enunciated by Chesterfield; but those which are based upon the true principles of politeness. Every young man or young woman just entering society, and, in fact, most of them already in its leading circles, can study this little book with profit.

Morals of Manners.

MORALS OF MANNERS; OR, HINTS FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE. By MISS SEDGWICK. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A very valuable little book, giving in a pleasant way hints on good morals and good manners, which the young would do well to ponder and to practice. And, besides, nothing but an honest heart can contribute more to a young man's advancement than good manners.

South-Sea Idyls.

SOUTH-SEA IDYLS. By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

This work is a collection of stories and the experiences of the author, principally among the Sandwich Islands. They are told in that free and easy style peculiar to the writer. One can learn many facts in regard to the habits, manners, and customs of the every-day life of the people who dwell in those far-off islands, from the descriptions of Mr. Stoddard.

Mercantile Failures.

MERCANTILE FAILURES: THEIR CAUSES AND PREVENTIONS. By an Old Merchant, St. Louis Mercantile Company. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is a book which every merchant, and especially every young merchant, ought to read. The principles on which a business can be conducted safely and profitably, and those which, if followed, end in certain ruin, are so clearly and forcibly stated that a perusal of them cannot fail to do great good.

Education.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION. By Dr. KARL ROSENKRANZ, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Konigsberg. Translated by ANNA C. BRACKET. St. Louis: Gray & Baker. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is a cheap edition of the ripest thoughts of one of the ablest scholars of Germany on the subject of education, or rather on the profession and duties of the teacher while engaged in his noble work. Teachers will find much benefit in a perusal of the work.

Douglas Jerrold.

FIRESIDE SAINTS: MRS. CAUDLE'S BREAKFAST-TALK AND OTHER PAPERS. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is a collection of some of the best papers of the author. Literary readers need not be told that, for keen, biting sarcasm, sparkling wit, and pithy, sharp common sense, the writings of Douglas Jerrold take rank among the best in English literature. Just the thing for a leisure-hour on the rail or by the fireside.

Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA. Vol. 3. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. Philadelphia. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The issue of this beautiful edition of Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella" has been heretofore noticed in these columns. The volume before us is fully equal, in paper, typography, and in all respects, to the others. This is a very convenient and elegant edition.

Brave Hearts.

BRAVE HEARTS: AN AMERICAN NOVEL. By ROBERTSON GRAY. Illustrations by Darley, Beard, Stephens, and Kendrick. New York: J. B. Ford & Co., Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Decidedly a spicy and readable novel, mingling staid New England scenes with the reckless dash and wild adventure of border and California life. The characters are distinct, and the incidents well chosen and described in graphic style.

Cicero.

SELECT ORATIONS OF M. T. CICERO; WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR SCHOOLS. By ALBERT HARKNESS, LL. D., Professor of Brown University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. P. B. Hales, Agent, 117 and 119 Lake street.

The paper and typography of this book are good, and notes copious and to the purpose. It is commended to the attention of all classical teachers and scholars.

Travels.

OLD MERRY'S TRAVELS ON THE CONTINENT. With illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A sketchy and lively account of what Old Merry and his fellow-travelers saw while on a tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany. A book for children, from which they can learn many facts of interest.

Howard Glyndon.

SOUNDS FROM SECRET CHAMBERS. By LAURA C. REDDEN ("Howard Glyndon"). Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A collection of very beautiful poems, for which our literary readers will thank the author. In them she shows careful study and cultivated taste, of which any one will be convinced by reading them.

Fairy-Friends.

BIRDIE AND HIS FAIRY-FRIENDS: FOR LITTLE CHILDREN. By MARGARET T. CANBY. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: W. G. Holmes, 79 Madison street.

A very charming little book, full of pleasant stories for nurses and older brothers and sisters to read to little children.

Fenimore Cooper.

WING-AND-WING. By J. FENIMORE COOPER. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A cheap and very beautiful edition of one of Cooper's best known tales. His works need no commendation or analysis at our hands.

Gazetteer of the United States.

Messrs. Zeigler & McCurdy, No. 130 East Adams street, have in process of publication a Centennial Gazetteer of the United States. It will treat of their location, boundary, and extent; topographic variety, rivers, lakes, and entire water-system; climate and vegetation; population, in its number and ethnologic features; cities, in their number, rank, and percentage of increase; agriculture, its importance, extent, number devoted to it, how its interests are distributed, and upon what climatic and other natural laws it depends; manufactures, their growth, variety, capital invested, hands employed, and products turned out; mining, its location, importance, capital, hands, and products; commerce, our exports and imports, growth, character of commodities, values, countries we trade with, comparative statistics; railroads, telegraphs, and canals, their extent, distribution, capital invested, and importance as commercial media; education, our common-school systems, collegiate and higher schools, number of schools and colleges, number of pupils, non-attendants and illiterates, comparisons by States, number and extent of libraries, number and character of newspapers and periodicals; Government, constitutional history, legislative, judicial, and executive branches, their intent, subdivisions and functions, with varied and valuable department statistics and histories; national history, a resume of salient events and departures, the great landmarks indispensable to the statesman, editor, and student; an outline of the respective Administrations, their political significance, etc. This is followed by the Gazeteer, or Encyclopædia proper, which is alphabetically arranged. It treats each State in detail; its location, extent, boundary, topography, population, rivers, lakes, climate, etc., etc.

Missouri Agriculture.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the eighth volume of the Reports of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, from the Hon. John F. Wellandy, Secretary. It makes a splendid showing for that noble State.

Insurance.

We acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of the Insurance Department of the State of New York for the last year, from O. W. Chapman, Esq. It is a valuable document.

Books Received.

The following books are on our table, and possibly may receive more attention hereafter:

PENRUDDOCKE. By HAMILTON AIDE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

UNDER THE SURFACE. By EMMA M. CONNELAN. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

OUT OF THE SWEET SOLITUDE: POEMS. By ELEANOR C. DONNELLY. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

THE WOOING O'T: A NOVEL. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

QUIXSTAR: A NOVEL. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

THE HEIRESS IN THE FAMILY. By Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIEL. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

UNDER LOCK AND KEY: A STORY. By T. W. SPRIGHT. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ATHOL. By M. R. H. New York: Pott, Young & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

MIRIAM MONFORT. By the Author of "The Household of Bouverie." New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

BRESSANT: A NOVEL. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBERREVIL. By Miss MULHOLLAND. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

WANDERINGS OF A VAGABOND: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Edited by JOHN MORRIS. New York: Published by the Author.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? A NOVEL OF EVERY-DAY LIFE; and ONLY A WOMAN. By OTOE MORROE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

LOST GIP. New York: Dodd & Mead.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE; OR, RADCLIFFE RICH AND HIS PATIENTS. By ELIJAH KELLOGG. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A GOOD MATCH. By AMELIA PERRIER. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Periodicals Received.

Popular Science Monthly for December. D. Appleton & Co., New York. Contents: "Radicalism, Conservatism, and the Transition of Institutions," by Herbert Spencer; "Furs and Their Wearers," by James H. Partridge; "Correlation of Vital with Chemical and Physical Forces," by Joseph Le Conte; "Heredity and Race-Improvement," by Fernand Papillon; "Haskel's Monera," by Aime Schneider; "A New Method with the Brain," by Prof. Ferrier; "Mars, by the Latest Observations," from the French of Camille Flammarion; "Tennyson and Botany," by J. Hutchison; "Water Parasites to Blood," from the French of Dr. N. Joly; "The Requirements

A CHAPTER OF GOSSIP.

Extracts from Maunsell B. Field's "Memories of Many Men."

King Bomba, Lucien Murat, Thackeray, Macaulay, Sam Houston, Mike Walsh, Dickens, Lincoln, Chase.

From Harper's Magazine for December.

BOMBA.

King Bomba, of Naples, was a first-class specimen of disreputable royalty. He was obese, vulgar, and filthy to the eye, and was said to be the most ill-bred man in Europe; but of this I had no personal opportunity to form an opinion. Among other stories that were circulated about him was the following: It was said that soon after his second marriage a court ball was given at the palace in honor of the event. The Queen had been dancing and the King pretended to conduct her to a chair; but just as she was about sitting down he withdrew it, so that she came in confusion to the floor. In her mortification, she turned upon him and said, "When I married you I supposed that I was marrying a King, whereas I find that I have married a lazzarone!" Whereupon, by way of climax, he slapped her face before the whole assembly!

IRVING AND DICKENS.

I never saw Mr. Washington Irving betray any excitement but once in my life, and that was upon an occasion when I dined with him in Madrid. The name of Dickens happened to be introduced, and he became very heated in telling me about his relations with that author. Finally he could no longer contain himself, and jumping from his seat, he walked up and down the floor in great apparent agitation. He told me that he had corresponded with Dickens long before they ever met. That both from his writings and his letters he had formed the highest conception of his personal character. That under these circumstances Dickens arrived at New York, and he, Irving, called upon him at the Astor House. That immediately after sending in his card he was invited to Mr. Dickens' parlor, and, as he entered the room, that gentleman met him, napkin in hand. He had been dining, and the table was covered with a vulgar profusion of food, and the table-cloth was stained with gravy and wine. Wringing his hand, Dickens' first salutation was, "Irving, I am delighted to see you! What will you drink, a mint-julep or a gin cocktail?" "The idea of inviting me to drink mint juleps and cocktails!" naively exclaimed Mr. Irving. He found Dickens outrageously vulgar—in dress, manners, and mind. And none of us young people were then more incensed against him for his "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" than was the gentle Goldsmith of American literature.

LUCIEN MURAT AND JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

In the spring of the year 1848 I made a flying trip to Europe for the benefit of my health. We had a delightful passage, to which the agreeableness of my fellow-passengers largely contributed. One of the most pleasing and entertaining of them was Prince Lucien Murat, next to whom I accidentally happened to occupy a seat at table. He was going to France, to derive what advantage he could from the revolution of the previous February. I found him a most good-humored, jovial companion, possessing withal a good deal of a certain kind of wit and shrewdness. He was extremely careless about his person, a voracious feeder, and the most formidable snorer I ever met. Unfortunately for me, his state-room was directly opposite mine, and, as he always slept with his door open, I enjoyed the full benefit of the terrific noises he made in his sleep. More than once, after lying awake for hours, I used, in sheer desperation, to hurl my boots at his berth, which rather forcible protest he always took very amiably. His proportions were already of the Daniel Lambert order, but they increased considerably afterward. The last time I saw him was in the year 1855, at Paris. He was then in full uniform, and covered with orders and decorations; and the brilliancy of his attire, united to the prodigiousness of his person, made him a sight to behold. What changes his fortunes have undergone! To be elevated from a sort of New Jersey squatter to be a member of the Imperial family of France, with at one time a squint at the throne of Naples, again to sink to the position of an offshoot of an outcast dynasty!

The Prince used to wear upon his head a very old, dirty, and dilapidated soft felt hat, which in its best estate could hardly have been ornamental. Apropos of this hat, he told me that, before he left home, his wife, who remained in this country to await events, insisted that he should procure a proper black hat as soon as he reached town; that unless he would promise to do so she declined to accompany him here and see him off. That he told her he could not afford the extravagance, and, if she imposed so unreasonable a condition upon giving him her company to New York, she might stay in New Jersey. He had with him the famous white plume which used to distinguish his father upon the field of battle, or rather the whalebone remains of it, the feathers having long ago fallen victims to time and the moths.

He had acquired a great and somewhat unenviable reputation in New Jersey as a horse-jockey. It was said that he would start off from home for a journey upon the back of a sorry Rosinante, and return, after an absence of several weeks, driving a stylish pair of horses before an elegant carriage, the whole being the result of a series of successful *swaps*. He possessed a great natural taste for mechanics, and, from his conversation, seemed to consider Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, the greatest genius of the age.

I was very much amused with a conversation I had with him one afternoon about his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte. I well remembered the ex-King, for as a child I had spent several years as a boarder at the school of the brothers Peugnet, in New York, distinguished officers of the Grand Army, at whose house Joseph was a frequent Sunday visitor. I will try to repeat what the Prince said, as nearly as I can recollect it, in his own words:

"My uncle Joseph was a very estimable man, with one great weakness—his excessive and ridiculous affectation of philosophy and martyrdom. He had been King of Spain; and yet he had become resigned to live in obscurity in a republic! He used to bore me to death with this nonsense, until one day I lost my patience and almost my temper. 'I am weary of these absurd pretensions,' I said to him. 'You are not half the philosopher I am. Compare for a moment our respective fates. You were born a miserable Corsican peasant. You happened to have a brother who possessed more brains than are frequently allotted to mankind. He grasped the sceptre of the world, and elevated you to the rank of a sovereign. You had not a very quiet time of it in your exalted position, it is true, and you were soon compelled to descend from it. But you came to the ground unharmed—with not a feather ruffled; and while your illustrious brother was completing his destiny on a barren rock in the midst of a distant ocean, you retired in safety to this charming place, where you are living like a Prince, surrounded by all the refinements of life, with the comfortable income of sixty thousand dollars per annum. I, on the contrary, was born on the steps of a throne. My father was shot in Italy; I was condemned to a like fate at Gibraltar; I escaped with extreme difficulty, and with nothing but my life; I got to America, and have been ever since a poor New Jersey farmer. And I take things as they come, without even imagining that I have cause for complaint. To say nothing of martyrdom, I am a hundred times more a philosopher than you are.'"

THACKERAY.

I was one day walking up the avenue of the Champs Elysees when I met Mr. Thackeray, the author, whom I had last seen in America. He joined me, and we had proceeded some distance when he recognized a young gentleman on the other side of the street. The stranger, a tall and uncommonly handsome person, immediately crossed over to meet him, and I stepped aside. I overheard Thackeray ask him what had brought him to Paris. He answered that he had come for pleasure. "And have you found it?" drawled Thackeray, with a slight sneer in his voice, as if pleasure, as a pursuit, was an unworthy object for any man's ambition. When they parted, and Thackeray again took my arm, he said to me, "Of course you know the gentleman with whom I was just speaking?" I answered that I did not. "You don't mean to tell me," he continued, "that you, who have been so much in London, don't know who he is?" I assured him that I had no recollection that I had ever before met the gentleman. "Why, that," he said, "is the Marquis of Farintosh." "And who is the Marquis of Farintosh?" I pursued. "Why, the Marquis of Bath, of course," he replied. This led to a conversation about several other characters in his books. He told me that his own mother was the prototype of Helen Pendennis, but that the copy fell very far short of the original. He also told me who had sat for the portrait of Harry Foker, but all the town knows about that.

I then remarked to him that he must have known intimately many French families of the best class—that his French characters were more accurately and delicately drawn than those of any other English writer whom I had ever read—and to this opinion I still adhere. He assured me that, on the contrary, he had never in his life been intimate in a single French family. This is very surprising, for he has exhibited in his books the most profound knowledge of the nature of the French, as well as of their manners, and he has described the former and depicted the latter with the most wonderful skill, and without any false deductions or tendency to caricature.

MACAULAY.

It was at about this time that I received an invitation to breakfast with Mr. Macaulay, who was not yet elevated to the peerage, at his chambers in the Albany. I found him a bluff, downright sort of person, not at all like my preconceived ideal of the author of the essay on Milton. I am not quite sure whether he was or was not at that time in the ministry. Our breakfast was tete-a-tete, and my host did all the talking. He had no "brilliant flashes of silence," as Sydney Smith remarked of him upon another occasion. We were together about an hour and a half, and most of the conversation turned upon the institutions of this country, and their probable future fate. Mr. Macaulay shocked me by prophesying with the utmost confidence that slavery was certain to break up our Government within ten years from that time, and that in no very distant future two divided confederacies would, by their own weight and from the operation of other causes, drop into half-a-dozen broken States, with military despotisms ruling over them. This was an extraordinary prediction to an American ear in the year 1856. At that time we none of us thought of the possibility of an impending crisis. Slavery brought us to a civil war in even less time than the limit of Macaulay's prophecy. He was mistaken in foreseeing a dissolution of the Union as immediately involved in the struggle which that institution provoked. And it is to be hoped that he was equally in error in his vaticinations in respect to our more ultimate fate. I tried to persuade him to reduce what he had said to writing, and to permit it to be read before the New York Historical Society; but he declined, excusing himself on account of his overwhelming engagements.

He spoke to me of the Chartist demonstration in 1848, and told me that the number of the disaffected collected on Kennington Common, which had been popularly supposed at the time not to fall short of 30,000 or 40,000, did not, in fact, exceed 7,000. He said that the Government had resorted to the photograph in order to accurately estimate the number; that, knowing the area of the common and computing the number of people who could stand in it side by side, and possessing a picture showing to what extent the space was covered with human beings and in what closeness of proximity they stood, they were thus enabled to determine how many there were.

SAM HOUSTON.

Gen. "Sam" Houston, United States Senator from Texas, was physically a magnificent specimen of manhood. His dress was extravagantly outre, suggestive of both the frontiersman and the Indian. He possessed a great mind and a great heart, and his many peculiarities were harmless and endearing rather than repulsive. His courtesy to women was remarkable, and he never addressed one otherwise than as *lady*. "Good morning, lady," was his invariable salutation to any fair friend whom he met at the breakfast-table or elsewhere during the earlier hours of the day. He resided at Willard's when in Washington, and although his room was replete with the appliances of civilized life, he discarded, or pretended to discard, the use of many of them. Buffalo robes were spread upon the carpet, and upon these he slept in preference to using the bed. He had a printed poster upon the wall bearing the words, "My hour for retiring is 9 o'clock." This was a silent monition to visitors to withdraw when that hour arrived. But it was the popular belief that the restless old warrior was in the habit almost nightly of pacing the floor until the small hours of the morning before he sought repose upon his extemporized couch of skins.

MIKE WALSH.

The eccentric, able, honest, and cynical "Mike" Walsh was then a member of the House of Representatives from New York. Mike was the perpetrator of many practical jokes which furnished subjects for Washington gossip. A fellow-member of the House, whose private avocation was that of a hotel proprietor, rose to make his elaborately prepared maiden speech. As he proceeded, Mike, whose seat was distant from his, would, at every pause, call out in his deep bass voice, loud enough to be heard by those in his immediate neighborhood, but not so loud as to reach the orator's ear, "John, a pitcher of ice-water to No. 122!" "William, answer the bell of 139!" etc., etc. Upon the same fellow-member he played the rather rough joke of sending him an invitation, in the name of the President, to dine at the Executive Mansion. That there might be no occasion for an answer, the invitation was only delivered an hour before the time appointed for dinner. The victim, suspecting nothing, arrayed himself in evening dress, and started for the White House. He was closely followed by Mike and half a dozen of his cronies whom he had let into the secret, for the purpose of witnessing the discomfiture of the unexpected guest. As the President had happened to go to Baltimore that very afternoon, this discomfiture was complete. Whether the then somewhat unsophisticated sufferer ever discovered or not who had played this "Heathen-Chinee" trick upon him, I am not aware.

DICKENS AGAIN.

In the spring of the year 1843 I was returning North after spending the winter in Cuba and New Orleans. I stopped a day or two at Cincinnati for the purpose of visiting an old college friend. Upon my arriving there my friend informed me that Mr. Charles Dickens was in town, and was to hold a levee or reception at his hotel that morning. He was going to it, and asked me to accompany him. At that time I had the admiration, almost hero-worship, for Dickens which was common to all young men in this country immediately after the publication of his earlier works. I therefore readily accepted the invitation, and we were soon in the presence of the distinguished novelist. There were not many persons in the room when we entered. Immediately behind us followed a small English gentleman of subdued and timid manners. Mr. Dickens was standing in front of the fireplace, with his coat-tails under his arms, gorgeously gotten up, and covered with velvet and jewelry. Mrs. Dickens was lounging upon a sofa at the further end of the room. We were duly presented by an usher, or master of ceremonies, and after exchanging a few words with the author of *Pickwick*, retired to give place to the little Englishman who was behind us. Upon being introduced this gentleman deferentially remarked, "I had the pleasure to meet you, Mr. Dickens, at Mr. Lover's, in ——shire, two years ago." Mr. Dickens looked him steadily in the face for a minute, and then answered, in a loud voice, "I never was there in my life!" "I beg your pardon," replied his interlocutor, overcome with confusion; "it was at such and such a season of the year, and so and so was there at the same time." Mr. Dickens again gave him a withering look, and, after a pause, repeated in a still more elevated tone, "I tell you, sir, I never was there in my life!" Here Mrs. Dickens interposed, and, addressing her husband, said, "Why, Charles, you certainly were there, and I was there with you. Don't you remember such and such an occurrence?" Mr. Dickens glanced at her, almost fiercely, and, advancing a step or two, with his right hand raised, fairly shouted, "I *tell* you I never was there in my life!" I had never been so disenchanted in all my days. The unfortunate Englishman withdrew without another word, and I and my friend retired disgusted. I then, for the first time, reluctantly apprehended the fact that a man may be a great author without being a gentleman—a conclusion which I have frequently seen verified in my more mature years.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Seward told me the story of the Emancipation Proclamation, and, as he related it, it was strikingly illustrative of Mr. Lincoln's unerring and rapid perception of the popular will. Months before it was issued, it was the subject of constant discussion at the meetings of the Cabinet. Day after day, the most earnest and acrimonious debates took place in relation to the propriety or impropriety of the President issuing such a proclamation. While an attentive listener to these discussions of his Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln did not take an active part in them. So much was this the case that several of his advisers were very uncertain as to what his ultimate determination upon the subject would be. So bitter did the controversy grow that it resulted, after a time, not only in a breach of personal, and to some extent even official, relations between certain of the Cabinet officers, but eventually even in a prolonged discontinuance of Cabinet meetings. During the interregnum matters which had been usually discussed and disposed of at such meetings had to be settled by interdepartmental correspondence. One of the other Secretaries, with the obvious purpose of *annoying*—I use a mild word—Mr. Chase, addressed a very important official communication directly to me, ignoring the head of the Department. This condition of things lasted until one day Mr. Seward received an autograph letter from the President requesting him to attend, without fail, a meeting of the Cabinet which he proposed to hold on the morrow. All the other Secretaries received similar letters, and not one of them knew or entertained any confident conjecture about the particular purpose for which they were called together. At the appointed time Mr. Lincoln waited until they were all assembled, having been unusually reticent to the first comers. He then addressed them somewhat as follows: "Gentlemen, I have asked you to come here that I may have the opportunity to read to you *a proclamation* which I am about to issue. Before, however, proceeding to read it, I desire to say that not only do I not *invite* any discussion about the propriety or impropriety of its issue, but that I am *unwilling to listen* to any. My mind is made up. On the contrary, as to matters of form, I wish that you all make any suggestions that may occur to you." He then drew from his pocket a manuscript, and to the amazement of some, if not of all there assembled, proceeded to read the *Emancipation Proclamation*. When he had finished, for awhile nobody spoke. Mr. Seward was the first to break the silence, and to recommend a verbal alteration. Mr. Lincoln adopted it without a word of objection. Other gentlemen suggested further changes. Mr. Lincoln accepted them all without discussion. When nobody had any more suggestions to make, the meeting broke up and the Ministers dispersed. The next day the emancipation from slavery of four millions of human beings in the United States was published to the world! Mr. Lincoln had waited until the people were ripe for it, and what he had first looked upon as inopportune, he had at last considered expedient and necessary.

CHASE.

We all remember the movement that was made, previous to Mr. Lincoln's second nomination at Baltimore, to bring Mr. Chase forward as a competing candidate. That Mr. Chase was himself in no wise reluctant cannot be denied, although I know that he all along doubted that such a movement had any chance of success. In those days he failed to appreciate Mr. Lincoln at his true value, as, I think, Mr. Lincoln failed to appreciate him. Indeed, it would be impossible to imagine two men more unlike and having fewer points of contact. Mr. Lincoln, at least, was entirely deficient in what the phrenologists call *reverence*. No man who ever lived could be in his presence and *dominate* him, as the French express it. There is a certain sort of intellectual atmosphere different from, if not higher than, that in which he moved, and he troubled himself very little about it, or about those who dwelt in it. At any rate, he instinctively conceded nothing of superiority to anybody, and often failed to comprehend those whose mental plane was different from his own. Mr. Chase honestly felt his superiority to Mr. Lincoln in some respects, and could not be reconciled to his undignified manners and strange ways. While the movement to bring Mr. Chase forward as a Presidential candidate was being agitated, a United States Senator, who actively participated in it, one day came into my office in a towering rage. Striking his fist upon my desk, he said to me that he considered Chase the ——est (using a very strong expletive) fool in the world. He then went on to tell me that he and others had been unsuccessfully laboring with the Secretary to induce him to issue a "cotton permit" to somebody precisely as he would issue one to any respectable person, only that the profits were to be applied in the interest of his nomination instead of going into private pockets. There was an amount of principle and delicacy involved in Mr. Chase's refusal which the Senatorial mind utterly failed to appreciate.

When speaking of Mr. Chase's Presidential aspirations, I am reminded, as Mr. Lincoln used to say, of a little story. When I first went to Washington the Secretary occupied for his office a room on the south side of the Treasury Building, with a beautiful outlook down the Potomac. Soon afterward it was proposed that he should remove to certain elaborately-ornamented and elegantly furnished rooms on the west side of the building, which had been arranged for his occupation by Mr. Mullett, the architect of the department. Mr. Chase had consented to make the change, but after the new rooms were ready he delayed removing. Several times he appointed a day to do so, but when the time had come he had changed his mind. One afternoon, while he was still hesitating, I was standing with him at one of the windows of the largest of the new rooms, which faced the Executive Mansion. Turning to me, he asked me to assign one sufficient reason why he should change his quarters. I told him that there was at least one obvious advantage in the exchange, and that was that if he should come to these offices he would be able to *always keep his eye upon the White House!*

Mr. Chase was a man of an extremely nervous temperament, and he would sometimes be very violent, and occasionally even unjust, while swept by a gale of passion. On one occasion Senator Fessenden came into my room in a terrible rage, occasioned by a scolding which he had received from the Secretary. Gov. Brough, of Ohio, visited Washington in the year 1864, and being an experienced railroad man, and familiar with the cost of transportation, explained to Mr. Chase the fearful extravagance of the Quartermaster's Department in the West. Mr. Stanton, unfortunately for himself, happened to come into the Secretary's room shortly after the Governor had left it, when he received such a verbal castigation at the hands of Mr. Chase as few men would have ventured to inflict upon the great War Secretary. What was more remarkable, however, he bore it with great meekness. But Mr. Chase was always just after the moment of anger had passed, and knew how to be magnanimous.

LINCOLN'S JOKES.

I was once in Mr. Lincoln's company when a sectarian discussion arose. He himself looked very grave, and made no observation until all the others had finished what they had to say. Then, with a twinkle of the eye, he remarked that he preferred the Episcopalians to every other sect, because they are equally indifferent to a man's religion and his politics.

It happened that at one time a blockade-runner going out of Charleston harbor was captured, and on board of her were found certain dispatches from the Spanish Consul in that city for his own Government. These dispatches were very improperly opened by the captor, and then forwarded to the State Department at Washington. Mr. Seward, immediately after he received them, sent for the Spanish Minister, Mr. Tassara, and, with expressions of great regret that the envelopes had been tampered with, offered him the dispatches. The Minister, highly indignant, declined to receive them. Then Mr. Seward proposed to forward them to their destination through the medium of our own agents. This proposition was equally unacceptable, and the Secretary of State was at a loss what to do. He shortly afterward explained the difficulty to the President, whom it reminded of a "little story." "When I lived in Indiana," he said, "there resided very near us an old negro known as 'Uncle Josh.' He was a very pious darkey, but was so infirm that it was impossible for him to go to the neighboring school-house to listen to any itinerant preacher who might happen to discourse there on a Sunday. However, in order to make up as far as possible for his own inability to attend, he always compelled his grandchildren to go; and they were required not only to recollect the text, but also to be able to give the old man some account of the sermon. On one occasion a Methodist came and preached. He told the congregation that there were two kinds of people in this world, Methodists and Baptists; that the Methodists followed a road that led to heaven, and the Baptists one that led to hell. The next Sunday there presented himself a hard-shell Baptist who had heard about the sermon of his Methodist brother. He told his auditors that it was true that there were two kinds of people in the world, Methodists and Baptists, and that they followed different roads; but that it was the *Baptist* road that led to heaven, and the *Methodist* road that led to hell. When old Uncle Josh heard this he scratched his wool, and said: 'Each one says that there are only two roads, and that his own leads to heaven, and the other to hell. Well, this old nigger will go across lots!' Seward, you will have to go across lots!"

SONG.

'Twas the bright, golden birth of a fair Summer's day
When the dark clouds of night had vanished away,
And the glow of the sunshine fell softly and played
On hillside and valley, on thicket and glade.

The gentle wind stirred with its amorous breath
The wild flowers that dotted the sunny brown heath,
And kissed as it passed, in its frolicsome glee,
The dew-drops that sparkled on leaflet and lea.

There was beauty and love in the rosy-hued sky,
And the streams rippled past with a soft lullaby;
Meadow and upland looked blooming and fair,
And Summer's bright roses sweet-scented the air.

The little birds caroled their ditties above,
They sang to their mates a sweet lyric of love;
As I listened with joy to the musical strain,
There came to my mem'ry happy visions again.

There came back a morn—oh! long years ago,—
I scarcely can number them, time passes so;
Then my hair was unfrosted by the winter of years,
And my brow was unwrinkled by sorrows and cares.

There came back a morn, by the silvery Lee,
When we wandered together, my Norah and me;
I told her my love as we walked by its tide,
And vowed in the future to make her my bride.

But, alas! all the joys of that dear time are fled,
All the hopes of my young heart lie withered and dead;
The green leaves of Summer have long ceased to grow,
And nothing is left but the desolate snow.

CHICAGO. JAMES LAVALLIN.

THE DUKE OF ALVA.

A Spanish Butcher Three Hundred Years Ago.

How He Ruled the Netherlands—Slaughter by Wholesale.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Until the Cuban trouble dies out in smoke or ends in flame, the name of the iron-hearted soldier, who is inseparably associated with the terrible ordeal through which the Netherlands passed from Spanish slavery to Dutch independence, will drop from innumerable lips and innumerable pens, and serve as a rallying cry for those who hope the massacre of American citizens on board the Virginius may transform the Queen of the Antilles into an American island. Nearly 300 years have elapsed since Alva went to his grave; but in every struggle between liberty and oppression his uneasy ghost has seemed to burst the portals of the tomb and stalk abroad as a reminder of that

DARK AND DISMAL ERA

when a long-suffering people, goaded into madness by more than devilish tyranny, rose against an empire which then overshadowed the world, and struck the blow which made republican governments possible. How strange it is that to-day the memory of this man, who so long ago turned to a little heap of coffin-dust, should assist in rousing the wrath of a great nation which had no existence while he lived, and set in motion influences which may sooner or later snatch from Spain the last of her once magnificent colonial possessions! Neither Alva nor his master dreamed that the horrible work which the one did at the bidding of the other would be handed down as an awful legacy to generation after generation, and enveloped both in a halo of imperishable infamy. Dead they are, but their deeds live after them,—burned, as it were, with a hot iron into the world's heart, there to remain until "the last syllable of recorded time."

FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO,

Duke of Alva, was born in Spain in 1508. He sprang from a race of soldiers—himself destined to be the greatest soldier of them all. His family claimed descent from the old Byzantine Emperors, and one of his ancestors—a Palæologus—conquered Toledo, and added the name of that city to his own and his descendants' title. The father of the subject of our sketch was killed in an encounter with the Turks, and the son grew up with a determination to avenge his death and carve out fame and fortune with his sword. He may almost be said to have leaped from the cradle into the saddle, for at an age when other boys are amusing themselves with toys and trifles he was studying the art of war, and was already an adept in every manly and military exercise. When he entered the army is not known, but it is certain that at 16 he fought at the battle of Fontarabia, and at 22 accompanied Charles V. in his campaign against the Turks. It was in this campaign that his cool courage, precocious wisdom, and remarkable genius attracted the attention of a monarch who had a rare faculty for discovering what was in a man; and henceforward Charles and the young Fernando

WERE INSEPARABLE.

It is told of him at this period—and it is about the only symptom of the gentler passion he ever manifested—that he rode from Hungary to Spain on horseback for no other purpose than to enjoy a brief interview with the bride he had left behind. In 1535 he was with Charles in the expedition against Tunis; in 1546-47 he commanded the forces arrayed against the Smalcaldian league, and achieved great distinction at the siege of Muhlberg, where he won a splendid victory over his antagonists. In 1554 he was attached to the suite of Philip—then Crown Prince—and joined him on the visit to England which resulted in his marriage to Queen Mary. When Philip by the abdication of his father became King, Alva was appointed Generalissimo of the army in Italy, and waged that

FAMOUS WAR AGAINST POPE PAUL IV.

which created such vast scandal among the faithful. At the conclusion of hostilities,—which had all gone in favor of the Spaniards,—Alva proceeded to Rome, kissed the feet of the Pontiff whose territories he had overrun and whose troops he had vanquished, and obtained an absolution which must have stuck somewhat in the throat of the holy personage who gave it.

When Charles abandoned the care of State for the sacred calm of the secluded monastery of Yuste, he recommended Alva to Philip in the strongest possible terms, and urged his employment wherever and whenever a steady brain and a relentless arm were needed. We have seen that Philip followed this advice in the Italian difficulty; he was now to follow it in a much more important matter, and on a stage where the mightiest actors were to figure for nearly eighty years, and where Spain was to receive those wounds which have reduced her once imperial sway to such insignificant dimensions that she is hardly able to maintain her own nationality.

SPANISH DECADENCE BEGAN

with the rebellion in the Netherlands. That rebellion was the cancer which slowly but surely has eaten the life out of the dominion which once embraced the choicest portions of the Old World and the New,—a dominion which has had no equal since Rome lost the sceptre of the earth.

It is impossible, of course, in the columns of a newspaper to give even the briefest summary of those events which produced a revolt in provinces hitherto enthusiastically loyal to Spain. Enough for our present purpose to say that this revolt was not so much against Spanish authority as against the Spanish Inquisition, and that the Netherlands threw off the yoke because Philip II. steadily adhered to his favorite motto: "Better not to reign at all than to reign over heretics." Up to the moment when the people of the seven provinces finally and forever repudiated their allegiance to Spain, they could have been reconciled to their sovereign by a simple proclamation on his part of liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. This was the ultimatum which William of Orange announced, and which Philip refused; and this was the pivot upon which turned those events that, long after William and Philip had gone, ushered in and confirmed the Dutch Republic,

Margaret of Parma, as Regent of the Netherlands, had failed to crush the budding insurrection, and being a woman—though one of the most masculine of her sex—was too merciful to inaugurate the policy which Philip had resolved to put in force. He did not have far to look for a man who could enforce that policy without fear and without remorse. Alva was a

READY AND A WILLING TOOL,

and if the planet had been searched for a person to do Satan's bidding in Satanic style, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo would have distanced all competitors. He was then 59 years old, tall, straight, with small, round head, keen, glittering eyes, heavy nose, thin lips, and an iron-gray beard, which, divided into two long tufts, fell upon his breast. His nerves were steel; he was as incapable of fatigue as of forgiveness; he had no appetite except for blood, and went about his bloody business as quietly and dispassionately as the professional butcher who puts his knife to the throats of dumb brutes. Though the very incarnation of cruelty he was seldom angry, and certainly never allowed anger to disturb his judgment or interfere with his appointed task. As a machine for systematic murder, the annals of mankind do not furnish his equal. He stands alone and above all other murderers—

A COLOSSAL CRIMINAL,

before whom all other criminals may hide their diminished heads.

Alva sailed from Carthagena May 18, 1567. His army consisted of 10,000 picked veterans seasoned in a hundred battles, and fit servants for such a master. They were perfectly equipped, and, in order to prevent those disorders so prejudicial to military discipline, a corps of 2,000 of the *demi-monde*, regularly enlisted and paid, accompanied them on their march. France, having refused passage through her territories, Alva proceeded to Genoa, and from thence made his way over the Alps, through Savoy, Burgundy, and Lorraine, and entered the Netherlands without opposition. In that unhappy country there was but one man who knew what was coming. William of Orange comprehended the mission of Alva, and, being powerless to offer effective opposition, retired into Germany. Before his departure, he urged Egmont and Horn, his associates in resistance to Spanish rule, to leave the place which was soon to become an immense slaughter-pen. They could not, and would not, believe there was any real danger, or that their monarch intended any harm to those who still considered themselves his faithful subjects. William begged, implored, and prayed them to fly before it was too late. They refused—and so walked blindfold to their doom.

The Regent soon found that, though not formally superseded, the supreme authority had been transferred to Alva, and, after many useless protests to Philip, retired from office and made room for the Viceroy, who had brought with him hundreds of death-warrants which the King had signed in blank and left him the pleasant duty of filling up. His first work was to establish in Brussels what he called "The Council of Troubles," but what the world has called from that day to this

"THE COUNCIL OF BLOOD."

The whole judiciary of the Netherlands was engaged in this one tribunal. Its members were appointed by Alva, he himself was President, and all its edicts required his sanction. He sanctioned every edict which carried death and confiscation of property with it; he vetoed every edict which released a prisoner who had ever raised his voice against the Inquisition, or who was rich enough to be worth robbing and murdering. Catholics, as well as Protestants, were brought before the Council of Blood, and, without scarcely the form of a trial, dismissed to the scaffold or the stake. They were not condemned singly, but in droves of 20, 50, and 100. The names were read over, the charges stated, and the verdict rendered. So regular was the routine of butchery that it is said one of the Judges, the infamous Hessel, used to go sound asleep while the court was in session, and when awakened to give his vote on a case which he had never heard, would always exclaim, "To the gallows! to the gallows!"

EGMONT AND HORN

were among the first to taste the tender mercies of the Prince who prided himself upon being ever "mild, benignant, and placable." Philip had given Alva special orders to seize those leaders at the earliest opportunity and execute them whenever it was most convenient. They were invited to a banquet in Brussels. Egmont was arrested while walking arm in arm with Alva, and Horn a few minutes later in another apartment of the palace. Both were beheaded in the grand square of the city, June 5, 1568—Alva looking on from a neighboring window, and, as soon as the axe had fallen, dispatching a courier to Madrid with the welcome tidings that two brave and honest noblemen, whose only crime was devotion to the cause of a downtrodden people, had been "suitably punished for their iniquitous behavior."

When Egmont and Horn had been dismissed, the machinery of massacre redoubled its speed. Agents were sent into the remotest towns and villages of the Netherlands with instructions to bring all suspected persons—that is, heretics, rebels, and the rich—at once to Brussels. There the Blood Council took charge of them; Vargas accused; old Hessel shouted, "To the gallows!" Alva said, "Amen," and they were swept out of sight by the hands of the executioner. It is estimated that during the six years of Alva's rule, over 18,000 men, women, and children were

HUNG, BURNED, AND BEHEADED.

This does not include the thousands upon thousands who were slaughtered by his soldiers. In the battles and sieges which he conducted in person or by his lieutenants, no quarter was ever shown. The beaten army was exterminated, the captured cities given up to fire and sword. Women were publicly violated; children hacked into pieces; unborn infants torn from the maternal womb and flung to the dogs or to the fire. At the sack of Harlem 300 citizens were tied back to back, in couples, and thrown into the lake; at the sack of Zutphen 500 more were fastened in the same manner and drowned in the river.

We have not the space to even mention half the horrors perpetrated by this demon in human shape, with the sanction of the master-demon, who, in the cloisters of the Escurial, spent his days and nights in dictating and superintending the infernal work. Philip was worthy of Alva, and Alva worthy of Philip. Drenched in treachery and blood, both are pilloried in history, and as long as grass grows and water runs men will wonder why the good God allowed such monsters as these to

CURSE HIS FOOTSTOOL.

Alva retired from the Government of the Netherlands Nov. 17, 1573. His farewell advice to the King was to destroy every city in the revolted provinces except two or three to serve as garrisons, and by no means to relax the "Christian chastisement" which he had so happily commenced. A short time after his return to Spain he incurred the displeasure of Philip on account of some misconduct of his son. He was imprisoned and banished, but in 1580 was employed in the conquest of Portugal, which restored him to royal favor, so that he could die peacefully in his bed Jan. 12, 1582.

Leaving a name to other times,
Linked with no virtue and a million crimes.

GUIZOT.

An Illustrious Author Nearly 90 Years Old.

From Appletons' Journal.

Francis Guizot passes, every month, a week at his home in Paris. It is a small, old-fashioned building, on the corner of the Rue Destouches and the Faubourg Saint Honore. M. Guizot bought this residence sixty years ago, and it is still one of the architectural relics of the age of Louis XV., during whose reign it was built. Everything looks old-fashioned in it, and there is hardly a room but would furnish an excellent subject for a genre painter.

I entered it the other day in compliance with a request from M. Guizot, who desired to ascertain from me some facts in regard to the literature of Spain during the sixteenth century. I found him seated in his truly unique library. Imagine a small, square room, furnished in the true *rococo* style, and with two curious bay windows looking out upon a small garden, laid out exactly as if Watteau had had a hand in it. All that was wanting was that the venerable old man himself should be dressed in the costume of the eighteenth century, and the illusion that I had been suddenly transported into a scene of 120 years ago would have been complete.

But M. Guizot, although it was yet early in the morning, was already dressed in the faultless suit of black in which one always finds him, whether at his desk, in his family circle, or in his fauteuil at the French Academy.

He received me with the utmost kindness. Time has dealt gently with the grand old man. More than 85 years have passed over his head, and yet he stands erect, and his eyes, those wonderful eyes, which seemed to flash out a supernatural fire during his great speeches in the Chamber, were as brilliant as if he were a youth of 20.

I congratulated him upon his good looks, and he said:

"Yes, thank Heaven, I am in good health. I walk five miles every day, and I am a hearty eater. I don't think yet of dying," he added, gaily, "I have so much to do yet. My 'History of Spain' is not half finished."

Guizot has long been at work upon this "History of Spain," which is to be issued in ten large volumes. He showed me some *cahiers* of his notes, and asked my opinion. I gave it, without concealing my surprise at his wonderful memory. Dates, so embarrassing to most minds, did not bewilder him in the least. I said that Juan Trugiller, the novelist, had lived in the middle of the seventeenth century.

"Pardon me," said M. Guizot, "he lived from 1614 till 1649."

The notes for the Spanish history have been collected by this indefatigable worker for nearly twenty years past, and I admired the beautiful and firm chirography of the manuscript. M. Guizot writes a firm, bold hand, and he always uses small, heavy note paper, without lines. I read the first page of the fifth volume, and found not the slightest alteration.

I observed that this was something very rare with authors.

"Lord Byron," said M. Guizot, "was famous for the excellent condition of his manuscript. It hardly ever happens to me to make a change in what I write for the printer, and, strange to say, in case a page is lost, I can rewrite it almost exactly as I penned it first."

I had often heard that M. Guizot was a very early riser, and I asked him what his favorite hours for writing were.

"I never write after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I rise at 6, take a cup of coffee, glance over the morning papers, and then go to work. At 10 I stop and lunch. At 2 I am done. I do not go very fast, but there is hardly an old acquaintance of mine who can keep step with me.

The conversation returned to his work on Spain, and he told me that he had studied the Spanish language at the age of 72, and had taught it then to his grandchildren. I inquired about the latter, and the happy grandfather became very enthusiastic. He assured me that his constant intercourse with the little ones had given him some of his best inspirations. His "History of France, Related to my Grandchildren," has had a most extraordinary success. One hundred thousand copies have been sold thus far, and the demand continues unabated.

M. Guizot is very wealthy, and for the larger portion of his riches he is indebted to his pen. He has always commanded the largest copyrights, and could not have maintained his lavish expenditures, while he was Prime-Minister of France, had he not had this never-failing resource. Since the French Government has concluded treaties with most of the European Governments, M. Guizot has received heavy sums from foreign publishers. As a literary curiosity, it deserves to be mentioned that he is the only French author who receives a copyright from a Turkish publisher, his "History of Civilization" having been recently translated into that language.

M. Guizot showed me the odd-looking book, and he expressed his regret that he was not familiar with the language; for, among the fruits of his studies, now extending for almost seventy years, is his astonishing familiarity with so many languages. He speaks English as an Englishman, German as a German, and I was hardly able to detect the slightest accent in his pronunciation of Spanish.

I am sure he is the most remarkable old author of our times, and he bids fair to live to his 100th birthday.

ROBERT THE DEVIL.

From Appletons' Journal.

The drama and opera have brought before the public many an imaginary hero associated with an historic name. A close inspection of the facts and traditions of history has shown on what a light and airy foundation the character has been builded, and has often proved even the name to be a misnomer. The German popular legend of "Faust" is evolved from the shadowy myths of centuries. It cannot be proved that Lucrezia Borgia was a poisoner, or any such terrible character as is associated with the name. One has only to read Walter Scott's story of "Macbeth" to learn how marvelous was the inventive genius of Shakspeare. Even the story of "William Tell" begins to dissolve in the strong light of historical research. It is a humiliating fact that the world's choicest characters of literature and the highest art are idealities—myths.

The operatic story of "Robert the Devil" belongs to these high-colored and magnificent fictions. The popular impression of the festive Duke, which the genius of Meyerbeer has made upon the world, is far from correct; the father of William the Conqueror was not a good nor a wise ruler, even as rulers went in those rude times, but was scarcely more of a fiend than his predecessors. The picture of *Robert*, as it exists in the popular mind at the present time, is well drawn in the following stanzas, translated from the opera:

Oh, long ago, in Normandy,
A valiant Prince there chanced to reign;
He lived in peace—his wife he loved,
And yet he lived a life of pain.

No child had he; for years and years
He knelt at shrines—he knelt and prayed;
But all in vain—yes, all in vain,
Was every sacrifice he made.

Then loud he swore, before the Court,
That if a son to him were born,
He would devote him to the fiend,
And let his soul from heaven be torn.

And then in time there came a son,
Of all the land the dread and shame—
Robert, Robert—the demon's own,
And truly he deserves the name.

Richard was not a childless King, and Robert was not his only son. He had no cause for anxiety in regard to the succession,—there was no need of prayers on this point to gods, saints, or fiends. But the history and story of "Robert the Devil," apart from any mythical coloring, is a very interesting one, and the lights and shades of his character are at once a painful and pleasing study.

Robert le Magnifique, of Normandy, whom historians and archeologists have associated with the certain imaginary or legendary hero, called *Robert le Diable*, and whom other writers have enlisted in the train of the "Wilder Jager," or "Wild Huntsman," succeeded Richard his father on the Norman throne in 1024. He had been a wild and wayward youth, and, at the height of his reckless career, he had rebelled against his father, and, at the head of an army of adventurous youths, had shut himself up in the old town of Falaise. Richard, with his veterans, besieged the town, and compelled young Robert to sue for peace. A treaty was made between the father and son, and the former returned in triumph to Rouen to celebrate the victory.

The reconciliation was celebrated by a most magnificent banquet in the palatial Castle of Rollo. In the midst of the music, the wine, and the festivity, Richard was smitten with a sudden sickness, and he passed from the hall to his death-bed. While the feast was at its height, the funeral-bells were already tolling. There had been poison in the Duke's cup, and it was whispered that the deadly draught had been prepared by Robert.

The *magnifico* began his reign by appealing to popular favor. Courteous, debonair, and benign, liberal to his retainers and considerate of the poor, he soon hushed the whispers that had associated his hand with his father's decease. It is said that his gifts were so liberal that some of the recipients died of joy. "Yet, despite his generosity," remarks an historian, "Robert's general conduct was unsatisfactory, and to the last years of his life he displayed all that wild, exuberant hilarity which saddens the thoughtful observer more than grief."

Falaise, with its rural beauties and inviting hunting-grounds, became his favorite residence. The place was the centre of the leather-trade in Normandy, and foreign dealers in doe, calf, and sheep-skin resorted to the thriving *bourgade*, and were welcomed as residents.

The tanners of Falaise were classed with the lowest orders of society. No trade was regarded so low as that of skinning beasts. And not only were the tanners themselves despised, but all employments dealing with raw-hide shared the same obloquy.

There was at this time at Falaise a tanner by the name of Fulbert, who had a daughter of marvelous grace and beauty, called Arletta. She attracted Robert's attention, and used to put herself in his way, dressed in a manner to shed the utmost lustre upon her charms. He fell in love with her, madly in love, and soon it became gossiped about the place that Duke Robert kept company with the tanner's daughter.

The window is yet shown in Falaise, through which it is said the Duke first saw the charming Arletta. It is said that he was first attracted by seeing her little feet in a translucent streamlet, which, if true, was very poetical.

Arletta's arts soon made the flighty, hilarious Robert a bold lover. A son was at last acknowledged as their offspring. Robert bestowed upon the boy, the future conqueror of England, the ancestral name of Guillaume (William), and ordered that he should be brought up in the house of his grandfather, the tanner.

The connection of the Duke with the tanner's daughter was highly resented by the nobility of Normandy. It is said that when old Baron Talous first looked upon Arletta and her child, he exclaimed, "Shame! shame! shame! for by thee and thine shall I and mine be brought to loss and dishonor!"

The opposition of the nobility to the Duke's intimacy with Arletta only served to inflame his passion. He raised Fulbert from a tanner to Court-Chamberlain, and no longer made a secret of his attachment to the tanner's daughter. He brought her to Court, and caused her to be attended with all the ceremonial splendor of titular dignity and fortune.

The *magnifico* was so liberal and debonair that the people seemed willing at last to overlook his weakness in respect to Arletta, but all his liberality could not purchase favor for his child. Wherever William, the illegitimate, appeared, he was less associated with the grandeur of the Court than with the unsavory air of the tan-yard. In his boyhood William the Conqueror was always spoken of with contumelious appellations which bore record to his father's sin.

Robert loved his son as well as Arletta. The hatred of the boy by the nobility maddened him. Wars were waged, political and foreign, and in these Robert sustained a character so closely resembling that of a fiend that it is not surprising that he should have been called "le Diable." To plunder, harry, and burn, were his orders to his troops, and wherever he went he was victorious, and left a black track of desolation behind. But, notwithstanding his victories, he was ever restless and sad at heart. His love for Arletta and the boy William was not changed by absence; it haunted him amid the peril of the battle and the silence of the camp-fire. His heart was set upon it, that the tanner's son should succeed him on the throne; he knew that the boy's name was a byword associated with the tan-yard and its sickening pools.

Amid all of his merry-makings, there was a shade of melancholy in his face that showed that his heart was still heavy. His conscience, too, was ill at ease, and he at last became weary of this perpetual unrest, and tired of the splendors of royalty and the celebrations of victory. He wished to leave the Duchy, to engage in some conscience-quieting exploit, to feast his eye on new scenes, and to lend his ear to new minstrelsy.

Suddenly, Robert convened an assembly of his prelates and nobles, declaring that he had an important intention to communicate. They came together with much anxiety, when the Duke announced to them that he had made a vow to become a pilgrim to the Holy Land. The assembly received the intelligence with consternation. The perils of the pilgrimage were great, and, were he to die, who would be his successor?

Robert, the victor, at this critical hour turned himself into a beggar. With an unkingly humiliation, he pleaded with the nobles to acknowledge William as his heir. "All the pauses," says an historian, "all the remorse, all the prickings of conscience, all the stings of worldly shame, all the feelings of love and sin which chastise his crime, were concentrated in that miserable hour." The prelates and Barons remonstrated, but so piteously did the generous, unhappy, penitent Duke plead, that he won his case. William was accepted as his successor, and the proud old Barons performed homage and fealty to the grandson of the despised tanner.

And now the Duke began his pilgrimage,—barefooted, bareheaded, without even an upper garment; and with him it proved but a journey to the grave. If the palmer himself dressed sparingly at times, his train was most splendid. Heralds went before him, his mules were shod with gold, and he scattered wealth wherever he went in riotous profusion.

At length, he reached the Levant, and was borne along on a palanquin by his Oriental attendants, a dying man. Meeting a Norman palmer returning from the Holy City, he said: "Tell my people, when you get home, that you saw the devils bearing me to paradise." He visited Jerusalem, departed, and, dying at Nice, of poison, was entombed in the great cathedral in 1035. His remains were finally brought to Normandy.

Such was the historical personage whom Meyerbeer, in 1831, thrust upon the lyric stage, to startle, fascinate, charm, and even awe, the music-loving cities of Continental Europe. No opera ever created such excitement on the Parisian stage. It was adapted to all lands. It possessed Oriental gorgeousness, German supernaturalism, "French vivacity, and Italian brilliancy." The tender Normandy song of Alice, the sublime scene at the cross with its mystical interpretations, the grand and shadowy effects of the rising of the nuns from their graves, and the loftiness and beauty of the closing scene, gave it a popularity which no previous effort of the composer had received. The scenic accessories essential to the production of the opera, as well as its peculiarities of instrumentation and acting, have made its popularity less enduring than "The Huguenots," and it has been put upon the American lyric stage only a few times during the past decade.

WINTER'S APPROACH.

The Polar blasts that sweep the main,
The dingy clouds that mar the sky,
The cricket's dirge, and blasting flocks,
All, all proclaim that Winter's nigh.

The Summer-solstice now is past,
Its crown of glory laid aside;
And in its stead King Autumn reigns,
Enthroned in wealth and regal pride.

The forests, which we much admire,
Arrayed in tints of green and gold,
Dismantled now of gay attire,
Plainly announce the coming cold.

The early snows and frosty nights,
The searching winds throughout the day,
Bespeak, in unmistaken terms,
Winter's approach, without delay.

His stern advance is thus announced
By shivering forms and lowing herds,
By angry winds and surging seas,
And emigration of the birds.

In Nature's mark'd, impressive lines,
Winter's approach is now foretold,
In barren trees, and frozen grounds,
And restless flocks that seek the fold.

The mountain-tops are veiled in white;
Bright, sunny days are obsolete;
Cool airs enshroud all living forms;
The clouds disburse prophetic sleet.

The Monster, with his chilling breath,
Is marching down with hurried pace;
Let each and all prepare to greet
His chilling grasp and cold embrace.

E. E. B.

FASHION.

From the New York Evening Mail.

It is a notable fact that at only one or two of the many wedding-receptions in this city of late has wine been served.

—A new material for sacks has just been introduced here, called seal-skin cloth. It equals in appearance the seal-skin, and is very much cheaper.

—The handkerchief scarfs worn by the ladies, and so popular last season, have been revived again with great success.

—Black silk sacques, quilted, inside and out, and trimmed with chinchilla or silver-fox fur, are new and will be fashionable.

—It promises to be quite gay, socially, in Washington next winter, notwithstanding hard times. Mrs. Hamilton Fish will inaugurate the season by a ball next month.

—Seal-skin sacques and jackets will be quite as fashionable next winter as last. There is a change in the cut or style of the garments—a fact ladies who have seal-skin on hand will be glad to know.

—Leather jewelry—which attained some popularity here a few years ago—has been revived this season, and will, no doubt, become fashionable. The new styles are odd, and for that reason will find favor in the eyes of many.

—Scarlet hose, striped with black, are very fashionable just at present among young ladies of the beau monde. The fashion of wearing colored hosiery is of French origin and somewhat questionable.

—One of the new styles of trimming ball and party dresses is with colored yak lace, the manufacture of which has reached perfection. The lace comes in every shade and color, and is a most effective trimming.

—There is just now a mania among the ladies for raised embroidery, and even white silk and satin bridal robes are covered on the skirt with it. It is a very elegant and stylish mode of trimming, and its present popularity will be productive of new designs.

—A new Parisian wrap is a quilted sacque or basque of heavy gros grain trimmed on the back and front seams, and also on the sleeves, with bands of Lyons velvet. Around the bottom is rich Brussels fringe. Fashionables admit this to be one of the most elegant and stylish wraps introduced here for a long time. It is called the Patti sacque,—after the prima donna, it is to be presumed.

—Although there are quite as many weddings this autumn as last, none are characterized by the superfluous elegance and wicked extravagance of previous seasons. Church weddings are not very numerous just now, but will be during December and February. Bridesmaids and groomsmen are, in many instances, dispensed with, and fashionable weddings are conducted now-a-days on a decidedly economical scale.

—If the ladies persist in the fashion of tight walking-skirts, a couple of yards of material will soon be all that is necessary for a complete promenade costume. It is by no means a pretty fashion, this drawing of the skirt so tightly in front, and just a trifle vulgar. It will do, however, for that large class of women who take infinite delight in being the "observed of all observers."

—Among the presents received by a Philadelphia bride, a few days ago, was a complete toilet set, ten pieces in all, of solid ivory. The hair-brushes have musical apparatus in the back, and the hand-glass can be enlarged and diminished at will. All the articles are embellished with a monogram in colors, and are arranged according to size in a large case or box of Russia leather lined with blue satin and edged with fine lace.

ONLY A DREAM.

Only a dream—a vision of air;
Only a dream—but, oh, how fair!
Flowers and sunshine, music and song,
Filling the measure the whole day long;
Youth in its springtime—beautiful youth!
Filled with its freshness, warmth, and truth;
Flower-decked earth, and murmuring stream.
Tell me, my soul, was it only a dream?

Only a dream,—a pair of soft eyes,
Blue as the depth of Heaven's own skies;
Dimples, and roses, and clusters of hair;
Maidenhood's sweetest and loveliest air;
Love with its transports that never could cloy;
Visions of glory, and worlds of joy;
Gardens of flowers with incense that teem;
Tell me, ye shades, was it only a dream?

Only a dream. Where the poplars wave,
Near yon old church, there's a little green grave;
Mouldering in dust, my beloved is there,—
Death's fingers have braided her clustering hair,
Plucked from her cheeks the fresh roses away;
The lovely is dead,—my idol was clay.
Shadows of sunset are dimming life's beam;
Youth, joy, and love, ye are only a dream!

MNA.

Presidential Glassware.

At the Corning Glass Works a set of glassware, destined for the Presidential mansion, has just been completed. It is described as follows by the Elmira *Advertiser*: "It consists of two dozen goblets, which are cut about half way up the bowl, the remainder of the bowl being richly engraved, and prominent among it is the United States coat of arms. Four dozen champagne-glasses and saucer-bowls, cut and engraved as the goblets; two dozen regular champagne-glasses, engraved as the others; six dozen canary-colored hock-glasses; seven dozen ruby bowl flint stem sauterne glasses. These colored glasses are very superior. There are also four dozen claret, six dozen sherry, and four dozen cordial glasses, two dozen finger bowls, which are cut and engraved with the coat of arms; three dozen punch glasses, with handles; four dozen ice cream plates, cut and engraved as the glasses. The value of this glass is about $2,000. It is not a full set, but ordered to make good the full set sent to the White House some time since. It is all gotten up with the best of taste, and of most exquisite pattern. The engraving is perfect. We noticed, besides the above, a large number of entirely new and beautiful samples of preserve dishes, shell and other forms, also bottles, decanters, &c., which far surpass anything we have ever seen."

WOMEN AND MONEY.

Financial Embarrassments of Maidens, Wives, and Widows.

The current literature of the day is becoming choked with writings on the subject of woman in her various relations. Every shallow-minded scribbler egotistically contributes his worthless addition, until a perfect Red-River raft has been formed, impeding intellectual navigation, and causing all conservatives of both sexes to hope that kind Providence will soon raise up some literary genius of the nitro-glycerine order, who will blow the whole thing into atoms. Day by day the list of agitating queries lengthens. "Should women earn money?" If so, in what way? How much ought individual women to earn? When they have earned it, is it theirs or their husbands'? If it belongs to them (which is a hotly-contested point), ought they to board, or try co-operative housekeeping? And so on, and on, and on.

Now, in this endless discussion, no one seems to take into account the totally-different views of money held by man and women,—a difference originating in the education of childhood. With the prospect of furnishing himself, from his own purse, with the coveted sled or skates, the boy runs on errands, picks up chips, splits kindlings, and learns his first lesson in money-getting, and tastes the sweets of self-reliance and independence. Did any little girl ever buy her idolized doll with the proceeds of her childish labors? She may have wrought on her patchwork, and dusted the furniture, and rocked the baby, and set the table, but it never suggested itself to anybody that any pecuniary emoluments could attend her efforts. She was taught how to do those things because all women ought to be taught them. For the rest, if she wanted anything, she must ask somebody to buy it for her. Just here the logic failed, because a woman very often wants things, and has nobody to buy them; in which case it is a great convenience to be able to earn money and buy them herself.

GIRLS AT HOME

are generally discontented in proportion to the paternal income; the more money the father, the more unhappy the daughter. So long as the family-income is so small that the daughter must bear some of the household responsibilities and assume some life-duties, she cannot be altogether unhappy. Nobody is who is obliged to forget himself a part of the time. Heaven help the girl who rises from the breakfast-table with nothing particular to do all day! She saunters into the parlor, and turns over her books, and plays a few of her old pieces, and tries the last new one. A feeble conscientiousness in regard to neglecting her music, for which her father was so heavily taxed in her school-days, is her strongest incentive to even this poor attention to her piano. She has heard too much good music not to know that she is not a prociency, and never can be. Then she lounges away to her painting or drawing, but still is secretly conscious that she is not working, but only amusing herself. Then, tired of that, she finishes the last new novel or does a little worsted-work. So the day has run away to lunch-time. Then a nap, toilet promenade, or callers; and so evening arrives, which, if there is no lecture, nor concert, nor theatre, nor even a gentleman-caller, is a dreary enough time. At last the day is o'er. She is discontented, but is incapable of giving a reason. She acknowledges that she ought to be grateful for all the temporal blessings showered upon her; but still she isn't grateful. She doesn't envy the shop-girls behind the counter, or the half-clerks going home with lunch-boxes, and she is very sure she wouldn't be a milliner or dressmaker. If she could be a writer like George Eliot or a painter like Rosa Bonheur, or a sculptor like Miss Hosmer, she would like that, she thinks; but to lecture, or study medicine, or anything of that kind, is so horribly unfeminine. She never could be a singer on the operatic stage. Then she winds up by wishing she was a man. A father who allows his son to finish college, and settle down in expectation of being supported, is not much surprised when he turns out dissolute and becomes a disgrace to him; but girls are drifting out of college every day, and sitting down with folded hands, waiting for a head to be put in their mouths, and clothes to be put on their backs. Is there any difference in human souls that idleness and dependence should be degrading in its effects on one and not on another? For what are these young women waiting? They are waiting to be married. As things are with them, that seems to be their only hope of being saved from the slough of selfishness, and of being ennobled by a share in the burdens of life; but yet, suppose they should fail of marriage? One trembles then to think of what material is constructed that much-slandered class, the

OLD MAIDS.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that, unless a woman is a genius, she cannot afford to be an old maid. Marriage being the highest honor woman can gain, those who fail of it are somewhat in the position of the adventurers who have sought to scale the Matterhorn, or find the open Polar Sea, or explore the interior of Africa, and, having failed, are yet expected, in virtue of their fruitless attempts, to be more than ordinarily enthusiastic in their congratulations over their successful rival. It is no use for one of these spinsters of uncertain age to draw a long face, and announce, in moralizing tones, that she is glad she did not marry her first love. No woman can remember her first love. It was contemporary with her doll-playing age. Years ago,—too many to be specified,—a 6-year old damsel was overheard stating to her 9-year old brother her conviction that a certain Charlie of suitable age loved her. "You little goose!" answered the brother, with true fraternal bluntness, "he don't come here to see you. He comes to see me. He don't even speak to you." "That's what makes me think so," was the placid reply. It seems sad that, when women have such an intuitive consciousness of their power of passion, it should not be brought into active service. Any ancient spinster, however, who lies awake at night lamenting her spinsterhood, can have her grief mitigated by a careful perusal of the morning-paper, which is always full of the woes of the wedded; and she can further solace herself by quoting the proverb that "It is better that people should laugh at you because you are not married, than be unable to laugh yourself because you are."

Now, in regard to the financial status of the old maid: She may make her home with some married relative; but still she is generally the possessor of a slender store, gained either by legacy or saving in earlier years, which suffices for her modest wants. Knowing that she cannot earn one penny, she is necessitated to save two; and thus, isolated from masculine beneficence, she has brought upon her sex the accusation of stinginess. When one remembers her self-denying contributions to foreign missions and to her own church, and her provident care of dumb animals, the accusation is felt to be unjust. There are a good many old maids in the world, but not too many for the aged fathers, the invalid mothers, or for incapables generally.

The ranks of the

BUSINESS WOMEN

are generally recruited from among widows whose widowhood has reduced them from comfort to penury, so young girls whose education is too limited to admit of teaching, and whose refinement unfits them for the kitchen. It is this latter class, particularly, who are now struggling at bay against a horde of scribblers. Women who want angels to do their cooking, men who are tired of settling disputes between wives and Biddies, nobodies who want to see their sentimentals in print, and uneducated women who hold an ill-concealed grudge against better-coloured women in straitened circumstances, have all raised an outcry against shop-girls, clerks, etc., and demanded they should become servants. "This desire for employment in offices and offices arises from a reprehensible distaste for household work," snarls "Head of the Family." It is to be presumed that his desire for employment in the Chamber of Commerce arises from a reprehensible distaste to digging potatoes and milking cows. "You are working at wages much less than can be got in any private kitchen. You are sacrificing health and money to a mistaken idea of gentility," expostulates "Physician." Probably the time was when Physician's professional income was less than that of his present coachman; but I pity the man who would have dared to advise him to go to work in a stable. There seems to be no more valid reason why a woman shouldn't prefer a sewing-machine or a pen to a mop and a dish-cloth than that a man should prefer the camera or forceps to the hod or the shovel. At any rate, there does not seem to be any necessity for the public lashing itself into a fury because a certain class of women prefer rather to measure ribbon than to wash dishes. But it is so. The poor creatures were first soundly berated because they did not wish to put themselves quietly on a par with the class usually found in the kitchen. Next, they were reproached because of the lowness of their wages. None of the vehement protectors in print seemed to be struck with the idea that the best way to remedy that evil would be for public opinion to force the employers to raise wages. The next thing on the programme was an attempt on the part of the scribblers to form themselves into a committee of ways and means to show these lady-employers how to live on these same meagre salaries. As the lady-employer had been engaged for years in doing that very thing, the whole affair must have appeared to them in the light of a good joke. If it is such a strain on the public intellect to demonstrate to women how to live on $6 a week, the easiest way to cut the Gordian knot would be to give them $12.

Considering the diverse State laws regarding the financial status of

MARRIED WOMEN,

the subject is a delicate one to handle. Commencing with the bride's trousseau, it seems to be pretty generally conceded that the proper thing for the young lady to do is to invest all her ready money in her wedding outfit. It is difficult to assign the explanation of this custom. It would not seem, however, to be very complimentary to the future husband. The public is led to believe that the wife-elect never had any amount of clothes before, and never expects to have any again, from the ardor and perseverance with which she sews herself, her sisters, her mother, and all her female dependants, to death. It is a curious characteristic of brides, that every one of them would rather go to the altar jaded, pale, and thin from sewing-work, than to have one ruffle less on her commonest white skirt, or one fold less on her travelling-dress. When a woman who has never footed a bill for herself in all her life marries, and goes from her father's house to her husband's home, she simply exchanges one almoner for another. Generally, she is kept as much in the dark as to domestic resources and household finances when a wife as when she was a daughter. When her husband brings home a $500 shawl, she never suspects that wheat has risen; and, when her censori's face grows lowering and black over dress-making bills with $40 and $75 items, she is never informed that pork has gone down. She is perfectly at sea as to what sum it is proper for her to expend on herself. A woman ought not to feel it a burn to her self-respect to ask her husband for money, and yet she usually does. She defers it till the last moment; perhaps, just as he is starting for the door, she falters out something about a little money, stating exactly for what it is needed. Then comes the same old formula. There appears a straight line—perhaps two—between the husband's eyes. He hesitates a moment. "How much do you want?" he queries, in dubious, annoyed tone. The wife names the lowest possible sum. "Can't you wait till to-morrow?" Then he appoints a later meeting at his office down town. She keeps the appointment, and opens negotiations with the would-be facetious query, "Well, George, I suppose you know what I've come for?" "Money, of course," he retorts. "What have you done with all that dollar I gave you last week?" WITCH-HAZEL.

THE ROYAL LITTERATEUR.

The Late Saxon King, and His Translations of Bryant and Other American and English Poets.

Dr. Rudolph Dosbn, in the Vienna Press.

King John of Saxony had some time ago expressed his desire to read to me his translations into German of Southey's, Shelley's, Burns', and Bryant's masterpieces. When I called at Pillnitz last month I found that the royal translator was too sick to receive me. But my card was delivered to him, and so I received a few days ago another request to call upon him.

I found the genial old man in an easy-chair at an open window in his library. I believe that there is hardly a literary man who would not be envious upon visiting that library. It is full of the rarest literary treasures, and everything in the quaint, old-fashioned room is so conveniently arranged that the book that is wanted can be found in a moment.

The King looked wan and very pale. He made an attempt to rise, but seeing that he was very feeble, I hastened to beg him to keep his seat.

"You have been very sick, sire," I said, respectfully.

"Yes; my days are numbered," he replied in a low tone, "and yet, a month ago, I thought I would live several years yet."

I attempted a word of encouragement, but he intercepted me by a sad smile, shaking his head once or twice.

Then he brought up the subject of his translations. Everybody pays homage to his splendid translations of Dante, which will always remain a standard work in German literature. The more anxious I was to hear some of his translations from the great poets of England and America. He handed me several large sheets of parchment, on which he had written in blue ink, in unusually large characters.

In so doing he remarked smilingly:

"My eyesight has long since failed me to a great extent. But still I do not use glasses. I am writing in regular lapidary style, though, as you see."

The sheets I read contained translations of some of Shelley's minor poems. I read them carefully, and compared the rendering with the original.

The King pointed out the difficult passages, and consulted me as to the felicity of his translation. I gave him my opinion frankly, and he unhesitatingly accepted my suggestions.

"I met poor Shelley in Italy, many years ago, and passed two days with him at Sorrento. Tieck was with me, and I was amused at the rather excited discussions the two had about difficult passages in Shakspeare, whose plays Tieck was then translating into German.

"I was told," I remarked, "that Your Majesty was likewise at work upon a translation of some of Shakspeare's plays."

"Only Romeo and Juliet," he replied; but I am dissatisfied with my work, and shall not allow it to be published."

He told me then exactly what he had ready for the press—some seventy poems. About one-fifth are from Bryant and several other American poets.

"The English language caused me a great deal of difficulty when I attempted to learn it first. That was forty years ago, when I spent three months at the court of King William IV. of England. I suppose I had made myself so familiar with Italian, of which I was passionately fond in my youth, that the strong, terse British tongue was rather indigestible for my spoiled Southern stomach, and I give it up in despair. But about 1860 I resumed the study of the language, and I have now grown very fond of it. I read English papers every morning, and for years at our receptions I have been able to converse with Englishmen and Americans in their own vernacular."

I expressed to the old King my gratitude for the appointment as Professor of English at the University of Leipsic.

"It is a great oversight of my predecessors," he said, in reply, "not to have made such an appointment long ago. Since 1850, at least one-fourth of the trade of Saxony has been with England and America; and now, thank God, every pupil at our lyceums who reaches the second class has to learn to speak English!"

The King sent for refreshments, and sipped a little champagne.

"It is the only wine I can stand, he said. "It is the poet's wine. How different from the thick strong old Falerian, which Horace praises so highly! Had the genial Roman known champagne, I believe he would have despised his Falerian as we do."

The King rose, and I thought it was a signal for me to depart; but he restrained me and said: "Keep your seat, and look over my translations. If you find anything to alter, note it down on this sheet. I am going to lie down. It does me good to sleep an hour or two at this time of the day."

He shook hands with me, tottered feebly out of the room, and left me alone at his desk.

I performed my work conscientiously, and found a good deal to suggest. When I paused during my work, I could not help wondering at the child-like confidence with which the old King had left me at his own desk. But I often heard similar traits of his. I looked awhile at the old desk. It seemed to have stood there many a year. Momentous documents, involving the life and death of many, had undoubtedly been signed on it. A curious feature was the King's writing-tools; raven's quills, which he cuts himself. There lay also the old penknife which he uses for that purpose. No school-boy would give more than a few cents for it. On the floor, beside the King's chair, lay a copy of Victor Hugo's "Annee Terrible." Had his Majesty thought of translating the terrible book of the republican bard of France?

When my work was done I rose and a servant from the ante-room stepped in and informed me that my own conveyance had been sent back to the city, and that one of the royal carriages was waiting for me.

Bad Ventilation.

A protest against drunkenness has just been made by a distinguished German, which deserves attention from its novel phraseology if it is not new in substance. Carl Pfeiffer, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, in a paper read before the American Health Association at New York, on the health principle of architecture, denounces bad ventilation as productive of the worst kind of intoxication. Carbonic acid, which is thus developed, he says, is a most terrible agent of disease, insanity, and immorality; and the more fearful because indulged by all classes. Our good people who crowd overheated churches and halls, and sit for an hour or two in a closely packed mass, with closed windows and doors, may have the headache when they get out of doors again, but they will be surprised to be told that they are really drunkards. Such, however, they are, if Mr. Pfeiffer be right, and worse even than their few brethren and sisters in tenement-houses. The latter cannot help themselves, while the latter voluntarily subject themselves to the influences of a poison which has not even the merit of being a pleasant stimulant.

LUKE.

(In the Colorado Park, 1873.)

BY BRET HARTE.

Wot's that you're readin'?—a novel? A novel—well, darn my skin!
You, a man grown and bearded, and histin' such stuff ez that in—
Stuff about gals and their sweethearts! No wonder you're thin ez a knife.
Look at me!—clar two hundred—and never read one in my life!

That's my opinion o' novels. And, ez to their lyin' ways—
They belonged to the Judge's daughter—the Judge who came up last year
On account of his lungs, and the mountains, and the balsam o' pine and fir;
And his daughter—well, she read novels, and that's what's the matter with her.

Yet she was sweet on the Judge, and stuck by him day and night,
Alone in the cabin up yer—till she grew like a ghost, all white.
She was only a slip of a thing, ez light and ez up and away
Ez rifle-smoke blown through the woods, but she wasn't my kind—no way!

Speakin o' gals, d'ye mind that house ez you rise the hill,
A mile and a half from White's, and jist above Mattingly's mill?
You do? Well, now, *that's* a gal! What, you saw her? O, come now, that, quit!
She was my lay-in'on' boys, for to me she don't cotton one bit.

Now, she's what I call a gal—ez pretty and plump ez a quail;
Teeth ez white ez a hound's, and they'd go through a tenpenny nail;
Eyes that kin snap like a gun. So she asked to know "What I was bid."
She did! O, it's jist like her sass, for she's pert ez a Katy-did.

But what was I talking of?—O! the Judge and his daughter—she read
Novels the whole day long, and I reckon she read them abed,
And sometimes she read them out loud to the Judge on the porch where he sat,
And 'twas now "Lord Augustus," said this, and how "Lady Blanche" she said that.

But the sickest of all that I heard was a yarn that they read 'bout a chap,
"Leather-Stocking" by name, and a hunter chock full o' the greenest o' sap;
And they asked me to hear, but I says, "Miss Mabel, not any for me,
When I likes I can sling my own lies, and that chap and I shouldn't agree."

Yet somehow-or-other she was always sayin' I brought her to mind
Of folks about whom she had read, or sutkin belike of that kind;
And thar warn't no end o' the names that she give me ther summer up here.—
"Robin Hood," "Leather-Stocking," "Rob Roy,"—O, I tell you, the critter was queer.

And yet, ef she hadn't been spiled, she was harmless enough in her way,
She could jabber in French to her dad, and they say that she knew how to play,
And she worked me that shot-pouch up thar—which the man doesn't live ez kin see,
And slippers—you see 'em down yet—ez would cradle an Injin's pappoose.

Yet along o' them novels, you see, she was wastin' and mopin' away,
And then she got shy with her tongue, and st last had nothin' to say;
And, whenever I happened around, her face it was hid by a book,
And it warn't until she left that she give me ez much ez a look.

And this was the way it was. It was night when I kem up here
To say to 'em all "Good-bye," for I reckoned to go for the year
At "sun-up" the day they left. So I shook 'em all round by the hand,
'Cept Mabel, and she was sick, ez they gave me to understand.

But, jist as I passed the house next morning, at dawn, sun to one,
Like a little waver o' mist, got up on the hill with the sun;
Miss Mabel it was, alone,—all wrapped in a mantle o' blue,
And she stood there straight in the road, with a touch o' the sun in her face.

And she looked me right in the eye—I'd seen sutkin like it before
When I hunted a wounded doe to the edge o' the Clear Fork shore,
And I had my knee on its neck, and jist was raisin' my knife,
When it give me a look like that, and—well, it got off with its life.

"We are going (to-day," she said, "and I thought I would say good-bye
To you in your own house, Luke—these woods, and the bright blue sky!
You've always been kind to us, Luke, and papa has found you sutch
As good as the air he breathes, and wholesome as Laurel Tree Hill.

"And we'll always think of you, Luke, as the thing we could not take away;
The balsam that dwells in the woods, the rainbow that lives in the spray,
And you'll sometimes think of *me*, Luke, as you know you ought now to say,
A rifle-smoke blown through the woods, a moment, but never to stay."

And then we shook hands. She turned, but a sudden she tottered and fell,
And I caught her sharp by the waist, and held her a little spell,
It was only a minit, you know, that ez cold and ez white she lay
Ez a snow-flake here on my breast, and then—well, she melted away—

And was gone. . . . And thar are her books; but I says not to'ch 'em for me,
And enough may be afore some, but them and I mightn't agree.
They spiled a decent gal ez might hev made some chap
And look at me!—clar two hundred—and never read one in my life!

—Scribner's for December.

Getting Clothes.

From the Danbury News.

When a woman buys an article of wearing apparel, it is all right. She is not counseled to take it back because of this or that defect. She ignores man's knowledge in the matter, and he is only too glad to escape to make any protest. But when he upholsters himself in any particular, she gives the articles the most critical examination, and in nine cases out of ten hurries him right back with it. Between that man's regard for his wife and fear of the merchant, he loses a great deal that is pleasant in this world. It is also a little singular what a wonderful effect the store where you have made the purchase has upon the fit of the article. I have known a man to go back three times with a coat. The first time it pinched him a little under the arms. The dealer had him try it on; then pulled it down in the back, stood off and squinted at it, and then said, "How does that feel now?"

The man, perspiring at every pore, and feeling that he was guilty, in some way, of taking unfair advantage of a trusting fellow-mortal, confessed it was much better, and went off.

The next day he appeared, with the impression that there was no wool in the cloth; his wife said so. The salesman gave him such a pitying glance, and whipped the coat over from one side to the other so rapidly, and talked so fast about texture and wool, that the miserable wretch was glad to get the garment back, and get out of the store.

Two days later, he sneaked in again with the coat under his arm. This time it pinched across the back. The tailor had him try it on again, and then rubbed it across the back and pulled it at the front, and said he never saw anything fit like that in his life; and the man went off with a similar belief. He didn't go back any more; but he used to stand in front of that store, when no one was looking, and shake his fist through the window at the tailor, and think up the things he wanted to do to him, but which there appeared no immediate prospect of doing.

Horse-Shoeing Extraordinary.

From the New York Times, Nov. 16.

Some days ago a match was made between two horse-shoers of South Brooklyn, each man betting $100 that he could make more horse-shoes than the other within a specified time. The names of the men are John Burns and George Boyle, and, as both have the reputation of being adepts in the art of horse-shoeing, the contest excited a good deal of interest. The match came off yesterday, and was attended by large numbers of horse-shoers and sporting men from New York, New-Jersey, and even the neighboring States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. George Boyle worked in his brother's shop, on Livingston street, and Burns worked at Slavin's shop, on Atlantic avenue. Patrick Boyle watched Burns, and Slavin watched Boyle. Each man had a helper. The men worked eight hours, during which Boyle turned out 11,010 shoes, while Burns manufactured but 11,000, thus losing the match. As an exhibition of endurance and skill, the feat was a most remarkable one, and surpasses anything in the horse-shoeing line ever accomplished in America. Some thousands of dollars changed hands on the result.

HUMOR.

One touch of panic makes the whole world shin.

—A modern writer on social science divides the human race into three classes: Those who think it is so, those who think it isn't so, and those who don't care a —— whether it is so or not.

—Jack, who is at boarding-school in the country, writes home: "Please send me a good trap to catch woodchuck and a piece of carpet for me to say my prayers on."

—Jenkins told his son, who proposed to buy a cow in partnership, to be sure and buy the hinder half, as it eats nothing and gives all the milk.

—Minnie—"I'm in such a quandary; for if I turn my back on Charley he becomes offended at once; and, if I don't, he can't see my new buckles. What shall I do?"

—They hurry things up in Dubuque. A young man there met a strange girl on a street-car the other day, paid her fare, and married her three hours afterward. Bless you, my children!

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that because an office-hunter handles three or four stiff horns in a bar-room, before breakfast, that is no reason why he should try to palm himself off on the Grangers as a "horny-handed farmer."

—There is nothing pleasanter, when in the declining years of life, than to have the boy who used to catch all the fish and find all the berries come to you for the loan of a half-dollar. Time works its revenge.

—Enthusiastic English tourist in Scotland to native coachman—"And is that indeed the house in which Rob Roy was born?" Native coachman—"Eh, sir, an' it's just ane o' them."

—According to Beecher, "The cheapest thing on earth is a mean man. A faithful dog dies and is missed, a good and stately horse dies and he is missed, the emigration of the birds in autumn is a source of sadness to us, but mean men die and few tears fall."

—The old-clothes dealers say that very little stock is brought in. Wearing old garments is growing popular, and it may turn out before the winter is over that it will be high style for gentlemen to attend opera with spectacles in the rear of their pantaloons.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The panic has reached Utah. Business men, according to an exchange, are reducing their number of wives, and getting rid of all other outstanding obligations as fast as possible.

—Domestic Economy—Mither—"Now, Jean, when the folks come to tea, mind ye divert them as muckle as ye can. And, Jean, when the cakes and sic-like things are han'ed round, be mannerly, and set the example by just sayin', 'No, thankye,' to it all."

—One of the Japanese students at Yale was accosted by a Sophomore the other day with, "What's your name?" The gentleman from Japan answered politely, giving his surname, "Oh," rejoined the questioner, "you heathen don't have but one name, I see?" "What was the first name of Moses?" was the reply.

—Use and Abuse—Old Gent—"You don't mean to tell me, waiter, that you can't give me a toothpick." Waiter—"Well, sir, we used to keep 'em, but the gents almost invariably took 'em away when they'd done with 'em."

—Not long since, at Sunday-school, the teacher, after trying hard to impress on the minds of a class of small boys the sin of Sabbath-breaking, asked: "Is Sunday better than any other day?" when the smallest boy in the class answered: "You bet your boots it is?"

—Writing a sketch of his life, an Irishman says that his early ran away from his father because he discovered that he was only his uncle.

—Three little boys—good little boys of the Sunday-school biography sort—were comparing progress in the catechism. "I have got to original sin," said the first. "I am in total depravity," said the second. "But I am away beyond redemption," said the third.

—Irascible Old Party—"Guard, why didn't you wake me as I asked you? Here I am, miles beyond my station!" Guard—"I did try, sir, but all I could get you to say was, 'All right, Maria, get the children their breakfast and I'll be down in a minute!'"

—Sunday Stories.—Aunt Ethel—"But when his brethren next saw Joseph, they found him in a position of great authority and power." Little Johnny—"He was king, Aunt Ethel?" Aunt Ethel—"No. But he was very high—nearly next to the king." Alice (who is fond of cards) —"Was he a knave, then?"

—Awful thought (if it goes on much longer) —There is a Tichbourne from which no traveler returns.

—When *Judy's* milkman heard of the noise they're making about the adulteration of milk, he said, "Water fuss!"

—An old negro woman was heard to exclaim, "Thomas Jefferson, you and James Madison come into the house, and bring Abe Lincoln along with you, or I'll reach for you, suah!"

—Josh Billings says: "I will state for the information of those who have had a chance to lay in sekrit wisdom az freely az I have, that one single hornet who feels cut can break up a whole camp-meeting."

—A Mr. Dahm runs a stove and hardware store up at Eagle Harbor, and the Marquette *Journal* says: "He must have an extensive trade, for we have heard his name mentioned in connection with all the stoves and stovepipes we ever saw put together here or elsewhere."

—A tender-hearted little girl came in from the woods and showed a face covered with mosquito-bites. "Why did you not drive them away?" said the mother. "They would not go," said the child. "Why did you not kill them?" "It would not have been right," was the answer. "But you kill them at home," urged the surprised mother. "Yes, mamma," argued the child firmly, "if they come into my house and bite me, I kill them; but if I go into the woods, that is their house, and I have no right to kill them."

—A young gentleman in Augusta, Me., lately made an evening call upon a young lady. It was getting along toward 9 o'clock, when the young lady inquired the time of evening. "Five minutes to 9," was the reply. "How long will it take you to go home?" "Five minutes, I should judge." "Then," said the young lady, "if you start now you will get home just as 9 o'clock." He performed the feat on time.

—The following school dialogue between him and his father: "Johnny, I didn't know you got whipped the other day," said he. "You didn't? Well, if you'd been in my breeches you'd have known it."

—Uncle James, walking with niece Mary, aged 4, points to the moon, on whose disc the dark spots show quite plainly, and says: "There is a man in the moon, burning brush." The infantile realist puts up her little nose and snuffs, saying: "Yes, I 'mell the 'moke!"

—A good old elder of a church, who was given to extravagant exaggeration, was at last called to account for his offenses in that respect, and promised to give way to the besetting sin in future. The good old man received the admonition meekly and earnestly and said: "I know how prone I am to this fault, my brethren, and it has given me tortures of pain; and night after night I have shed barrels of tears over it." The meeting adjourned in silence.

DANBERRIES.

Thursday, the 27th, is announced as a day of Thanksgiving. Business generally will be suspended, and the day given up to contemplating our blessings and throwing dice for turkeys.

—A reader in *New Britain* very truthfully and indignantly asserts, that no woman, however nervous she may be, has a right to wake her husband from a sound sleep only to tell him on his inquiring what is the matter, "Nothing, only I want to see if you were awake."

—A Nice Question of Taste.—Jeweler—What kind of a chain would you like? Young Man—Well, I don't know, hardly. What kind of a chain would you think I ought to have; that is, what style would you think would be the most becoming for a young man what carries groceries to some of the best families in town?

—In answer to a complaint of the price of eggs, a White-street grocer took occasion to explain that it was on account of their scarcity because of the panic, and upon the customer protesting that she could not see the connection between the two, he further explained, that owing to the general depression, the hens were running on half time. She took the eggs.

—A very prudent man in Danbury provides himself with an extra hat for the month of November. He carries it in his coat-tail pocket, and when the wind lifts the one from his head, he straightway jams on the other, and then puts after the first, and thus not only saves much chaffing from the unregenerate, but actually gets credit as a philanthropist,—the general impression being that he is in pursuit of somebody else's hat.

—The Essex street girls are pursued by an extraordinary fate. No sooner is one of them engaged than some grotesque occurrence breaks up the match. The last instance was on Friday night, when a young man leaving his young lady's house fell down the front stoop, and severely cut himself with a tintype of his adored, on which he struck in a sitting posture. When he found out what hurt him he was so mad he could not speak, and when she discovered where he carried her picture she was so enraged she did speak—and to some effect. They then parted. She shut herself up in her room, and he went for a doctor to pick out the pieces.

RALPH DAYNER'S DOOM.

If travelers see strange things, so do artists, at least landscape painters do, for they are travelers as well, and in pursuit of their vocation visit so many remote places, and come in contact with so many sorts of people, that they ought to be good story-tellers. The rural and sea-faring populations, with whom of necessity they have to mingle, offer many curious studies of character; and the sketcher from nature, who chances to be a writer also, may pick up among them incidents and stories by the score. I have come across many, but the brush has claimed so much of my time that, like most of my craft, I have had but little inclination to give any to the pen.

However, within the last week some circumstances have occurred under my very eyes of so tragic a nature, and associated with so terrible a story, that I am tempted, before I leave the spot, to utilize the long evenings now setting in by writing down the facts as they have come to my knowledge.

I am staying at a little public house called the Pilot, the only hostelry in the small village of Pitadean, situated at the foot of that enormous range of chalk cliffs which, at its highest point, is marked on the charts of the south coast as Shingle Head. The scant population is composed of a few fishermen, farm-laborers, and some lime-burners—these latter being the most numerous, for lime-burning is carried on extensively in the district, and where the chalk begins to rise from the flatter country by the beach the kilns abound. Odd gaps and roads wind down to them through the upheaved soil and fantastic masses of land-slip, rendered more fantastic by the cuttings, excavations, and blastings constantly going on. Little green plateaus jut out here and there half-way down some of the taller cliffs; and notably there is one which, overhanging a kiln on one side, and cut off on the other by a rising precipice of chalk, is accessible only by a narrow winding path descending from the upper heights.

This, together with the range of white cliffs, very varied in form, and rising in some places to hundreds of feet; the burning limekiln with its film of smoke, its dark, cavernous furnace, its adjacent stack of dried gorse for fuel; the carts and horses going to and fro down the steep road to the beach, and across the sands to the little craft that has put in at flood-tide, and is now at the ebb left stranded to receive her cargo of limestone; the moving figures, and some boats—made up a bit of coast scenery which tempted me to submit for a week or so to the limited accommodation offered by the Pilot. I had marked down the scene during a long walk, and had determined to take up my quarters at the rough inn for the purpose of sketching it. Two days ago I came over, bag and baggage, from Helmstone, the watering-place where I was staying, and set to work betimes the next morning.

The autumnal weather was beautiful, and the effect just what I wanted; but the little craft was absent, and as she formed a conspicuous item in the picture, I grew anxious for her appearance as the tide began to rise. She was the highest, however, she slowly rounded the headland, and dropped anchor in her old berth a little before noon. I knew that by the time the men had had their dinner she would be lying high and dry, and taking in her cargo, in the usual picturesque fashion.

Resting for a while, I strolled down to the beach to have a closer look at her. She was rough and tub-like—as might be expected, remembering her trade—cutter-rigged, and of from fifteen to twenty tons burden. There was a deck, and cabin hatchway forward, an open hold, and the yellow letters on her black stern announced that she was the Betsy, of Helmstone, and that Ralph Dayner was her master. The sea was calm, but there was just enough ripple breaking on the shore to prevent the purport of some very high words issuing from the tiny cabin being heard. Nevertheless, I could make out enough to understand that there was a man abusing and bullying a woman. Once there was something very like a scream, but soon all was silent, and presently a sailor emerged from the hatchway. Calling to a boy, apparently asleep in the hold, the two got into the little boat which the cutter had in tow, and pulled ashore. Then they hauled it up on to the beach, and I saw that the man was a huge broad-shouldered, bull-necked, ill-looking fellow. As he walked away toward the kilns, exchanging a few rough words with the men at work there, and disappeared up the road leading to the village, I thought I had never seen a worse specimen of his class.

Sitting down again to my easel, I became much absorbed, and as the dinner-hour left the spot quite deserted, I remained for a long time from the interruption of any of those on-lookers who are always more or less attracted by the sight of an artist sketching. Practice has made me generally indifferent to these molestations, and so, when after a while I was conscious that some one was standing near me, I at first paid little heed to the fact. But when for a moment I chanced to turn my head, I was rather startled by the sullen and forbidding aspect of the individual at my elbow. He was a tall, thin, pale-faced man of about forty, with shaggy iron-gray beard and matted hair.

Dressed in a besmirched and seedy suit of black, and wearing an old chimney pot-hat, he looked very different from any of my usual audience; but it was not so much this which disturbed me as his unpleasant stare—a stare bent upon me, be it remarked, and not upon my picture. I could see out of the corner of my eye that he was not heeding what I was doing at all. He had his back turned too much toward the easel for that, and each time that I glanced up at him, and our eyes met, I encountered a dark, sinister scowl. I tried, however, to ignore his presence, although I confess it affected me disagreeably. By degrees, too, I had a sensation that he was trying to get nearer to me without my knowing it, and I became sure of this at last as I furtively watched his feet. They were certainly creeping, as it were, toward me, and, without taking a stride, he had got much closer to me than he was when I first noticed him. He was now not above a yard from where I sat, and so I looked up at him at last point-blank. He winced a little under my steady glance, dropped his wild eyes for a moment, and moved slowly round to the other side. Again I tried to go on with my work and to forget him. In a more solitary place I should have felt rather uneasy; nay, was I not really feeling so now?—for here, at this hour, with the coast utterly deserted, I was as much alone as I well could be.

I did not know what to make of the fellow. Did he want to attack and rob me? He hardly looked like a pickpocket; but yet I could not doubt, from his strange behavior, that he had some sinister intention.

Resolving that much in my mind, and seeing that he was again creeping in his cat-like, stealthy way toward me, and this time, as it seemed, trying to get behind me, I stood up suddenly, and facing him, said angrily: "What do you mean by this dodging about? If you want to see what I am doing, look at it and be off, and don't annoy me any longer."

I had pitched my easel in such a position as to make it impossible for any body to get to my rear without passing very close in front of me first; for I was about half-way up the cliff road, just at one end of its zigzag bends, with a steep slope down to the beach on the left hand, and on the right a sheer wall of rising chalk. Instead of answering me, the fellow burst into a low, muttered laugh, and, slipping between the easel and the edge of the cliff, was behind me in a moment. Turning almost as rapidly, however, I was again face to face with him; and now there was barely a foot's space between us. He appeared scarcely prepared for this movement, and again winced perceptibly under my steady gaze. His long, bony fingers, which were remarkably claw-like in their action and form, twitched nervously at his beard, his laugh ceased, his eyes dropped, and he shrank back as if he thought I was going to strike him, much as a fierce dog that had met his master might have done. Before I had time to speak he shyly and awkwardly, but with some politeness, raised his hat, saying, in a soft, female voice, "I beg your pardon; I thought I knew you. I am sorry to have disturbed you, and I wish you good-morning." Then, again slipping by me, he walked away down the road to the beach, occasionally looking back furtively over his shoulder in my direction. He passed close to the cutter, finally disappearing round some jutting rocks, with his head bent toward the ground, apparently deeply absorbed, and noticing nothing around him.

Right glad was I to see his back, for I had never been so much put out in my life by the impertinence of an idler; and the strange conduct and appearance of this man set me wondering who he could be. But the interest in my work once revived, he vanished for a time from my mind. Only when the short twilight drove me to my solitary chop in the parlor of the little inn did I think of him again or make any inquiries.

No, the landlord didn't know nothin' at all about such a customer; he hadn't never seen his like up that way; no, nor no more hadn't the one or two natives who were by this time dropping in for their evening smoke and glass. I have said that the Pilot's accommodation is limited; and beyond my snug clean little bedroom my privacy does not go. This is no hardship, however, for I have always been used to roughing it; and there is nothing objectionable to me in occasionally mingling with the homely frequenters of a village ale-house. Thus I smoked my pipe, and listened to or chatted with the few customers as they came in from time to time. Several of them had seen me at work during the day; but, of course, as it was while they were absent that my strange visitor had appeared, and as they knew nothing of him otherwise, they could give no information.

At a table in the farthest corner of the room—which was fairly spacious, considering the size of the house—in company with two workmen from the limekilns, sat the ill-looking fellow whom I had seen come ashore from the cutter. As it was getting late, I was surprised to see him there, and asked of a fisherman close beside me how it was this man had not gone off with his craft and her cargo before it got dark.

"Oh," said the man in an undersone, "he be's a proper radical sort o' chap, that Ralph Dayner; there's never no knowin' what he'll be up to! Somewhiles he'll go hisself right sno', and somewhiles he'll just leave it to his lad and mimetis, and go off on the drink for a week or two at a time; and it reckons that's what he's up to now. I reckon the boy and one o' our men will take the Betsy round to Helmstone to-night better than he would hisself; and his missus won't be none the worse for it neither. Proper radical he be's to her too somewhiles sure-ly!"

"Ill uses her?" I suggested.

"Yes, I reckon he does," went on the man; "and she be a poor and sort o' creatur, too, kind o' cracky they do say somewhiles. Harmless eno', you know, sir, but a little weak in her head like, and that makes it all the worse for her, don't you see?"

Of course I could see plainly enough, and of course I could now understand the sounds I had heard from on board the cutter in the morning.

Our farther talk was here interrupted by the sound of wheels stopping at the door of the inn, followed by the hurried entrance of two strangers. One was a strong, broad-shouldered man, in appearance rather like an upper groom out of livery; the other, also tall and strong, looked like a doctor. He said, abruptly, "Do any of you here happen to have seen a wandering about over the downs and cliffs to-day a tall, thin, pale-faced man, with a beard, dressed in black, and wearing a high hat?"

I instantly replied that certainly I had seen a person answering this description, and I briefly told the gentlemen under what circumstances.

"That's he," he replied, "without doubt. Now look here," he added, addressing the company generally, who were of course all attention: "he is a madman, and this morning he escaped from the asylum at Helmstone. Now I offer £5 reward to any one who shall help to secure him. Depend upon it he is not far off, but as it is

PERU.

How the Monetary Panic Is Felt in South America.

Remarkable Shifts of People Who Have Become "Hard-Up."

The Guanape Islands---How Guano Is Loaded---Grand Breakfasts on Shipboard.

The Celebration of Carnival---Ladies Pelted with Perfumed Egg-Shells, and Men Drenched with Water.

"Noctes Buenos" and Their Characteristics.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Peru, October, 1873.

While you are preparing for your winter, and putting in your supply of coal, we in Peru are in our spring, and getting all ready for our coming summer, which sets in in another month. Ladies are out in our streets attired in laces and white muslins, carrying parasols and fans (more, however, for ornament than for use); and in our shop-windows are displayed our gayest embroidered robes, and the thinnest of laces, gauzes, and grenadines.

THE PANIC

in New York, which made itself so universally felt all over the East and West, has reached here, and there never has been so dull a time in business, all over Peru, as at present. The ship-brokers and chandlers are groaning because there are so few ships in the harbor, and so few are expected; the ship-captains are growling because the freights on guano and on all kinds of cargo are so low that it does not pay them to carry a load away; merchants and business-men generally complain that they cannot buy exchange for any kind of offer they can make; the President has issued an order forbidding any gold or silver coin to be sent out of the country, under pain of imprisonment; and all the leading business-houses are at their wits' end to know how to raise money to meet their liabilities, or to pay for goods ordered. And so the tidal wave of panic, that began in Wall street, and has spread over the United States, has ebbed and flowed into Peru, and the business-interests of this country are cramped and troubled as I never knew them before. It is rumored that even Henry Meiggs, the great American Railroad-King, has lost several millions, owing to the failure of the Peruvian Government to pay up its bonds; and many of our leading firms, guano and banking houses especially, have gone under in that submerging wave that has swept over two continents.

The poorer classes, and especially the Peruvians, have felt this sudden check to business very severely, and, being too improvident and shiftless to work very hard, they have resorted to the

MOST REMARKABLE SHIFTS

to make both ends meet. Daily, and almost hourly, there knocks at the door of our house in the calle-bone, or side entrance to our back-courtyard, a little Chinese or Cholo boy, with a mysterious bundle under his arm. This boy is the "small servant" of some (hitherto) well-to-do native family. Asking to see the mistress, or the young ladies, or even addressing himself to the head of the house (which, I claim, is, or should be, a man), he opens his bundle, tied up in shawl or table-cloth, and exposes a dress, well worn and soiled; a white skirt, befrilled and bedounced, and having been worn since it last saw the laundress; a pair of child's shoes; it may be a diamond ring or pin; underclothes of all kinds; a manta, or veil for the head; every conceivable article of wearing-apparel, even to a set of false teeth, and false curls, and liquid cosmetics; and, in a solemn, genteel manner, he relates that Signora or Signoretta Somebody (fictitious name), his mistress, has been very ill, and has become entirely out of money for present necessities, and desires you to purchase this little article, that she can easily dispense with, for the trifling sum of so many soles. He will generally take anything you may offer him in cash. This same programme is enacted over and over again daily; and never, since a long residence in Peru, have I seen such destitution, such a lack of means, such extremity and suffering, and such lies as are told. The Cholo boy, maybe a woman, an old Cholo nurse, or servant grown gray and wrinkled in the service of her mistress; but there is always told the same lie as to illness and sudden scarcity of money; and the family-name is always suppressed or made up. I have often said to these family-deputies: "Why do you always say your mistress is sick? Why not tell the truth, and say that they need money to keep up appearances?" But these little or old servants have been taught the tricks of the trade well, and will always cling to the same old story of sickness and misfortune to avoid shocking the proprieties. There is nothing under heaven that these Peruvian women will not sell to keep up the peculiar style in which they have been living. They will have but one dress and one manta in all the world, and not a bed or chair in the house; but that manta must be of as fine quality, and the embroidery and lace on it as perfect, as if they were not driven to all these petty meannesses and lies to keep up appearances. In this respect they offer a great contrast to our American ladies, who can appear as true ladies in calico as in silk, and retain a certain dignity and independence under all circumstances.

Since my last letter I have been down to

THE GUANAPE ISLANDS,

where the ships load with guano. These ships generally come out to Callao with a cargo, and, after unloading, go to these islands and load with guano. This guano-loading keeps the ships at the islands about four months, and then, getting clearing papers at Payta, they are off and away for different ports all over the world. The Chinamen are the workers among the guano, as they can better stand the strong smell of ammonia, that almost every one in digging among it and loading it into the hold of the ship. For several nights the smell of this guano was so overpowering and strong that I was obliged to sleep on board another ship, and the family of the Captain could not sit in the cabin at all. When we sit on our settees in the forward cabin the tears ran from our eyes in a stream, and the effect was exactly as if we were snuffing the strongest hartshorn. In some ships the odor is much more apparent than in others; and it is especially strong in those ships whose cabins are all below. Nearly every Captain, when making these long voyages around Cape Horn, out to Callao and the guano islands, takes his family with him, and wife and little ones are closely shut up in a small cabin, and become entirely accustomed to the sea-life. I used to pity the little children and the wives on board ship, when the pungent odor of the stirring-up and bedding-down of the guano pervaded the whole ship for weeks at a time, until it was all in, and the hold securely fastened in, and the ship well out to sea. Then they affirm that the strong wind and the "sea-blow smell" soon drive the ammonia odor away; but Captains' wives have told me they could often smell a guano-loaded ship

MILES AWAY.

How I used to pity the little children, limited to a small, confined cabin for play-room and exercise, with the odor of ammonia so strong as to keep their eyes red and inflamed, the tears running all the time, and a choking coughing being kept up as the pungent guano got into throat and lungs; and then was told it was considered very healthy, and so good for them!

The whole of the Chincha Islands is one vast bed of guano, the very soil of which they are composed of guano. Long wooden troughs, called shutes, are placed against the steep sides of the islands, and go down directly into the ship, as does the end of the band. Down these shutes all day long, wheelbarrow-loads are emptied by the Chinamen on the island, and shoveled with small hoes underneath, into the hold of the ship. In this hold the ship's crew, Coolies and Cholos are stamping and shoveling it in place and packing it down, and the odor permeates and

PERVADES

every part of the ship. It enters into your clothing, your nostrils, your food and drink; and, although it may be very healthy, it is anything but agreeable. There is nothing to go ashore for. A few Cholo huts, of the rudest possible construction, and several low drinking-holes, are all the island has to offer you. While the ships are loading, the Captains and Mates are generally busy enough in superintending the loading of their ships, and often employ a donkey-engine or horse power to help load one side, while the crew are loading on the other side. Their wives and children generally take small boats and go off to other ships, visiting and having a good gossip about some other family who may not be there. This seems to be their only diversion, although I saw some fine ladies on board the different ships.

When a ship is all loaded and ready for sea,

A GRAND BREAKFAST

is given on board. Cook and steward exert themselves to set a splendid table, and turkeys, hams, cold meats, cakes, coffee, and liquors are set out in fine array. Then all the other ships' masters and their wives call on board and partake of some refreshments. One Captain among the company present is then selected to take the ship clear of the harbor, taking charge and giving the orders, while all the others depart in their boats to their own ships. The Captain upon whom has devolved the honor of taking the ship well out to sea, after accomplishing that purpose, gives her over in charge of her proper Captain, and signals his boat, which has been lying off, to come for him, and, when the ship lays to, the boat takes him off, and he returns to his own ship. Then, from the decks of the different ships, we watch the white sails of the outward-bound ship lessen in the distance, until, from a mere speck, it vanishes from our sight entirely. These breakfasts are a great feature of the Guanape Islands, and, as it takes a week of preparation generally, the ladies are kept busy, and excel in fine displays on those occasions. I was astonished at the intelligence and education among the wives of American Captains particularly. There were many who had pianos on board and were fine musicians, and I found them entertaining and very pleasant. Indeed, with that love of comfort and good taste which characterizes an American woman, many of them possessed the same little knick-knacks, conveniences, and toilet-surroundings that can be found in any "spare room" at home among our own Yankee girls and New England housekeepers.

In all my descriptions of the Peruvians, I have never yet given you any particulars about their

CELEBRATION OF CARNIVAL,

which is entered into here with the same relish as at Rome. I have passed through several Carnivals, and, as they are so very different from any custom or observance that occurs in our own country, let me describe one. The Carnival lasts three days, and is participated in with great spirit by one and all. No lady, be she foreigner or Peruvian, can show herself on her balcony or at her grated-window for a minute, on Carnival-days, for she is sure to be pelted with perfumed eggs. These eggs are prepared, weeks and weeks before Carnival, owing to the great demand for them by men and boys, who blow the substance out by making a little hole in one end of the egg-shell, without breaking any more of the shell, and then fill up the empty egg-shell with scented water, either Cologne, rose-water, or the most delicate and expensive of Rimmell's perfumery. After the egg-shell is thus filled, the hole is sealed up with a bit of paper pasted over it, or a drop of sealing-wax, and the shell is put away for use. All the days of Carnival

THESE PERFUMED EGG-SHELLS

are sold from house to house by men and boys, and in the streets, at from five for a real (5 cents apiece, and even as high as 2 reals each (20 cents), according to the quality of the perfumery with which they are filled. A young lover or gallant, or any old married man with an eye to some lovely young lady of his acquaintance, will buy dozens of these perfumed egg-shells, paying high prices for them; and not only do the boys who sell them make a great deal of money during those days, but the Chinamen cooks often make a good deal of money by selling their empty egg-shells just before Carnival to these boys, at so much a dozen. The Chinaman are so fond of making money, and so calculating, that it has been noticed that, for weeks before Carnival, they will serve the table very bountifully at every breakfast with eggs cooked in different styles, so as to break the shells carefully at one end and sell the empty shells to boys for Carnival purposes.

As soon as a lady or young girl appears on the balcony or at the window (and the windows are covered for Carnival purposes), she is assailed on all sides, maybe, by these egg-shells filled with perfumery; and an animated scene it is. She retaliates, upon her part, by

THROWING WATER UPON

any of the male sex she may chance to see passing the street. During Carnival times all men and boys wear their very worst and oldest garments, and those who venture out are ducked from every balcony, window, and door, as they rush along. Even those who go on horseback fare no better, for they are even a better mark for the water-throwers, for they can be the most easily drenched as they canter along. All ladies

FINANCE.

Lecture Last Evening by the Hon. George S. Boutwell.

The Difficulties in the Way of an Immediate Resumption of Specie Payments.

Free Banking Involving an Inflation of the Currency Not the True Policy of the Country.

His Views on Convertible Currency, and on Issuing the Treasury Reserve.

The Practice of Paying Interest on Call Loans Deprecated.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, lectured yesterday evening at the Union Park Congregational Church on "Finance and the Panic." He was introduced by Alderman Sherwood, and spoke as follows:

MR. BOUTWELL'S ADDRESS.

When we are in difficulty, ladies and gentlemen, we inquire naturally for the causes, and seek to ascertain if it be the unavoidable force of events, or due to personal or public errors. The difficulty in business, through which the country is passing, inclines men to these inquiries when we come to state the case as I have, with what of argument I can address to you, in the hope, of course, that I may lead your minds to correct conclusions; but at least that I may offer suggestions which, following your own reflections, may lead you to the truth even if I am to continue to remain in error.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The statement is hardly open to question, that our paper currency is a good one,—certainly good as compared with any which the country has ever before possessed,—the best evidence of which may be found in the manner in which the people have treated it during these two months, and especially during the four weeks in the month of September. If the currency had been exclusively coin, they could not have dealt otherwise with what might have been in the possession of individuals and institutions. Individuals put their hands upon their pockets, and institutions closed as far as possible, safes, doors and safes to individual and public demands. Those of us who remember the year 1837, and those of us, fewer in number, who remember the year 1857, recollect very distinctly that the public course in regard to the paper money of the country was entirely different. Then those persons who had paper money in their possession, proceeded without delay to pay their debts, and then, if called upon to over, to loan it to any one who offered them good security for it. This is the evidence, and the only evidence needed, I think, of the value of our currency, and this is with reference to the question whether the volume is less or greater than it ought to be.

Those of you who have observed, in a general way even, what has taken place during the last five years, and especially during the last two autumns, there is a demand for money in excess, apparently, of the supply, and it may be said, I think, that for six months in each year the machinery of the country is sufficient generally, for the business of the country, for three months in the year, or thereabouts, it is in excess of the business wants of the community, and for three months, or thereabouts, there appears to be a deficiency.

These facts, addressing themselves to the daily or yearly experience of men, have led many to demand what they call

AN ELASTIC CURRENCY,

and I have to say, in answer to that call, that as a currency I see no possible way in which it can be made elastic, and that observation is equally true in reference to paper-money, and to coin. The general fact is, as those who recollect the eras to which I have already referred will bear witness, that whatever elasticity there is to a currency operates inversely to the wants of the community; that is to say, there is an excess of currency where it is not wanted, and when there is a necessity for currency, the supply not only appears to diminish, and usually is actually diminished. The currency which we have is, in its nature, and as a matter of experience in its operation, less liable to these unfavorable transitions than any other currency which the world has seen, and in that number I include those convertible whose currency is exclusively coin.

STATE BANKS.

Under the old system of State banks, whenever there was a panic, whenever a serious demand for money arose, the banks naturally doubted their circulation; because those events, in the nature of the case, were accompanied either with a direct demand for coin, or in the minds of men foreboded a demand for coin. And that condition of mind was due to the experience of men under that system, that whenever there was a serious demand for money it was followed by a demand for coin, and a demand naturally expanded upon the banks for the redemption of their paper in coin; and, therefore, so long as they redeemed their paper in coin they were led to desire to diminish their circulation, and, therefore, in panics, the men or merchants who possessed capital, and who, judged by their means, would, with time, under ordinary circumstances, be able to respond to all their liabilities, were relieved from the embarrassments of the business.

Our currency is of such a sort that, if left to the natural operation of the system, there would be no decrease in the circulation of bank paper in consequence of a demand for coin. If the banks were redeeming their notes in coin, the condition would be otherwise and less favorable in this particular, but more favorable in this particular than the old system! You may ask, and it is one of the topics that I propose to consider, whether our volume of paper money is excessive or not? The only rule, as far as I can discover, that can be applied is the daily experience of the street. So long as the demand for coin comes upon us only at a discount, commercially, as compared with coin, the volume of paper money in circulation is excessive. Therefore, it would seem to follow that the volume ought to be reduced, but when we consider a proposition of that sort we are compelled to consider the cost of reducing it, and the advantages to be derived from the result in the end. In considering this subject in this light, I have been compelled to reach the conclusion that, although the volume of paper in circulation is excessive, as measured by the rule that I have submitted to you, yet the evidence of contraction is not to be found upon the volume of business in the country, in its effect upon the ability of merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers to prosecute their business successfully, while the reduction of the volume will be one main step in reducing the revenues of the country and, consequently, impairing and jeopardizing public credit, are evils so great that the advantage of reaching the point when we can resume

SPECIE PAYMENTS

at a time earlier than we could otherwise resume them does not justify the undertaking. How, then, are we to reach the point when our paper shall be of equal value with coin, and that to me is the objective of our policy. The fact whether a bank shall pay specie for its notes on demand is not a very important fact, if at any time a person having a note can purchase coin without any considerable premium. And I may say, because I have no concealments, that I do not expect the time will come when our banks, by compulsion, will pay specie only, but they will have the privilege of paying either in United States notes or specie as they may choose, and that we shall have accomplished substantially all that is desired when the Government of the United States shall pay in coin its interest on its coin notes, known as greenbacks, in coin, leaving the banks to pay coin or pay greenbacks as they prefer. By the increase of business, by the development of the resources of the country, by the restoration finally of the balance of trade, or the diminution from year to year of the balance of trade between this and other countries, we shall, in a period of time,—I cannot say whether it will be one, two, three, or five years, but in a period of time,—we shall reach the point when coin and paper will be commercially of the same value. Undoubtedly there will be

A GENERAL PRESSURE

upon every man in business while this process goes on. It will be a pressure that has already been serious during the last five years. Specie has been reduced in value, as compared with paper, from 40 per cent to 8, 10, and 12, and, having passed through so great difficulty by the process that I am now considering, we have the evidence of experience that what remains of this difficulty can be mastered by the same process without undue pressure. Industry upon the part of individuals, or upon the revenues of the country. Therefore, when there is a natural and feasible way open to us, which involves no serious injury to any branch of business, I think it is to be preferred to a forcible reduction by law of the volume of currency which, as far as I can foresee, events will be attended with serious evils to the business community. And I say gentlemen, to consider this fact that even now we have entered upon a remedy of this difficulty there will be a certain relief to business and financial affairs by the addition which the use of coin will make to the volume of currency in the country. There are those, on the other hand, who desire no addition to the volume of currency. There is a sense—it can not be stated mathematically, but it is stated to a principle which we can comprehend; and I propose to say that when we add approximately to the volume of currency in the country, whether that addition be of paper or of coin, without at the same time adding proportionately to the property and business of the country, we increase the price of property in a degree corresponding to the increase of currency; and when we have passed through this transitive period when the volume of currency will have been the same as it was when we passed through the crisis of 1857, and of 1860, and of 1861, and of 1862, and of 1863, and of 1864, and of 1865, and of 1866, and of 1867, and of 1868, and of 1869, and of 1870, and of 1871, and of 1872, and of

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—129 SOUTH GREEN-ST. MAKE US AN offer.

Marble front, on Union Park-place, east front.

Marble front, on West Van Buren-st., south front, near Ashland-av.

Pine brick house, on Tyler-st., near Ashland-av.; $1,400 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.

Brick house, Walnut-st., near Twenty-sixth-st., $5,500.

Good frame house, on Wabash; will trade to the East on Son's Side.

Improve stone front, on South Park-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Brick house, on South Park-av., near Twenty-third-st.; cheap.

Prairie-av., fine brick house, price $36,000; will trade for smaller house.

Brick feet, on Adams-st., near LaSalle; will trade for residence on South Side.

Houses on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-ave.

Parties seeking homes, will find it to their advantage to call at 83 Randolph-st. before purchasing, as we have some first-class bargains.

F. EVANS & CO.,
162 LaSalle-st. (basement), Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR—EXCHANGE—2-STORY HOUSE on South Jefferson-st., near Monroe; would take good lots.

2-story and basement brick on Warren-av., near Oakley; would take South Side lot.

2-story and basement brick house on Adams-st., near Ashland; will take lots.

2 lots on West Madison-st., east of Central Park; 33 feet front.

2 lots on West Monroe-st., east of Central Park.

2 lots on Lake-st., fronting south on Central Park, 33x183.

2 lots on Fulton-st., 270 feet east of Central Park, 33x183.

2 lots on Washington-av., same distance from Central Park.

2 lots in Block 20, Morton's Subdivision, one block from Central Park; cheap.

16 lots in Block 9, Harding's Subdivision, three blocks from Central Park.

For farms, wild lands, or improved property, a splendid piece of business property, in a good locality and well rented.

162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHINGTON-st.,

$4,000—$1,000 down, balance in 4 years at 8 per cent, 12-room, 2-story dwelling, lot 66x132 to alley, street-cars in front; south front, on Van Buren, just east of Ashland-av.

$3,500—$1,100 down, 12-room cottage; lot 66x126 on Hubbard-court, near Leavitt-st. Splendid bargain.

$4,000; $1,000 down; balance on solidest dwelling; lot 132x400 on Clark-st., just north of Diversey-av.

$4,500—5-room cottage, and lot 66x132, with barn, on Throop-st., west of Halsted-st., south front.

$1,600—A beautiful 34x115-foot lot on Harrison-st., near Leonard.

$1,000—50x125-foot lot on Erie-st., near Lincoln.

$300 each—200 lots to exchange on Western-av., near Thirty-second.

$60,000—100x125 feet, with all the improvements, corner Washington and Green-sts. Will exchange for city real estate.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted-sts., Shortland-av., Forrest-av., Ireland, and Stewart-ave.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 7 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business done. ALBERT CRANE, 159 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS EACH 26X126, NO. 18 to 28 Port land-av. (formerly Bodman), worth $4,500; I will sell for $3,600, $1,800 cash; abstract perfect and Property is in a desirable location for residence offered, and will be open but a short time. Call after 2 p. m. of B. HUTCHINSON.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., south of Twelfth-st., till May 1, 1874, by private family only. Heated by a steam furnace, and has all modern conveniences; unobjectionable to a responsible party. Apply at 162 LaSalle-st., basement office.

FOR SALE—ANY PERSON WHO WANTS A BARgain in a nice residence with all modern improvements, on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-ave., will find it to their advantage to call at 83 Randolph-st. before purchasing, as we have some first-class bargains.

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F. EVANS & CO.,
162 LaSalle-st. (basement), Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOT 81X140 FEET, on the corner of Warren-av. and Congress, and Harrison. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS—ONE ON WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st.; the other in seven adjoining Irving Park lots. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, 10 and 12 rooms; large lots, excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALKER, JR., Room 4, 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, 10 ROOMS, West Side, $7,500. HENRY WALKER, JR., Room 4, 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5 A MONTH, $200 DOWN, NEW cottage and lot, on Butterfield-st.; will give a bargain. 118 Randolph-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—3 COTTAGES AND LOTS, PARK-AV., near Leavitt-st.; want an offer; owner want money. 118 Randolph-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—AT A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE—FOR a little cash, 4 lot on Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st.; worth $1,000. Address O 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT (cottage and basement, containing 10 rooms), barn, etc., will sell cheap, or trade for Southern lows, or Nebraska. Address O 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottage, 7 rooms, 127 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 678, Clybourn-av., second house.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE BIGGEST BARgains ever offered in houses and lots, and parties will find it to their advantage to see my list. S. D. PIERCE, 170 East Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $5 per month, for 6 years, or $4 per month for 7 years. S. D. PIERCE, 170 East Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS FOR HOMES—On Chicago Ave., lots near Home, $1,000.
Superior and Ashley-a.s., lots near Home, $700.
Western-av., lots near Indiana-st., $700.
Oakley, Hoyne, and Lincoln-avs., lots $600 to $700.
Thirty-first-st., near McCormick Factory, $15 monthly, $300.
Bartlett, Loop, and Bushnell-sts., $600 to $800.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—$50 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON the high ridge between Hyde Park Station and Woodlawn; 5 minutes' walk from the depot; 30 feet above the level of the lake, overlooking the whole country; beautiful site; perfect drainage; pure air, diversified scenery, and a beautiful park, with rowing and hunting grounds. The park is of unrivaled ground, with native trees; has two artificial lakes, is provided with various means of amusement, with music-stand, rustic bridges, walks and drives, and contains an observatory, from the top of which may be viewed an extent of territory for 30 miles south, and which affords one of the finest views in the West. You have a good class of neighbors; your children encounter no rough classes at school, everything is desirable, and your accessibility is such that 20 minutes' ride in a nicely-heated passenger car, and 12½ cents fare will place you in the business centre of Chicago, and much quicker than were you residing on Thirty-first-st., Ashland-av., or Lincoln Park, and relying on street-cars or stages. Or your yearly expenses are greatly diminished, and you can reach your place of business quicker and more comfortably. Snowstorms in the lake begin by settling on your clothing and not piercing you, and then who pay rent are most generally kept poor thereby. Savings banks may fail and strip you of your money, but mogey and stone a fine is secure from such through life. You can buy a desirable, accessible home for from $300 to $700, on long time and no money down, if you wish it, and in a few years it will be worth a small fortune of wealth but of absolute security, and is the only real estate purchase in the market where the land is so cheap it will double all the money you may put into it, even should you not prefer to reside upon it. Maps and circulars giving information furnished free by calling on or addressing

D. KNIGHT CARTER,
at the office of the Melrose Company, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRENCH, 167 South Clark-st.:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
320 acres in Sec. 19, 40, 13. 80 acres in Sec. 32, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—15½ ACRES, 13¼ UNDER CULTIVAtion, fine grove, comfortable house and out-houses, very fine well and cistern, 25¢ mile from a beautiful lake, 8½ miles from the flourishing town of Barrington, 32 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; terms easy. Inquire of M. H. MAHONEY, Barrington, Ill.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 6, No. 77 East Washington-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 979 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depot; cheap; 6¢ mile from city; monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 979 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE — EVANSTON — CHOICE LOTS 25x180 feet, $150 each, on monthly payments. Also, choice lots, monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, barn, and one acre land; abundance choice fruit; near depot; 60 minutes' ride from Chicago; if you want a home cheap, now is your chance. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, with good cellar; lot 50x150; 6 miles from Chicago, 25 trains pass every day; price $3,500, $500 cash, balance monthly to suit. 5 years, 8 per cent; you that want a good home should at once call and make inquiry. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN COTTAGE GROVE, FRONTING Drexel Park, double house, 10 rooms each, with the modern improvements at a sacrifice if taken this week. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 20, T. 39, R. 13, Cook County, $40 per acre, on five days. BASH & SHAFLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or a stock of goods, a 2½ story brick block, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep, now occupied as a hotel and stores on first floor. The above block is in good repair, productive, and unincumbered, situated in a flourishing and beautiful village only 30 miles from the city. No objection to assuming some incumbrance or paying some cash to effect a trade. Call on or address J. W. STORRY, Room 3, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL OVERMAN FARM at Bloomington, Illinois, is in the market at $20 per acre; the best bargain in farm property in the West; 2,000 acres, all under fence; 1,000 in timber; 1,000 in blue-grass pasture; east of State and north of Fourteenth-st. Address 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE LOTS ON the West Side, on Western-av., Oakley, Flournoy, and Southwestern-av.; some bargains for cash; others no money down to parties who will build. RICE & CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20, McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE IMPROVED farm, on Clear Creek, Ill. C. C. THAYER & CO., 126 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS property in Woodstock, McHenry Co.; also, 40 acres timber land. For particulars call at 85 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—100 ACRES of beautiful village property, 45 minutes' ride from Chicago. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—40-ACRE dairy farm, highly improved; on a macadamized road; an hour's ride out. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EXCELLENT TWO-story house, with large improved lot, in Morris, Ill.; house contains 8 rooms, city cellar, etc.; immediate possession given. Address G 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE — OVER FORTY farms and large tracts of timber and prairie, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., many having the very finest improvements; prices from $1,100 to $100,000; terms to suit. Call at 59 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. C. HUSBACH.

FOR SALE—$1 PER ACRE—1,200 ACRES OF heavy timberland, in Mississippi County, Arkansas. T. B. BLACKSTONE, 120 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS OF 40, 80, 120, 215, and 480 acres, within 25 miles of Chicago, at decided bargains. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIVE ACRES LAND and house and good orchard in village of Mannheim, near Northwestern R. R. depot. Inquire and see 515 Butterfield-st. Cheap for cash or on easy terms. Address or inquire S. DOLL, 515 Butterfield-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED OR SUITable for improvement; incumbrance no objection; for which we will pay in cash. Also, 2 large parcels of unincumbered lots on North and South Sides. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A BRICK OR A STONE-FRONT HOUSE (South Side preferred), worth from $9,000 to $15,000. I will pay $4,000 cash, and balance in good stocks, or in suburban lots less than 6 miles south of the Court-House. Parties wanting the money worse than the house address, stating location, price, and amount of incumbrance, to any, 2 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL, WELL-IMPROVED FARM near this city; also first-class flouring-mill in good wheat region; will exchange for Chicago property. Apply to W. S. PROUDFOOT, No. 155 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SUBURBAN LOT, TO BE PAID FOR in grazing; hay jobs solicited. BUSHNELL & CO., Fulton Market, Room 17, south-west corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT OF $4,000 to $6,000 cash, with monthly payments; a lot worth $4,000. R. KENNEDY, 146 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT IN good neighborhood; must be a bargain and terms easy. R. KENNEDY, 146 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, WEST or South Side, worth $6,000 to $10,000. Owner only need apply. No commission paid. No objection to incumbrance. E. H. BULKLEY or GEO. J. SHERMAN, 52 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, worth not less than $5,000, $1,000 cash, eight rooms. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED FARM OF 320 OR 400 acres in Eastern Kansas. R. KENNEDY, 146 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING CHEAP CITY AND suburban lots, or lots and houses, and would pay a commission on sales, please call or send your address, particulars, &c., to J. STONE & CO., 150 State-st., and 278 and 280 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING CITY AND COUNty real estate of any and all descriptions to be sold or exchanged, will do well to address or call on J. STONE & CO., 150 State-st., or 278 and 280 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, A SMALL HOUSE and lot in a good neighborhood, not to exceed $3,500. Only those offering a decided bargain need apply. Address, in full only, to P. SORLICHTER ULLA, 351 and 353 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20-FOOT LOT WEST OF THROOP-ST., between Polk and Taylor; 66 to 99 cash; best terms. Address, two days, T 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—100 OR 200-FOOT CORNER at Irving Park or Montrose. Will pay part or all cash. E. H. BULKLEY, 52 Washington-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, NORTH OF Thirty-second-st. and east of State, for which I will pay nearly all cash. H. S. DISTRICH, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in exchange for a desirable Illinois city; no fancy prices paid. JAMES, Room 5, 142 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY in exchange for house and lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., valued at $40,000. unincumbered. WALD. PALMER, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, south front, not over 30 minutes' ride south of the city property; CLAFLIN, BROS. & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side. Pay in new stock of goods and choice real estate. Call on or address OWNER, Room 13, 324 South Halsted-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING-MACHINES FROM the regular Singer offices, 155 South Halsted-st., and 64 Sixth-st. Sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 64 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies by making a small cash payment can buy a machine, take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all sewing done above the monthly payments. Hundreds are doing it. Come and examine for yourselves. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 24.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, AT less than resale prices, viz.: $15 per foot. Lots, West Side, $25 per foot. Lots on Lake-st., $50 per foot. Lots on Wabash-av., $75 per foot. Lots on Michigan-av., $100 per foot. Lots on Prairie-av., $125 per foot. Lots on Calumet-av., $150 per foot. Lots on Lake Park-av., $200 per foot. Lots on Lake-st., $250 per foot. Lots on Michigan-av., $300 per foot. Lots on Prairie-av., $350 per foot. Lots on Calumet-av., $400 per foot. Lots on Lake Park-av., $450 per foot. Lots on Lake-st., $500 per foot. Lots on Michigan-av., $550 per foot. Lots on Prairie-av., $600 per foot. Lots on Calumet-av., $650 per foot. Lots on Lake Park-av., $700 per foot. Lots on Lake-st., $750 per foot. Lots on Michigan-av., $800 per foot. Lots on Prairie-av., $850 per foot. Lots on Calumet-av., $900 per foot. Lots on Lake Park-av., $950 per foot. Lots on Lake-st., $1,000 per foot. Lots on Michigan-av., $1,050 per foot. Lots on Prairie-av., $1,100 per foot. 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Lots on Lake-st., $16,500 per foot. Lots on Michigan-av., $16,550 per foot. L

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

New 2-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 1122, 1127, 1129, and 1135 Prairie-av.; 10 rooms each; all the modern improvements; only $60 a month.

Cottage on Bullfi-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; 5 rooms; $25 month.

Elegantly furnished house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

1220 Wabash-av., 8 rooms, gas and water; $70 month.

Furnished house on Lake-av., near Fair View Station, 10 rooms, only $75 month.

Two new 2-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 1572 and 1574 Indiana-av., 10 rooms each, only $65 month.

1563 Prairie-av., 8 rooms, completely furnished.

Furnished house at Kenwood, 12 rooms; $70 month.

Elegantly furnished house on Michigan-av., near Peck-st.

No. 70 Burnside-st., 11 rooms; $60 month.

No. 163 Fourth-av., large frame house, 13 rooms.

Furnished house on South Park-av., 11 rooms; $75 month.

Furnished house at Oakland, 12 rooms.

Furnished house on Thirty-first-st., 10 rooms, between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

Good cottage 1008 Michigan-av., 6 rooms.

Furniture for sale at 1018 Michigan-av.

WEST DIVISION

Three new 2-story and basement brick houses on Oakley-av., between Monroe and Adams; 8 rooms each.

No. 70 South Lincoln-st., 6 rooms; $30 month.

No. 240 Fulton-st., 6 rooms; $25 month.

No. 160 West Erie-st., large house, 15 rooms, $75 month.

170 South Peoria-st., 10 rooms, $50 month.

27 South Clinton-st., large brick house, 11 rooms, $60 month.

129 Western-av., 6 rooms, $25 month.

Two-story house southwest corner Fulton and Peoria-sts., 8 room each.

Furnished house on Warren-av., near Wood-st., 13 rooms.

3 Hamilton-av., 10 rooms, $65 month.

A large number of houses for rent in all parts of the city.

Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--HOUSES--3 STONE-FRONT HOUSES, West Adams-st., cheap to good tenants; 12 rooms each. Inquire on Warren-av.

Furnished house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. 16 Herbert-place, on Douglas Park.

Upper part of house on Robey-st., 6 rooms.

Cottage on Twenty-sixth-st., suitable for two families. 6 rooms and bath. Inquire at 1 Chicago.

272 Buddan-st., $20 per month.

F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--DWELLING 477 HUBBARD-ST., COR-ner of Ashland-av., cheap. W. WALLER, Room 1, 92 State-st.

TO RENT--A NEW 1½-STORY FRAME COTTAGE, 68 North Lincoln-st., near Fulton. Apply at 168 South Lincoln-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE 9 ROOMS, 123 NORTH PAULI-NA-st.; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, 1394 North Paulina-st., up stairs. Only $8.

TO RENT--TWO COTTAGES, SOUTH DEARBORN-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., cheap. Apply to JOHN H. ROBERTS 151 Monroe-st., Room 13.

TO RENT--2 STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Oakley-av., furnished. WM. M. WHIT-NEY & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT--A HOUSE AND BARN--HOUSE HAS 5 rooms, pantry, closets, &c.; water in the same; will rent cheap. 1 Sheridan-pl.

TO RENT--HOUSE NO. 120 WABASH-AV., BY W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT--SEVEN NEW, ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth. These houses have been designed by leading families who desire all modern conveniences at a moderate rent. Rent low to first-class tenants. T. LYMAN, Room 17, Portland Block, northeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT--AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, CHEAP--Cottage of 5 rooms, furnace, gas, and water. Inquire on premises, 139 Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, WITH WATER and gas, in the second cottage south of Thirty-sev-enth-st., on Langley, and adjacent to Ellis Park. For particulars, inquire of GEO. W. BLAIR, corner Thirty-seventh and Langley-sts., or of SINCLAIR & BLAIR, Job Printers, Nos. 82 and 84 Clark-st., corner Monroe.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, 842 FULTON-st., near Hoyne-av.

TO RENT--NO. 933 MICHIGAN-AV., CONTAINS SIX rooms, and $35 per month. F. C. VIERLING, Room 15, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--NO. 636 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., CORNER Eugenie. Rent $35 per month. Inquire of brick house, with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 81 Tribune Building.

TO RENT--176 ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN VAN BU-ren and Jackson, 6 rooms, closets, and water in kit-chen.

TO RENT--GOOD 2-STORY 7-ROOM HOUSE, 22 Paulina, near Madison. For terms, call at 618 Mon-roe-st.

TO RENT--No. 312 PORTLAND-AV., $20 PER PER month. Cottage on Thirteenth-st., near Buddan, $15 per month. 254 Wentworth-av., $18; within a few doors of Indiana-av.

H. C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--BRICK HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, including furnace, all in splendid order. Apply 422 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED, MODERN BRICK house, 12 rooms, on West Washington-st. The rent will be taken in board to the right party. E 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, with all modern conveniences; 2-story and basement, with bath, on West Washington-st., No. 345, 7-room cot-tage, No. 326 Parker-av. House, 7 rooms, bath, on West Washington-st., $25. Also, 6 or 9 rooms over store No. 262 West Madison. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT--126 WABASH-AV.--2-STORY FRAME-furnace if desired; terms very reasonable; must be let at once. Room 16, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--THE NEW, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, octagon-front, brick dwelling house, 29 St. John's-place. This house has all the modern conveniences; has just been completed, and is within a few doors of Union Park. Apply to the owner, 231 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--1254 INDIANA-AV.--FURNISHED; COM-plete 2-story and basement frame house; 9 rooms, with hot and cold water, furnace, &c. Inquire of GEO. W. NEWBURY, successor to DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, SIX rooms, bath-room, and all modern conveniences. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--CHEAP, ONE OR TWO BRICK houses on Sangamon-st., between Indiana and Illinois. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE 8-STORY FRAME house, 1868 Prairie-av.; will be rented completely furnished or unfurnished to a good family. Inquire on premises. Owner, husband daughter will board with tenant if de-sired. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--A FEW MORE OF THOSE CONVENIENT dwelling rate left in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts. Call immediately if you wish to secure one. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La-Salle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--FINE HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, ALL MOD-ern improvements, very low to responsible parties. C. DEARBORN, 70 Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT--SOUTH SIDE, ONE BLOCK FROM Fort-Office, house of 10 rooms; reasonable rent to good tenant. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE of 5 rooms, for $24 month, with gas, West Side. Apply to MORSE, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT--LOWER PART OF HOUSE 705 WEST Lake-st.; rent, $15. Apply at house.

TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS WELL-FURNISHED two-story residence, in a private family, has furnace and hot water on every floor. 66 Twenty-ninth-st.; fine piano.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE TO A GOOD TEN-ant; 6 rooms for rent. Apply at once at 1018 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--PARTIES WISHING TO RENT HOUSES, rooms furnished or unfurnished, stores, etc., call on A. STONE & CO., Rooms 2 and 3, 278 and 280 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, 2 story frame and good cellar, hot and cold water, bath, &c., situated on West Side, and near business facilities; first-class. Address O 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT--513 WABASH-AV.--A WELL-FUR-nished house of 11 rooms, very reasonable, with board of owner; modern improvements; in good repair.

TO RENT--$21.50 PER MONTH; MICHIGAN-AV., near Sixteenth-st.; lower half of fine house perfect-ly arranged for housekeeping. Address J 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT--IN A NICE NEIGHBORHOOD, A large front floor, $26, or a 2-room upper floor, for $18; both convenient for housekeeping. Apply on prem-ises, 194 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--ONE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, PLEAS-ant, situated; modern conveniences; with furnace; cot new of barn. For further particulars, apply to 99 Sedgwick-st., or to C. PROBST, at Frank Bros.'

TO RENT--COTTAGE, FIVE ROOMS, 424 WEST Van Buren-st., near Throop. Apply Monday.

TO RENT--9 HOUSES, 8 ROOMS IN EACH; ONE $28; the other $24, to desirable tenants can pay a few months in advance; all in good repair; call on premises, 83 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--A 9-ROOM HOUSE WITH BARN. AP-ply 78 South Lincoln-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP, TWO COTTAGES, ONE ON the South the other on the West Side. A. E. GUILD, 84½ Clark-st., Rooms 10 and 12, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ON ASHLAND AV., TWO STONE-front houses, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Ap-ply to C. C. KOHLSAAT, Room 26 Major Block.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE; RENT, $20 PER MONTH; corner of Harrison and Robey-sts.

TO RENT--COTTAGE, ONLY $15 PER MONTH. Apply at 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--BOARDING HOUSE OF 19 ROOMS, IN good location; doing good business; part of the fur-niture for sale at a bargain. Address Y 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT--NO. 37 DE PUYSTER-ST., A NEW 7-room house for sale. A good place for boarders. Also suitable for one or two families. Apply at 35 De Puy-ster-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS AND A BARN, 178 Michigan-st.; furniture for sale or cheap, if de-sired. Apply at the house or 31 South Water-st.

TO RENT--FIRST STORY, SIX ROOMS, 5 WIL-low-st. (new) to a small family; rent $20.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 1054 Wabash-av., northeast corner Twenty-sixth-st. Inquire at 1052 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 178 SOUTH Desplaines-st., containing six rooms, closets, water in the kitchen, &c. Inquire down-stairs.

TO RENT--COTTAGE 8 ROOM, NEAR TWENTY-eighth-st. and lake-shore; hot and cold water, sewer, fine mantle, mantel, &c; all modern improve-ments and in good condition. Possession immediate. Apply to COTTAGE, Room 3 Custom-House.

TO RENT--FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 1146 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., marble front, mod-ern improvements, dozen rooms; price low. Call at house or on T. J. MAPES, Room 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE CONTAINING 4 ROOMS; water in the yard; cars passing it within 100 feet. 132 Indiana-av.; rent, $8. Apply at 146 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT--$20. 10 ROOM HOUSE ON FOURTH-av., near Elizabeth and Indiana-sts. Inquire at 1 ROBINSON, Room 12, Methodist Block.

TO RENT--NO. 112 NORTH DEARBORN-ST. house, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 80 Sept.-st.

TO RENT--PRETTY AND SUBSTANTIAL COT-tage of 6 rooms, near Lincoln-st. Choice neighbor-hood; rent at $12. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--VERY CHEAP TO GOOD TENANTS, my residence, 13 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, 2 water-closets, 2 cellars, near Thirty-seventh-st.; 8 rooms, cot-tage, Park-st., near Western-av.; 6 rooms, cot-tage, 56 Butterfield, near Thirty-seventh-st.; 8 rooms, cot-tage, 56 West Adams-st.; rent low until May 1. Apply 24 South Water-st.

TO RENT--NEW BRICK HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, GAS, water, and mantels, 526 West Polk-st., near cars.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY GEORGE G. NEWBURY, SUC-cessor to Drew & Newbury, General Real Estate and Renting Agent, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, No. 104 La-Salle-st.:

1461 Prairie-av., 2-story house, 9 rooms, furnished, $30.

1396 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, furnished.

373 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement house, cheap.

318 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement dwelling, gas fix-tures, furnace, &c.

16 Cottage-place, 2-story and basement house, $400.

19 Oak-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $40.

22 Silver-st., cottage, $20.

168 and 170 Throop-st., new 2-story and basement bricks, modern improvements, furnaces, &c., $60.

720 West Tyler-st., $22.

138 North Market-st., new 2-story and basement brick, will be rented cheap to May, 1874.

Also, a large list of furnished and unfurnished houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT--16-ROOM HOUSE 324 LAKE-ST. POT-ter, WM. O'CORRY, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT -- 2-STORY FRAME, ON THIRTY-seventh-st., near Ellis-av., whole or part of house; rent cheap. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--A NEAT COTTAGE AND LOT NEAR Union Park; parties will sell furniture at a sacrifice, if desired. Inquire of HIGH & CALDWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 McCormick Block, Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY FRAME AND BRICK-basement house, 590 Fulton-st.; eight rooms, gas, and water. Price, $35 per month. Apply at 507 Ful-ton-st.

TO RENT--THE LOWER PART OF BRICK COT-tage, No. 874 Fulton-st., near Oakley. Six rooms, gas and water; in order for comfortable housekeeping; location good. Rent, $15 per month.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS ON Wabash-av., near Peck-court. Inquire of ISAAC COOLE, 259 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FIRST FLOOR OF STORY AND BASE-ment cottage, 813 Thirty-third-st., corner Butterfield. Four nice rooms, clean and in good order. Rent $20 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--541 ARCHER-AV., FOUR BLOCKS WEST of Halsted-st., a large 2-story house, with barn and large lot, suitable for boarding-house, saloon, and grocery store; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. There is in the house, and for sale cheap if required, a number of beds, bedding, and stoves, with kitchen and saloon fur-niture and fixtures. Apply at 341 Canal-st., corner Har-rison.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL MOD-ern improvements; good location, convenient to cars, on West Side. For particulars, address P 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A LADY--A cottage of 8 rooms and closets, fully furnished, fur-niture for sale, centrally located, in a quiet neighbor-hood. Address M 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A FINE 8-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, water on both floors. 92 Fremont-st. Only $25 per month.

TO RENT--661 ELSTON-ROAD, A NEW 8-ROOM cottage, with closets, pantry, and basement. $14 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Dickey-pl., furnished. WM. M. WHIT-NEY & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF HOUSE 616 BURN-side-st., near Thirty-second; $20 per month. Apply at 1127 State-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED COTTAGE A FEW blocks south of Oakland, near Cottage Grove-av., $30 per month. S 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT--NEAR LINCOLN PARK, NEW 2-STORY and basement brick, 11 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, and barn. Also 2-story frame, 9 rooms. Two-story and basement, 11 rooms, first-class. Robey-st., near Adams-st., --all low to 1st May. W. J. DAVIS, 160 Mad-ison-st.

TO RENT--VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, five new marble-front residences of ten rooms each; first-class in every respect; now occupied; Nos. 598, 600, 602, 610, and 612 Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av. Also a fine residence, with large grounds, southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st. I will give long leases at panic prices. CARTER H. HARRISON, 48 East Wash-ington-st.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF COTTAGE; 6 ROOMS, closets and pantry; water up stairs. Rent, $15. Ap-ply at 276 Fayo-st.

TO RENT--WABASH-AV.--MY FURNISHED RES-idence; a first-class house with fine surroundings. To the right family a very low rent will be made. WM. H. BROOKS, JR., 182 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--UNTIL MAY 1, TO A RESPONSIBLE party, a nicely-furnished boarding-house of 13 rooms, in a good location on the South Side, and nearly full of boarders. Sickness cause of change. Address S 87, Trib-une office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, cheap, till May 1; on Michigan-av., blocks south of Twenty-second-st. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE ON Wabash-av., or unfurnished, with carpets and parlor furniture for sale. Address P 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT--THREE 6-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSES on Twenty-first, $12 per month; one on Thirty-first, $10 per month. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 70 East Van Bu-ren-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP, DESIRABLE 6-ROOM COTTAGE on Cobb-lane. Call at house 243 West Polk-st.

TO RENT--A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND HOUSE-hold furniture; reasonable terms; none but responsi-ble parties need apply. Call Mrs. MOLLIE CARROLL, 127 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A SUPERIOR COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, 665 Burnside-st., rent $30 per month; ready for oc-cupancy. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT--THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 511 Oak-st., lately occupied by Samuel Nickerson. Furniture for sale or rent. Apply at Second National Bank, or at 125 Oak-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE 121 VINCENNES-AV., 6 ROOMS. Apply to AGNES SMITH, Room 19 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 602 SOUTH Dearborn-st.; rent, $25 per month. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE of 10 rooms, No. 207½ Walnut-st. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house 1169 Wabash-av., 11 rooms; all modern improve-ments; $75 per month, or will rent part of house.

TO RENT--A NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UN-furnished houses, at a low rent. J. W. FAY, 129 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS and 3 closets nearly new, water in the kitchen, one block from Milwaukee-av.; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at 62 Elston-av.; corner.

TO RENT--NO. 1007 MONROE-ST.--MODERN TWO-story frame house, 10 rooms, one block from street-cars; $40 to a responsible party; worth $60. Inquire at house.

TO RENT--HOUSES BY S. M. MOORE & CUM-mings, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:

State-s., two nice cottages near Fortieth-st., $20.

West Washington-st., No. 855, 8-room house, cheap.

Western-av., No. 125, cosy cottage near Fulton-st., $20.

Milwaukee-av., No. 72, 6 rooms in marble front, $35.

TO RENT--HOUSES, COTTAGES, STORES, AND offices; good tenants. R. D. PIERCE, 129 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT--NICE NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE VERY cheap. No. 628 West Erie-st., just east of Ashland-av., good neighborhood.

TO RENT--ONE SPLENDID HOUSE ON WEST Adams-st.; one with fine barn on Indiana-av., at about half price to careful party. Inquire at 137 and low rent thereafter. EDMUND G. STILES, 80 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--CHEAP--FIRST FLOOR OF 2-STORY cottage, No. 425 Arnold-st., 4 rooms, 2 closets, and pantry. Inquire on premises or at 251 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT--AND FURNITURE FOR SALE--HOUSE of nine rooms in good location on West Side, $35. Address U 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT--NEW BRICK DWELLINGS OF 8 ROOMS each, near Lincoln Park, exceedingly low rent to good tenants. A. A. LATHROP, Room 24, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 6 CLOSETS AND pantry, at 185 South Halsted-st. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE C. ROYNON.

TO RENT--A 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH GOOD shed for barn. 2814 Fulton-st. Will the gentleman from North-av. call again?

TO RENT--FIRST FLOOR OF 56 MILLER-ST., OF 8 rooms with closets; water in kitchen. Terms, $16 in advance to a permanent tenant. Apply to OWNER, No. 106 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT--A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, water, and gas. Low rate to a permanent ten-ant. Would take board for a couple in payment. 127 Loomis-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE WITH 4 ROOMS AND basement and good accommodation at 46 Scott-st., North Side.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH OR without barn, 27 Lexington-st., near Harrison-st. and Southpark. 880 Indiana-av. Apply to GILBERT & GIVENS, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE 435 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 9 rooms, with all modern improvements. Rent, $40. Call at 429 West Tyler-st.

TO RENT--A COSILY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms on the West Side. Owners will remain if agree-able. Address L 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CUR-tis, a 4-room marble-front house, with modern im-provements; good brick barn. Rent low to a good party. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 15, 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT--BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE and House-renting Agents, 168 West Madison-st.: A large list of houses and parts of houses, from $13 to $75 per month.

TO RENT--A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 rooms, closets, furnace, and all improvements. Will rent cheap to the right party. Apply at 396 Chicago-av.

TO RENT--$30--12-ROOM HOUSE, 12 SOUTH PAU-lina-st., $30 per month; $25, 52 South Green-st. Rooms in brick block on Lake and May-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS AND PART of it furnished for sale. A good place for boarders. At present rooms rented for lodgers. First-class location, near Union Park. Address L 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A BARN, 6 ROOMS, IN first-class condition, suitable for any good family, and cheap at $20. Inquire on premises, up-stairs.

TO RENT--DWELLING NO. 823 WABASH-AV., containing 16 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, and stable; in a good barn attached. Inquire of DR. A. BURRAS, 159 Calumet-av.

TO RENT--COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE, north of Harrison-court; rent $70 per month. Owners will board for use of furniture. Address O 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT 9-ROOM COTTAGE AND good barn, No. 14 North Curtis-st. House in good re-pair. Will rent cheap to a good tenant. Inquire at Room B, 134 East Madison-st.

TO RENT--NO. 165 FOURTH-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms, $30 a month. Inquire at butcher's shop, corner Polk-st. and Fourth-av., or 450 South State-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE NO. 1038 WABASH-AV. AT LOW price. Possession at once. Apply to ALFRED JAMES, 1446 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, NO. 360 CARROLL-st., near Elizabeth, $25 per month. Inquire at No. 43 North Ada-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, NO. 72 WALNUT-st., $25 per month. Inquire at 449 West Randolph-st.; second floor.

TO RENT--2 COTTAGES--16 SEELEY-ST. 77 Adams-st., and 775 Jackson-st. Apply at 71 South Robey-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE 17 ROOMS, 24 BISHOP-COURT. Inquire 125 Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT--DWELLING NO. 745 WEST WASHING-ton-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. F. A. SMITH, 123 Washington-st., Room 42.

TO RENT--158 ASHLAND-AV., MARBLE FRONT residence, 13 rooms. HENRY WALLER, Jr., Room 4, 66 Washington-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP, NICE COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms, 205 Wood-st. Apply at 50 Ashland Block, or 90 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 rooms, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; very reasonable to a No. 1 tenant. GILBERT & GIVENS, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--NO. 415 WARREN-AV.; NO. 67 HAMIL-ton-av. No. 1008 Madison-st. No. 592 Madison-st. GEO. D. FRASK, 99 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT--SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WATER AND gas, No. 69 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT--AT $11 PER MONTH, A HOUSE OF 7 rooms, at Austin; railroad fare only 7½ cents. In-quire of DR. N. W. ABBOTT, 145 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--135 AND 137 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Chamber of Commerce, nicely furnished rooms, very cheap; also one unfurnished room on third floor. Apply at Room 27.

TO RENT--CHEAP--BEAUTIFUL SUITES OF TWO to ten rooms at $3 to $1 per room for housekeeping, in new brick building, cor. Lake-st. and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT--A LARGE, SINGLE ROOM WITH fine closets, gas, hot and cold water; also a bath. References required. 423 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, to a couple, with or without board; water in the room, and bath-room; house has all modern conveniences, furnace included; $15 per week; private family. 796 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--6 NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st., near Robey, for permanent and quiet board with a genteel family. R. KENNEDY, 148 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT--895 FULTON-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST. cars, an unfurnished front parlor and bed-room at $8 per month.

TO RENT--TWO MEN KEEPING BACHELOR-hall will give the use of two rooms to a suitable party who will keep in their fire and assist in housekeeping. To a woman that is a good seamstress, board will be fur-nished to earn fair wages. Location near Twenty-second-st. Address A. JOHNSON, JR., Post-Office.

TO RENT--THE UPPER FLOOR, CONTAINING 8 nice rooms, of a first-class brick residence, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 710 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--WITH BOARD--TEN ROOMS COMMU-nicating, up one flight, Southern exposure, furnished or unfurnished. 16 Bishop-court.

TO RENT--CHEAP--THE UPPER PART OF A house; 5 rooms; or the whole, and board man and wife. 456 South Park-av.

TO RENT--CHEAP--FOUR GOOD ROOMS IN THE rear of 127 Superior-st. Inquire at L. A. BROWN'S, 47 North Clark-st., or at 127 Superior-st.

TO RENT--IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TO ONE OR two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a south-front double-room, heated by furnace. 10 minutes from Lake-st. Breakfast and tea if desired. 338 Chicago-av.

TO RENT--CHEAP--FOUR GOOD-SIZED ROOMS, clothes-press, pantry, water in kitchen, yard, and coal-house. 630 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT panic rates, at 184 Twenty-third-st., near State; con-venient to street-cars.

TO RENT--FIVE (5) ROOMS; LOCATION FIRST-class; part-pay can be required. Apply on the premises, 478 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--870 FULTON-ST.--LOWER PART OF house to family without children; also furnished rooms, cheap, to gentlemen or ladies.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, AT 13 North May-st.

TO RENT--THREE OR FIVE PLEASANT ROOMS for housekeeping, on West Side. Address G 40, Tri-bune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING at low rates can be had at 662 West Jackson-st., or would let two front rooms with or without board.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, OVER-looking the lake, near the Post Office; terms very moderate. Inquire at Room 106, 15 Congress-st.

TO RENT--227 WEST LAKE-ST.--FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, rent from $6 to $16 per month.

TO RENT--163 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson, two well furnished rooms for gentlemen; bath-room and modern improvements in hall.

TO RENT--SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for 2 or 4 young men, with or without board. Apply at 301 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--$30 PER MONTH, BRICK BASEMENT, No. 94 Twenty-fifth-st., 3 rooms, gas, and water, newly painted and calsimined. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, cheap, till May 1; on Michigan-av., blocks south of Twenty-second-st. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO 2 gentlemen, with or without board; good reference required. Apply at 339 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT--FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, WITH-out board. 686 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD floors in a brick building, No. 86 Dearborn-st., for housekeeping. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 81 Tribune Building.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND PANTRY. Water in kitchen. 478 Butterfield-st., near Twen-ty-ninth.

TO RENT--AT 85 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.--TWO pleasant front rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT--CHEAP--A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. 118 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--TWO OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; rent moderate; or would sell furni-ture. No. 34 Cornsalla-st., near Milwaukee-av. cars.

TO RENT--THREE ROOMS AND PANTRY ON 1st floor; rent $9 per month. 29 Throop-st., corner Harri-son. Apply at 414 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--TWO PARLORS AND SLEEPING-room cheap, at No. 16 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS--FOUR OR SIX UNFURNISHED rooms, with closets, pantry, water in kitchen; in new building on Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av. Rent, $10 to $12. Address Y 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS AT 146 NORTH ADA-ST.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT SLEEPING-ROOM IN A business block, on fourth floor. Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 87 Clark-st.

TO RENT--THREE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, also small rooms, suitable for lady and gen-tleman or single gentlemen. 1100 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, without board, to one or two gentlemen. Ap-ply at 52 St. John's-place.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR FULTON and Leavitt-sts., to gentlemen or gentleman and lady, without board. 116 Randolph-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT reduced prices, Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st., near Sherman and Tremont Houses, Room 31.

TO RENT--AN ELEGANT FURNISHED PARLOR and bed-room (private family), with gas and stove, for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Marble house. References re-quired. 125 North Clark-st., third floor.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO a gentleman in private family. 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--BASEMENT OF 3 ROOMS--FURNITURE for sale; furnished and unfurnished rooms. 69 Wal-nut-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, centrally located. Apply at 124 Clark-st., corner of Madison, third floor.

TO RENT--VERY REASONABLE; TWO NEAT, airy front rooms, partly furnished, at 207 North Dear-born-st., near Chicago-av. Would do for light house-keeping.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS, PANTRY AND CLOSET, water in kitchen, very cheap. Also 2 unfurnished rooms. 274 Fairty-first-st.

TO RENT--NO. 656 WEST LAKE-ST.; 7 FURNISHED rooms in exchange for board for one, or will board families or five gentlemen; clean quarters; good board; have no other boarders.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FIRE and gas, with or without board, at 113 South Green.

TO RENT -- UNFURNISHED WARMED AND lighted rooms, Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. No table to board. Address O. M., Box 116.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day or month, on the first and second floors of Exchange Building, for gentlemen only. Inquire at Room 43, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

TO RENT--ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to four young men. Also single rooms furnished or unfurnished. No. 169 Franklin-st., southeast corner Washington.

TO RENT--TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, four or six rooms fully furnished, with every conve-nience for housekeeping. None but responsible parties need apply. 113 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--AT 75 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT prices to suit times; not for housekeeping. 338 West Madison-st., corner Peoria.

TO RENT--TO GENTLEMEN, A NEATLY FUR-nished room, with fire, gas, and all conveniences, at 55 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for single gentleman, in a fine private house, at moderate price. Call and examine at 670 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with board, if preferred, furnished or unfurnished. 79 Honore-st.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND BED-room, suitable for light housekeeping. 717 Washing-ton-av.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED for lodging, at 67 West Van Buren-st., entrance on Clinton-st.; location good, being convenient to business. Call Monday.

TO RENT--3 OR 5 NICE ROOMS--FRONT OF house; suitable for housekeeping; two doors from street car and 3 blocks from 12th South Green-st. Rooms in brick block on Lake and May-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS AND PART of it furnished for sale. A good place for boarders. At present rooms rented for lodgers. First-class location, near Union Park. Address L 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT--DESIRABLE ROOMS IN HOUSES NOS. 30 Miller-st. and 113 West Polk-st. Inquire at 113 West Polk-st., in basement.

TO RENT--TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FUR-nished or unfurnished, 79 Rush-st. Apply Monday.

TO RENT --

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

The Chicago Malleable Iron-Works the Scene of the Catastrophe.

The Roof of an Unfinished Building Suddenly Gives Way.

Two Workmen Killed and Three Seriously Injured---Narrow Escape of Several Others.

While depression in financial circles, and apprehension of foreign difficulties are casting dark shadows in many homes of the poor in this city, calamities that entail deeper gloom are constantly occurring. It was but a few weeks ago that an explosion at the North Side Rolling-Mills threw five workmen into a mass of molten iron, reducing three of them to

UNRECOGNIZABLE CINDERS,

and causing the death of the remaining two. But a week previous, an explosion at a pork-packing establishment in Bridgeport had blown two men and a boy to fragments which were with difficulty collected together. And now the shuddering sensibilities of our Sunday morning readers will be shocked

BY THE RELATION OF ANOTHER DEPLORABLE CALAMITY,

which occured at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulting in the immediate death of two men, and the wounding of three others, two of whom will probably die. The accident occured at the works of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, located at the corner of Western avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The construction of these works was begun about six months ago, by an association of capitalists, mostly citizens of Louisville. The buildings, which are for the most part of brick, with French roof and cupolas, will cover, when completed, about

THREE ACRES OF GROUND,

and will employ not less than 1,000 men. It will be the largest establishment of its kind in the West, and will contain machinery of the most approved pattern. The buildings are pretty nearly completed, the principal work to be done being the slating of the roofs and exterior decorations. The construction of the buildings has been attended with much risk to limb and life, because of the steepness of the roof and the construction of the cupolas. But until yesterday there had been no accidents of any importance. The accident yesterday did not result from the peculiar construction of the buildings, but from the

FAILURE AND INSUFFICIENT SUPPORTS

of a cupola, of one of the largest buildings, and the cause of it may be traced directly to the architect of the work. The victims by the accident are: Killed, Nicholas Vozle, of No. 51 Wentworth avenue; Andrew Lellinger, of No. 22 West Seventeenth street; and the injured are, Charles Murley, of No. 199 Meagher street; Frank Melan, who resides at the corner of Union and Seventeenth streets; and Joseph Palton, of No. 54 Russe street. Murley and Melan are believed to be fatally injured internally. When the accident occurred, the roof which fell swarmed with busy slaters, and the wonder is that, so many escaped uninjured, and the fortunate result can only be accounted for by the fact that the roof being that of a cupola, the men were afforded means of safety by sliding off to the main roof, or grasping in their descent numerous rafters. In the confusion which followed the catastrophe it was almost impossible for our reporter to ascertain the exact cause of the accident, but it appeared that it was occationed by the parting of the tie-beams of the roof of the cupola, which were united and held together by slender scantling, spliced in the centre. These gave away, and, the tie-beams separating,

THE ROOF FELL IN.

The only excuse offered by the contractors was that the roof had upon it an unusual weight, there being many piles of slate upon it, and an unusual number of slaters, who were endeavoring to cover the roof by 6 o'clock last evening. The first intimation of the giving away of the roof was observed by workmen on the ground-floor of the establishment, who got out of the building with all possible haste. The falling of the roof seems to have been very gradual, for the workmen inside had entirely vacated the building before it had fallen. Many workmen on the top of the building saved themselves by sliding from the cupola to the main roof, while others caught hold of rafters and beams, and thus saved themselves. The two men who were killed, Vogle and Lellinger, were working on the comb of the roof, and fell in with it. The three who were injured attempted to save themselves by jumping to the main roof, but, failing in the attempt, were precipitated to the ground---a distance of about 35 feet.

THE CONFUSION

which followed the accident was very great; had it been less, Vogle's life might have been saved, since, had he been extricated from the wreck promptly, he would probably have lived. Lellinger was instantly killed. He was caught between two sides of the roof, and almost cut in two. It was nearly half an hour after the roof fell before Vogle and Lellinger were taken out. Both were dead at the time. Murley, Melan, and Palton, falling as they did upon the top of the wreck, were easily rescued. The two former were not much mangled, but were found to have sustained serious internal injuries. Palton had his left leg and arm broken. As soon as possible Dr. C. C. Buckley and Hobbs were on the ground, and rendered invaluable service. The injured men were removed to a boarding-house near by and every attention given them that the circumstances would permit. The bodies of Vogle and Lellinger were placed in wagons and taken to their respective residences. As soon as the injured men had received the proper medical attention, they were removed to their homes in easy-going conveyances. Murley's and Melan's sufferings were intense, and their groans were agonizing to hear. It is Dr. Buckley's belief that

BOTH WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Too much praise cannot be given this physician for his sympathetic treatment of the injured men. Vogle was a widower, and leaves a daughter aged 17 years, who underwent the trial of the loss of her mother but a few months ago. She seemed heart-broken when our reporter saw her last evening. Lellinger, the other victim of the accident, leaves a wife and three young children, entirely unprovided for. Murley and Melan, who are believed to have received fatal injuries, are both single men, as also is Palton. The victims by the accident were all slaters in the employ of C. M. Clark & Co., Room 18, No. 188 Madison street. The injury to the building will cost the Company but little more than $1,000, and will cause but little delay in getting the works in operation.

PERSONAL.

N. Wakagama, of Japan, is at the Sherman.

F. F. Low, of China, is at the Grand Pacific.

John Boysen, of Washington, is at the Palmer.

Gen. H. R. Anderson, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Senator George G. Wright, of Iowa, is at the Sherman.

Senator A. M. York, of Kansas, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. M. Rust, of Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. W. Turner, of St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John B. Jervis, of Rome, N. Y., is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. J. G. Holland, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John D. Adams, of Jackson, Miss., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. D. T. Littler, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is at the Sherman.

Dr. Curran has assumed the editorial management of the *Western Catholic*.

Senator R. J. Oglesby and his bride left the city yesterday for Washington.

H. Mercy Thompson, of England, and A. Campbell White, of Ceylon, are at the Grand Pacific.

In the law columns yesterday an unfortunate error was committed by saying that August Wallbaum entered up judgment against William S. Golsen for $1,235. It should have been the reverse, the judgment being in favor of Mr. Golsen, against Mr. Wallbaum.

George A. Ellis, Boston; Nathan Blakely, Beatrice, Neb.; W. C. Smith, St. Louis; George McPherson, Pittsburgh; and Robert H. Wilson, Sterling, are guests at the Palmer.

George F. Hathaway, St. John, N. B.; H. W. Evans, St. Louis; J. D. Adams and A. D. Brooks, Jackson, Miss.; M. D. Warren, New York, and George M. Crocker, of Minnesota, are registered at the Sherman.

Philip Deidarheimer, San Francisco; G. H. Sweet, San Antonio, Texas; G. A. Emery, Wyoming; J. C. Potter, Boston; R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; and H. E. Lagraw, of New York, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

Otto Matz, the architect, is about to start on a European trip. He will be accompanied by J. E. De Haven. Mr. Matz was presented on Friday evening with an elegant watch and chain by "his friends, the contractors."

Yesterday morning, after the salesman at Butters' auction-rooms had slaughtered several stoves of various patterns, and had disposed of a piano, and sacrificed some bedroom furniture, he came to some pictures hanging upon the wall. The frames, which were sold along with their contents, were of large size, and were resplendent with gold-leaf, or Dutch metal. They were that kind of frame which would adorn the walls of any parlor, and several ladies present openly expressed their admiration of their magnificence. These frames contained large-sized tinted photographs of Mayor Medill, Louis Wahl, Dr. Truman Miller, and Mr. Felton, Superintendent of the Bridewell. They were the pictures which figured in the Art-Gallery of the Exposition, and, failing to find a purchaser there, were sent to auction when the Exposition closed. The first one taken up was that of Mr. Felton, and, together with the others, was bid off to the artist, no other competitor appearing for any of them. The prices bid were, therefore, no index to their value. The indifference of the assembled multitude when it came to Mayor Medill's turn to be auctioned off was amazing. No one did him or the other distinguished citizens the empty compliment of offering even $5 for their portraitures.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The next party of the Union Club will be given at Martine's West Side Hall on Friday evening next.

The official statement of receipts at the Stock-Yards yesterday showed them to be: Cattle, 614; hogs, 18,721; sheep, 235.

Mr. A. M. Griswold, the well-known "Fat Contributor," will deliver his funny lecture on "Injin Meal," at Kingsbury Hall, on Saturday evening next.

At the last meeting of the Mulligan Zouaves, the Company unanimously tendered their services to the Adjutant-General of this State "in case of an emergency in Cuba."

The owner of the bark Homer yesterday received the following dispatch from Escanaba: "The Homer off all right; gone after lumber. Tug Wood had not gone there."

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach at 7:30 o'clock this evening in the Western Avenue Baptist Church, and there deliver his last sermon previous to his departure for Brooklyn.

George Morrits put his hand in the pocket of Mrs. Fanny Gill, in a stage on West Randolph street, for which Scully held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $700.

Charles Johnson, a boy 14 years old, stole $50 worth of silverware from S. L. Bartholemae, 203 West Washington street. He was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $200.

The case of Kelly, the desperado and burglar, who was written up a few days since, came up before Scully yesterday, and he was put under bail of $6,000.

The Independent Club held their third party at Martine's South Side Hall on Thursday evening last, the attendance being unusually large. The next party will be given on Thursday evening, Dec 4.

The second party of the Entre Nous Club was given on Wednesday evening last, and was in every way a success. All members express themselves highly pleased. A "calico hop" is announced for Dec. 17.

The Union Catholic Library Association will give another of their agreeable literary and musical entertainments on Tuesday evening. The programme contains readings from popular authors, piano solos, vocal performances, and recitations.

A meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons will be held to-morrow evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Papers on "Club Foot," "Bright's Disease," and "Vaccine Cicatrices" will be read.

Detective Joe Dixon yesterday arrested a young man named Henry C. Walker, on the charge of stealing a large quantity of stationery from a store in Columbus, O. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Station, and will be taken to Ohio to-morrow.

The alarm of fire from Box 132, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the discovery of flames in a junk shop at No. 127 Indiana street, occupied by O. C. Johns. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion. The loss was about $200; insured for $1,000.

Gustave Manhold stole $1.05 from a fellow-workman, who had him arrested, and the officer found on his person a lady's watch and chain. Capt. Lull has the watch, and wants the owner to call for it. Scully held Manhold in bail of $200.

The tenth annual ball of the Father Mathew Temperance Society will be given on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, at the Society's halls, on Harrison street, near Halsted, and at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. The same ticket admits the holder to both places.

Mrs. Leonowens will lecture in Unity Church this evening on the Court of Siam, and, by request, she will deliver another of her lectures at Memorial Chapel (Church of the Messiah) on Tuesday evening. The subject is of great interest, and should bring out a good audience.

The ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue call upon the public for contributions to the annual Thanksgiving dinner to the poor little inmates. Anything, cooked or uncooked, that will make the occasion a pleasant one to the children, will be most gratefully received at No. 797 Michigan avenue.

A new religious journal, to be called the *Alliance*, the editorial columns of which will be in charge of Prof. Swing, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Thomas, and other eminent divines of the city, will soon appear. It is to be issued every Saturday, and is intended to be a local religious newspaper.

The notorious procurer and club-swinger, John McLaughlin, who left Chicago some six months ago in fear of his life, is said to be again in this city. When last heard of he was coachman to H. T. Helmbold, the bankrupt buchu man, in Paris. If it be true that he is in the city, the police should find out his whereabouts and place him under lock and key.

Yesterday morning, as Officer Casserly was taking George Moritz from Justice Scully's court room to the Union Street Station, the prisoner suddenly drew a pop bottle from his pocket and dealt the officer a murderous blow on the side of the head, knocking him down. The prisoner then ran away, but, being pursued by Officers John O'Conner and Casserly, was soon recaptured.

"The Last Words of Christ on Calvary" will be the theme of a series of discourses, by the Rev. A. Judson Frost, on successive Sabbath evenings, commencing this evening, at the University Place Baptist Church, Thirty-fifth street, west of Cottage Grove avenue; subject of the morning sermon, "The Cleansing of the Ten Lepers."

The Committee composed of Mr. Rosenberg, Mrs. Marsh, and W. B. Billings, appointed to make a final settlement of the Exposition charity benefit, report that each of the twenty institutions receives $200. The representatives of these institutions can obtain a check for the amount from Mr. Billings at the Newsboys' Home on Tuesday morning.

Friday evening, John Hugh McIntosh will give readings at Providence Baptist Church, on Perch street, between Fulton and Kinzie. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the church, which has lately been enlarged, and needs and deserves money. The programme is an excellent one, and the reputation of the reader stands very high.

Mr. Samuel Bland will deliver a lecture in Kingsbury Hall on Wednesday evening, the subject being, "On Our Frontier." This is a novelty in the lecture-field, for the speaker will tell with a true sportsman's relish of the way the buffalo is hunted on the plains; how the fur-bearing animals are trapped; all about mining in Nevada, and mountain life and sports. Here is a splendid subject for a lecture, if it is well handled.

The November number of the *Home Visitor*, the organ of that excellent institution, the Home for the Friendless, is an interesting issue. It contains a juvenile story entitled "Daylight and Dark," an account of orphanage in England, a spicy article on "Hints to Women," [illegible] extracts from the diary of Mrs. Grant, the Matron, and many other good things. Miss Bowman edits the paper, which is worthy of support. The Home gives food and shelter to the hungry and homeless, and is one of the most useful charities in the city.

Thanksgiving will be celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, with the usual services, carols, and decorations. Preparations are making to insure to the public a beautiful and spirited celebration. The church will be elaborately decorated with all the fruits and vegetable productions of the soil, the children will sing their sweetest carols, and the Rector will preach a sermon on the times. This church had last year the most elaborate festival of the kind ever known here.

Thomas Windmill was charged, not by a second Don Quixote, but by Ternice Newman, with stealing some clothes, a stove, and some other articles, about the last of October. Newman lives at No. 987 West Randolph street, and he says Thomas entered his house in the night and took the above-mentioned property, to the value of $90. He got out a search-warrant and searched the house of Thomas, No. 961 West Madison street, and found the property. The case was continued yesterday morning by Scully, till the 29th inst. in bail of $800.

The prizes allotted to the successful players in the recent billiard tournament at Kingsbury Music Hall were distributed yesterday afternoon at Foley's billiard-room. Suitable addresses were made by Mr. J. H. Haynie to each player, and all of the winners responded as best they could. The majority of them, however, suffered from extreme nervousness, and their very eloquent remarks were for the most part lost to a large and wondering audience. Messrs. Tom Foly and Michael Geary, the gentlemen who managed the tournament, made some remarks, promising their hearers that first-class tournaments would be given in Chicago annually.

P. C. Walsh, whose name was published in connection with the shooting of a Merchants' policeman at his place on the corner of West Lake and Halsted streets, about two weeks since, the particulars of which were given in THE TRIBUNE at the time, was in attendance upon Justice Scully yesterday. No one appearing to prosecute, he was discharged. Mr. Walsh has been a resident of this city over sixteen years, during which time, he claims, he has accumulated considerable property by industry and a course the antipodes of which one naturally associates with those who do indiscriminate shooting.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library was held in their rooms yesterday afternoon. There were present: Messrs. Thomas Hoyne, Chairman; Hays, Rosenthal, Raster, and Quesl. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the report of a committee appointed to consider the subject of the procuring of suitable rooms for the Association. The report of said Committee mentioned several suitable buildings, among which was that on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. The Committee reported that they had conferred with the Board of Education with regard to the old Post-Office building, and had found that they could secure room there by advancing $10,000 to fit it up. They could have two upper rooms. The matter was referred to the Committee, who were requested to reconsider the offer of the Post-Office building and report accordingly.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary A. Hill, the particulars of whose death are already known, after occupying five days, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the jury rendering the following verdict: We, the jury, find that the said Mary A. Hill, now lying dead at No. 22 Price place, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, came to her death Nov. 14, 1873, from inflamation of the uterus and peritoneum, produced by an abortion, and we, the jury, from the evidence, find that said abortion was the result of an operation performed on the said Mary Adele Hill by Dr. Charles Earll, with the knowledge and consent of James Hill, husband of the aforesaid Mary A. Hill, and we, the jury, recommend that the said Dr. Charles Earll be held as principal, and the said James Hill as accessory, before the fact, to answer to the Grand Jury in the case. Coroner Stephens, in pursuance of the verdict, immediately issued mittimuses for the arrest of Earll and Hill, and both were taken into custody and assigned to quarters in the County Jail.

An item appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday concerning the disappearance of a little girl named Lillie Reese. More light has been thrown upon the matter by the statement of Mr. Charles Harris, conductor of a passenger-train on the Michigan Central Railroad. This gentleman states that he had a passenger accurately corresponding with the description given of the missing girl, who is 14 years of age. She had a first-class ticket to Rochester, N. Y. Another conductor who was on the same train, off duty, occupied a seat adjoining the girl, and watched her very closely. She was evidently much excited, and manifested great alarm whenever any one approached her. The statement regarding her going away with a man was received from some of the school-children. There is reason to believe that the girl observed by Mr. Harris is Lillie Reese, as it has since been stated by some of her playmates that Lillie had told them she was going to Rochester, and the Sisters there would raise her as a lady and make a music-teacher of her. Her mother, she said, would not let her go out, but insisted on her remaining at home and working. She did not like work, and would much rather be a lady. This is a very probable solution of the story.

RAILWAY NEWS.

How the Grand Trunk Road Is Being Improved---Through to New Orleans Without Change of Cars.

The work on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, reducing it from a broad to a narrow gauge, to make it correspond with American roads, is rapidly progressing. The line between Buffalo and Sarnia was narrowed some months ago. Subsequently, the Goderich line was also reduced, and the work of narrowing the main line between Stratford and Montreal is being rapidly pushed. For some time past two new narrow-gauge locomotives have been delivered every day, and a large number of cars have also been completed, and by next year 450 new locomotives will be on the road. It will also be amply stocked with Pullman palace cars. These improvements are almost as important as was the construction of the railroad at first. Passengers and property shipped at Chicago can be taken through to New York, Boston, Portland, and Montreal without change. In fact, the Grand Trunk will hereafter be in a condition to compete with the American roads for the trade of the Great West. Live stock and grain were transported heretofore under almost insurmountable difficulties. But live stock can now be loaded at Chicago and not moved out until at arrives at the Buffalo or the Boston cattle-yards. Narrowing the gauge replacing old iron rails with new steel ones, the addition of so much new rolling stock, and the opening of the great international bridge, will practically prove of about as much advantage as a new single track railroad between the West and the Atlantic seaboard.

THROUGH TO NEW ORLEANS.

On or about the 1st of December next, through trains will be run direct from this city to New Orleans, via the Illinois Central, Mississippi Central, and the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroads. A connection between the Mississippi Central and the Illinois Central, from Jackson, Tenn., to Cairo, a distance of 106 miles, has been in course of construction by the Southern Railroad Association, which is the lessee of the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Roads during the last two years, and will be completed by the time above stated. The approaches on this side of the Mississippi have already been completed, and the immense ferry-boat, which is said to be the finest in the country, and a description of which has already been published in these columns, has been placed in position. People going to New Orleans will save eight hours' time by this arrangement, and will not need to change cars until they arrive at New Orleans. E. D. Frost, the General Manager of the Southern Railroad Association, will be in this city in a few days to make the final arrangements for the opening of this new and important route to the Gulf of Mexico.

WON AT LAST.

Some years ago, the Illinois Central Railroad Company was sued by Cobb, Christy & Co. in the Circuit Court of Bloomington, for delay in the transportation of grain in 1865. The first trial resulted in a verdict against the Railroad Company for a very large amount. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court, which remanded the case back to the court below. Yesterday morning, after a second trial which lasted three weeks, the jury brought in a verdict finding for the defendant.

—An American of "collegiate and professional education," "highly recommended," advertises in the Washington *Chronicle* that he will give $1,000 to obtain any Government position at a salary of $1,000 or over.

A NEW QUESTION.

Can a National Bank Be Put into Bankruptcy.

The Question Raised with Respect to the Manufacturers' National.

A week ago Saturday J. B. Smith & Co. filed a petition against the Manufacturers' National Bank, to throw it into bankruptcy, alleging that the bank was then a debtor of the petitioners to the amount of $1,500, on account of money deposited, which it had failed to pay for fourteen days after request for the same, and charging that the bank had committed acts of bankruptcy in suspending payment of said deposit, and, also, by giving numerous preferential assignments to various persons, by turning over paper and securities in payment of sundry creditors. The usual rule to show cause was not issued, but was deferred until an argument could be heard on the question as to whether a National Bank could be put into bankruptcy. Messrs. Harding, McCoy & Pratt and Mr. T. C. Whiteside appeared for petitioners, and argued that the power was unquestionable, as the jurisdiction is expressly given by the Banking act of 1864, and also by the Bankrupt law of 1867. The Banking act, by the eighth and thirty-seventh sections, expressly gives to creditors the right to sue the corporation as they would other natural persons. The Bankrupt act was passed nearly three years after the Banking act, and merely gave a remedy which a creditor under the old Banking act had a right to use. The Bankrupt act confers the same power by the thirty-seventh section, where it is said the Bankrupt act shall apply to all moneyed and stock corporations, and where a banker has fraudulently suspended payment of his commercial paper it shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy. The remedies are either concurrent or that given under the Bankrupt act is a distinct remedy. The Banking act does not provide any scheme for the bankruptcy of banks,—does not make any provision for their insolvency. There is only one provision made in the Banking act for the non-payment of anything, and that is for the non-payment of the circulating notes of the bank, in which case the Comptroller may sell the bonds held by him, or, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, have a Receiver appointed to distribute the assets, but there is no provision for any other non-payment. The Bankrupt act simply furnishes a proceeding which the Banking act says a creditor shall have against a bank, and the policy of the Bankrupt act is in perfect harmony with the Banking act. The fundamental error is in supposing that the two acts are inconsistent.

Judge Lawrence, associated with Messrs. Ayer and Kales, for the bank, argued that the Comptroller is the person appointed by law to wind up the affairs of the bank. When a bank is insolvent it can go into voluntary liquidation and settle its claims. Supposing an Assignee were to be appointed, no person could be found who, on the sale of the assets, would bid anything near their true value when it was known that the Comptroller could step in and assert hostile rights. Again, no Assignee could reduce to possession the bonds held by the United States. They might be sold for the benefit of the holders of notes, and then there would remain a surplus in the hands of the Government,—assets which could not be reduced to possession by the Assignee. It is impossible to conceive of greater conflict than would arise from this cause. The act in existence provides for all emergencies, and for the security of the Government. A bank cannot be put into bankruptcy unless the Bankrupt act repeals the Banking act and substitutes the Bankrupt act, and the question is to determine which of the laws is in force. Now, does the Bankrupt law repeal the Banking law? In the 8th Wallace the question is settled. The Court there recognizes the provisions of the Banking act as in full force, and Congress recognizes it as in full force. The counsel on the other side must fall back on the proposition that either of the remedies are applicable, at the discretion of the Judge. By the act, the banks are required to keep on hand enough to pay the ordinary run of their depositors, which is fixed at 25 per cent of their notes; and it is not the intention that depositors shall be allowed to force a bank into bankruptcy in that mode. If the Bankrupt act were to be repealed to-morrow, the banks could go on as they have done under the Banking law. If the depositors during the late panic, when everyone was apprehensive and doubtful where he stood, could have forced the National Banks into bankruptcy, it would have caused a universal crash over the country, and would have done more than anything else to make it hopelessly insolvent.

The argument was not concluded, but will be resumed when Judge Blodgett shall have concluded the Howell case, now on trial.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Has a Chinaman Any Rights Which an American Citizen of Foreign Birth Is Bound to Respect?---A Policeman Who Believed Not.

Does it or does it not pay to be a foreigner? that is the question. Whether 'tis safer to speak an unknown language, or to express oneself in Anglo-Saxon---that's the question. The recent elections showed the political advantages of coming from the "other side," but it seems that the "other side" does not guarantee such joyous privileges as it ought. It is scarcely intelligible that the storms of the Atlantic confer privileges of American citizenship which the balmy breezes of the Pacific are powerless to bestow; or that one foreign language should guarantee immunity from outrage while another not more barbarous tongue should invite persecution. These things do not appear at first sight. Possibly some of the Kaiser's philosophers can determine when the following narrative has been read and digested:

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, business men who were lunching in a cafe on Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington streets, observed a man, evidently a foreigner, accost the proprietor of the place,—a heavily-built man,—also a foreigner. The stranger had so far become Americanized as to dress in the garments of civilization, with a modern hat and gloves. There was nothing in his attire to show that he was a Chinaman, and his Mongolian features and broken English alone testified to his alien birth. The man who accosted had nothing about him to show he was an American citizen, except that he was in an American city, proprietor of a cafe patronized by American gentlemen. He was a Chinaman.

The unfortunate Mongolian was, it is understood, in the laundry business, and understood a little less of the English language than did the Teuton he addressed. He presented to the Teuton a bill for washing, which the latter was not ready to pay at that moment. The Mongolian was told to "Come round at 3 o'clock for his money." It is not stated as a fact, but as a possibility, that if this remark had been uttered in terse, intelligible English the Mongolian might have understood it; but it is stated as a fact that, being somewhat diluted with German accent, the laundryman did not understand it, but meekly remained standing, while the other strode away. How long he might have remained waiting, until an intelligent reply came in the form of money, cannot be determined, for the European foreigner, after a few minutes' absence, returned to him and told him to go away. The Asiatic foreigner, not comprehending this polyglot command, pointed to his bill, whereupon the Teuton, a burly fellow, seized him by the collar and dragged him to the door, and then struck the poor creature a heavy coward's blow in the face. Even a meek-eyed Mongolian will fight, and the individual thus contemptibly assaulted turned on the obese foreigner from the "other side." The latter, whose weight was double that of the other, easily mastered his opponent, got his head "in chancery," and dealt him half-a-dozen heavy blows in the face before the gentlemen in the cafe could interfere. When assistance came to the poor creature, it was too late to save him from anything short of murder. His eyes were fearfully swollen, his nose broken, and his mouth bloody and torn. Staggering on to the sidewalk, followed by those who were lunching in the cafe, the poor Chinaman fell into the arms of Dan O'Hara, who immediately called a policeman to arrest the cowardly restaurateur. And thus did this intelligent officer---an American citizen---come to the relief of the bleeding Chinaman. He asked him if he had a warrant, to which the Chinaman replied in the negative, obviously ignorant of what a warrant was. "Well," lofully instructed the policeman, "go to a Justice of the Peace and procure a warrant; I can't arrest the man without a warrant."

Since the poor Chinaman did not understand what the officer was saying; did not know what a Justice of the Peace was; would not have known where to find one, supposing he did know; could not have procured a warrant if he had found one; and, finally, did not know the name of the cowardly creature who had so mutilated him, he was compelled to forego the prosecution of the more fortunate, though less manly, foreigner.

Getting Clothes.

From the Danbury News.

When a woman buys an article of wearing apparel, it is all right. She is not counseled to take it back because of this or that defect. She ignores man's knowledge in the matter, and he is only too glad to escape to make any protest. But when he upholsters himself in any particular, she gives the articles the most critical examination, and in nine cases out of ten hurries him right back with it. Between that man's regard for his wife and fear of the merchant, he loses a great deal that is pleasant in this world. It is also a little singular what a wonderful effect the store where you have made the purchase has upon the fit of the article. I have known a man to go back three times with a coat. The first time it pinched him a little under the arms. The dealer had him try it on; then pulled it down in the back, stood off and squinted at it, and then said, "How does that feel now?" The man, perspiring at every pore, and feeling that he was guilty, in some way, of taking unfair advantage of a trusting fellow-mortal, confessed it was much better, and went off.

The next day he appeared, with the impression that there was no spot in the cloth; his wife said so. The salesman gave him such a pitying glance, and whipped the coat over from one side to the other so rapidly, and talked so fast about texture and wool, that the miserable wretch was glad to get the garment back, and get out of the store.

Two days later, he sneaked in again with the coat under his arm. This time it pinched across the back. The tailor had him try it on again, and then rubbed it across the back and pulled it at the front, and said he never saw anything fit like that in his life; and the man went off with a similar belief. He didn't go back any more; but he used to stand in front of that store, when no one was looking, and shake his fist through the window at the tailor, and think up the things he wanted to do to him, but which there appeared no immediate prospect of doing.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—THOMPSON—In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Reid, Emma, second daughter of the late O. H. Thompson, to Edward C. Brown, all of Chicago.

KUNDINGER—PALMER—In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rinder, Prof. Sigmund Kundinger and Lydia A. Palmer.

MOWRY—HANDY—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, by the Rev. D. A. Strong, at the bride's home, Coleraine, Mass., Mr. H. C. Mowry, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss S. J. Handy.

NICHOLS—GROSSMITH—On 20th November, 1873, Miss Ada Grossmith and Mr. John Nichols, both of this city.

COLBY—RANSOM—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sugt., Ill., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, Uriah J. Colby and Miss Althea Faxon Ransom. No cards.

DEATHS.

NELSON—Isaac Nelson, Nov. 21, of pneumonia, aged 20 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Centre and Dayton-sts., Sunday, 2 p. m.

SHOOK—Nov. 21, in this city, Mrs. Nancy Shook, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral from her residence, 75 West Erie-st., Sunday, Nov. 23, at 12½ o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

RYAN—Nov. 21, 1873, Mrs. Ellen Ryan, aged 75 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Burke, 142 Bushnell-st., to-day, at 1 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

ROSS—Nov. 21, Susie M. Ross, aged 10 years, daughter of Mrs. A. E. and the late Britton Ross.

Funeral service at the residence, No. 33 Twenty-fifth-st., at 2 p. m.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

TONK—Edward Tonk, son of William Tonk, in his 14th year, of hydrothis.

Funeral from his parents' house, 698 North Franklin-st., near Wisconsin, on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 1:30 p. m. Friends are invited.

LADIES' GOODS.

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO.,

234 West Madison-st.,

(Formerly 121 South Halsted-st.)

We have received from our manufacturing house

$15,000

WORTH OF

Ladies' Cotton and Cambric

UNDERWEAR!

To be sold in Thirty days, regardless of cost. These Goods are all new and well made, and will be offered at prices that will satisfy every one, and close them out in a short time. These goods consist of

1,000 Ladies' Night Dresses, at - - - 90c
1,000 Ladies' Chemises, at - - - - - 75c
500 Ladies' Drawers, at - - - - - 40c
500 Ladies' Skirts, from - - - - - 75c
700 Ladies' and Misses' Aprons, from 30c
300 Pairs Ladies' Corsets, at - - - 40c
500 Felt Skirts, at - - - - - - - - $1

Also a large assortment of Ladies' Extra Fine Merino Underwear, at - - 75c

During this sale we will offer

Special Bargains

In every Department. We deal exclusively in Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Sale to commence on Monday at 10 a. m., and open until 9 every evening.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH

Is destructive of the throat and lungs. Dr. S. W. INGRAHAM, 187 South Clark-st., cures the worst forms or forfeits his fees; 15 years' experience in the treatment of consumption, cancer, deafness, nervous diseases, and diseases of women enables him to offer extraordinary inducements to all sufferers. Fees very low. Consultation free. Office hours 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

OPENING.

GEO. IRONS

Will open the Caledonia Exchange, in Caledonia Building, 167 and 169 East Washington-st., on Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, where all friends will be made welcome by GEO. IRONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

THE ARRIVAL OF LUCCA!

Billy Rice and Bobby Newcomb.

MAST. GEO. DAVENPORT in his Teutonic Eccentricities.

Feats of Magic!

Arlington and Cotton.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO KNOW

Bobby Newcomb.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Unrivaled Specialties. The whole to conclude with the Original, Musical, Farcical, and Pantomimical Eccentricity, entitled

ACTING ON THE BRAIN;

Or, Shakspeare in the Kitchen.

By the Entire Company. Grand Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Afternoon. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

MRS. A. H. LEONOWENS

Will, by special request, deliver her Lecture,

"ASIATIC WOMEN, ANCIENT AND MODERN,"

At Memorial Chapel, Robert Laird Collier's Church, cor. Twenty-third-st. and Michigan-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 75 cts. Tickets for sale at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st., and Sargent's Drug Store, cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

SNOW'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

62 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.

Classes meet every Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Hall to rent with or without music.

DANCING ACADEMY,

Avenue Hall, No. 147 Twenty-second-st.

MR. SULLIVAN

Opens a new class for adult beginners to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Residence, 48 Twenty-third-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MR. HOOLEY ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE A SEASON OF

Grand Opera in English

BY THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL

KELLOGG TROUPE.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU.....Directors.

Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, under the auspicious lead of the famous

AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Accompanied by the following distinguished artists:

JENNIE VANZANDT, ZELDA SEGUIN,
JOSEPH MAAS, THEODORE HABELMANN,
WILFORD MORGAN, W. H. FILLA,
WILLIAM CARLTON, HENRY PEAKES,
G. F. HALL, C. W. SEGUIN.

A complete ensemble of minor Artists.

Full Chorus and Orchestra.....Edw. Reyloff, Conductor.

A varied Repertoire of Favorite Operas will be announced previous to opening the sale of Reserved Seats, on THURSDAY NEXT, at Julius Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner State and Monroe-sts.

PRICES—$1.50 and $2.00, according to location of seats.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

We take great pleasure in announcing that, after three years' effort, we have succeeded in engaging for one lecture in the Star Course that most eloquent of living American orators,

DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

OF PHILADELPHIA, pronounced in the East to be the rightful successor of Webster and Choate at the American Bar. MR. DOUGHERTY appears for the Star Course exclusively, and in

ONE LECTURE ONLY,

ON

Next Tuesday Night.

This is the FIRST APPEARANCE of Mr. Dougherty in the West, and he will give his greatest lecture,

"ORATORS AND ORATORY."

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK, at Box Office of Music Hall, and at bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Reserved Seat, $1.

MUSIC by the Star Orchestra at 7:45. Lecture at 8 p. m. sharp.

Carriages can be ordered at 9:30 p. m.

☞ N. B.—CAMILLA URSO CONCERT TROUPE TUESDAY, Dec. 2. Sale of tickets begins WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, every evening and Wednesday Matinee, and until further notice, first performances in this Theatre of Dr. Mosenthal's beautiful play,

LEAH,

FORSAKEN,

With a powerful cast.

Reappearance of Miss Susin Denin as Leah.

THURSDAY—Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28—Benefit of Miss Susan Denin.

Last week but ONE DOWN; or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH."

MONDAY, Dec. 1—Kellogg English Opera Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY of Chic